



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES

**THE SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE INFLUX TO ETHIOPIA
AND ITS IMPACT ON HOST COMMUNITIES: THE CASE OF
GAMBELLA REGIONAL STATE**

BY

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JUNE, 2019

ADDIS ABABA

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AND ITS IMPACT ON HOST COMMUNITIES: THE CASE OF
GAMBELLA REGIONAL STATE**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY
STUDIES OF ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF ARTS IN PEACE AND
SECURITY SUTDIES**

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DECLARATION

I, Gatwech Wuor Diew, do hereby declare that, all information put under this document have been obtained and presented in accordance with the academic rules and ethical procedures. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results that are not original to my thesis work.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Almighty God for bringing me into this academic and scholarly pursuit of life. I also wish to express my profound gratitude to my supervisor, Dr Daniel Gebreegziabher, who has been so tireless in coaching and supervising me, with clear guidance as well as elderly support in all circumstances. Thank you once again to let this endeavor be easier to achieve.

I thank Addis Ababa University, School of Graduate Studies, Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) for allowing me to be part of this wonderful program. This program of course, has been my life-long dream, taking in to account that we need to prevail a peaceful coexistence not only in the Horn region, but throughout African continent and the entire world as well. As such, I felt so proud to accomplish my goal and realize my dream. I would like to thank my entire family, including elder brother, James Dang Wuor, friends, colleagues and those who have showing up their technical and financial much supports toward my success. Without you, this program would have not been accomplished in time due to various reasons.

Finally, I am very grateful to my dear wife, Nyawari Wal Thor, who has been very emotional for her unconditional encouragement and financial support through all difficulties in fulfilling this MA program. All types of your support sustained me even during times that I felt like giving up due to some pressures of life and many other competing priorities. And this has reminded me of the quote that, “Behind every man’s success, there is a woman”. So, thank you for letting me realizes it today as a true quote. At last, thanks to my children, Wuor and Nyaliep Gatwech, for being pillars of this family and a meaningful love that even made me to give a purpose to work hard.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARRA	Ethiopian Administration for Refugee and Returnee's Affairs
CAR	Central African Republic
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GPNRS	Gambella Peoples' National Regional State
GRP	Global Refugee Policy
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KDA	Khartoum Declaration of Agreement
KII	Key Informant Interview
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NISS	Ethiopian National Intelligence and Security Service
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
OCP	Out-of-Camp Policy
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
RAD	Refugee Aid and Development Theory
RSCT	Regional Security Complex Theory
SPLM/A	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee
WB	World Bank.

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ABSTRACT

One of the most eminent outcomes of civil war is the influx of the refugees to their neighboring countries. Specifically, the recent civil war in the Republic of South Sudan that has resulted into the displacement of thousands of people entered into Ethiopia. The study was, therefore, undertaken with the aim of investigating the overall socio-economic and political impact of the refugee flow in the Gambella Peoples' Regional State of Ethiopia, particularly the Gambella town and Itang Special woreda. The research employed a qualitative method with a Non-probability technique to acquire relevant data. Primary and secondary data was collected through, in-depth interviews or KII, FGD and Observation, and from books, journal articles, and national and international agencies' reports. Data was collected using in-depth interviews and FGDs participants. The qualitative data was analyzed using thematic analysis. Research findings indicated that the host community-refugee relationships were characterized by the competition over scarce resources. This was the fact that, refugee settlements on host communities have economic, social, political, and environmental impacts in which, resources shared communally such as water, food, housing, and medical services were of contentious values. Social and environmental impacts such as crimes and unlawful movement, deforestation are additional threats to the surrounding communities. However, evidence show that hosting refugee resulted in both negative and positive as refugee bring together with development aspects including skill transfer. It is thus suggested that both the federal and regional government should play important role to properly implement towards ensuring support for social benefits among local and refugee communities. In addition, the Ethiopian government and UN agencies should expand the capacity for social services such as health, education and water supplies so that both sides benefits from key public services.

Key words: Refugees, Host community, Impact, Resource competitions

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

The dynamic trends of forced migrants and displacements have drawn global tensions on peoples' movement from place to place caused as a result of violent conflicts. In a simple term, Martin (2005) has argued that the majority of violent conflicts since mid-1950s were inter-state, relatively small in scale while located in developing countries. However, internal ethnic conflicts in the early 1990s has seen a growing concern that at least some of these conflicts have linked to socio-economic and political affects on host communities due to refugee settlements received by the developing counties (ibid).

The annual "World's Migration Report 2018" of the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2018) has expressed that there has been a significant increase in displacements, both internally and across borders, mostly from countries across Asia, Africa and the Middle-East, due to an increase of violent conflicts and human insecurity, trade and economic factors, affecting people's stability in their countries of origin. The estimated total number of refugee worldwide according to IOM (2018) is now 244 million-peoples who live in other than their countries of origin-in which 3.1% of the total global population of 7.7 are migrants. Apart from this, more than 22 million are refugees and asylum seekers, while over 40 million are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) worldwide.

However, current data of IOM (2018) indicated that large numbers of refugee and displacements increasing as high as there are largely civil and transnational conflicts such as acts of violent extremism, including the ongoing conflict of Syrian Arab Republic, South Sudan and displacements from many parts of the world. The recent conflict in Myanmar according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR, 2017), is an example when more than half a million Rohingya refugees had been displaced and fled to Bangladesh in late August 2017 (UNHCR, 2017). In addition, UNHCR's report indicated that, about 27,000 migrants were forced out of their countries of origin to flee worldwide due to an increase of different violent conflicts such as war, human rights violations, and environmental degradations resulted in drought and famine (UNHCR, 2010). To address the problem that refugees encounter, the UNHCR has been applying three traditional solutions,

notably: voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement (UNHCR, 2010). Return to home is the preferred choice for many, but very small achievements are done recently for refugees return solution due to ongoing conflicts from original countries (UNHCR, 2010).

Ethnic conflicts and food insecurity are what described many parts of Africa as the highest refugee population flow, especially the Sub-Saharan African countries. In 2017, Africa experiences both as highest refugee originating and hosting communities as (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2017). The refugee hosting countries are mainly from developing countries, in which Africa is the region with the highest refugee population due to escalating violent conflicts in the continent specially, South Sudan, which has been largely responsible for the recent surge in refugee numbers in the Horn of Africa states (Ruaudel and Morrison-Metois, 2017). The large majority, with over 84% are hosted by developing countries that have complicated the pertinent to complement short-term humanitarian responses to refugee crises (OECD, 2017).

The significant and long-lasting presence of refugees in Ethiopia from neighboring countries is due to recent increase of conflicts, political unrests, human rights violations, drought and famine in these countries (Brown, Mackie, Dickenson and Tegegne, 2018). In this regard, Ethiopia hosts more than 900,000 which marked it as the second largest refugee-hosting country in the region from neighboring countries such as Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Yemen, experiencing it from protracted displacements (Brown, et al, 2018). This implies that there are also small communities who have different character and cultural backgrounds marked by “ethnic, linguistic and family ties with the host communities along side border areas” such as Gambella, Somali, Tigray and Afar (Brown, 2018).

Gambella regional state has now become an overwhelmingly populated for hosting refugee, looking for more relocation and accommodation of new refugee arrivals due to over populated refugee camps. Meanwhile, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR, 2017), has reported that Nguenyiel Refugee Camp, the newest and largest camp, with an unconfirmed population of over 70,000, and that qualifies it to be 21% in ranking from other six camps currently operating in the region. It was opened on 20 October 2016 to accommodate South Sudanese refugees seeking international protection. The region is experiencing some expanding new refugee camps such as Okugo camp, having the least number of over 13,000

refugees from the nearest entry points of Jonglei state that belongs to small numbers of Anywaa and Dinka-Bor refugee communities, seeking for safety as a result of ongoing conflict in the neighbor country, South Sudan.

According to the Danish Refugees Council (DRC, 2016) reported the eve of South Sudan's fifth anniversary of independence on July 08, 2016, had resulted on heavy fighting that erupted in the capital Juba between the two SPLM factions, resulting in loss of lives and further displacement of people. Based on UNHCR report (2018) more than 3,000 South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers were having record on a daily basis, where this issue occurred immediately after conflict erupted in Juba. Despite the instability and sporadic conflict, Ethiopia is a destination country for migrants, asylum seeker and refugees from neighboring countries. According to UNHCR, the majority of refugees and asylum seekers in South Sudan come from Sudan followed by Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia and Central African Republic. The presence of Sudanese, DRC and CAR refugees in South Sudan and South Sudanese refugees presence in Sudan, DRC and CAR, indicate there is continuous and bi-directional cross-border population displacement between South Sudan and the three countries (UNHCR, 2016). As such, a comparative case study with strategically descriptive approach is needed in this study to examine the impact of the refuge influx on host community and political status leading to lots of economic imbalances from Gambella Region. Therefore, this study attempted to examine specifically the interactions of refugee and the host population in Gambella region from the various perspectives including therefore, economic, social, political, security as well as environmental effects on local communities.

1. 2. Statement of the Problem

The new wave of hosting a large scale refugee numbers in Gambella Regional State has posed considerable socio-economic, environmental and political impacts on host communities, following the aftermath of 2013 civil war in the world's youngest nation, South Sudan. According to Administration for Refugee and Returnee's Affairs (ARRA, 2018) and the UNHCR (2018) who are jointly responsible for refugee humanitarian issues said that, Gambella region is currently hosting an estimated around 400,000 refugees from South Sudan, a number that almost equalizes the whole total number of the regional population. And this has roughly changed not only refugee-host community relationships, but also brought tensions among ethnic communities such as Anywaa and Nuer as a result of Nuer-refugee ethnic ties in the region.

Refugee settlement/influx has significant impacts on socio-economic, political and environmental host communities in Gambella Regional State. They argue that hosting a large scale of refugees bring a direct impact on their livelihoods including agricultural farmland and livestock. Members of local communities in Gambella town and Itang Special Woreda claim against this vast number of refugee settlement that they are facing series of negative changes on economic resources such as local goods and supply, grazing land and environmental degradation leading to flooding when refugee clear forest for firewood and other food supplements in the camps.

As Ali, Immana and Ocha (2017) expressed refugees are perceived as "burden" for the host community, leading to the escalated conflicts due to limited resources and lack of refugees-host community projects for keeping them separate from a shared resources. These current and potential causes of (forced) migrants are predicted to impact most on developing countries. And this is true that influx of refugees into an area can place considerable stresses on these natural scarce resources, leading to multidimensional effects including socio-economic, environmental and security as well as influential to host politics. This could be the case that from the moment of arrival, refugees compete with local citizens for scarce resources such as water, food, housing, and medical services (Ali, 2017). Furthermore, they said the presence of refugee can also increase demands for services of education, healthcare and infrastructure such as water supply and transportation. Moreover, ethnic tensions as well

as lack of security stability amongst host communities are among the underlining threats which are facing local communities. In addition to the above points, this problem has created not only with refugees, but the internal negative attitude of local communities among themselves due to other ethnic ties with South Sudanese refugee communities.

Ethiopia has an open-door policy to receive and host refugees as per United Nations' international agreement. However, such huge refugee influx into Gambella region has created severe impacts through economic, social, political as well as the environment. In the past, ethnic tension had increased between Nuer and Anywaa because of the demographic features that have changed the political dimensions (Dereje, 2011). Generally speaking, the refugee influx in Gambella Regional State has created resources competition, poor social services, political instability, imperfect implementation of legal framework governing refugee and environmental degradation on local communities.

Though researches conducted out on the same topic, but mostly focused only on limited economic and environmental matters on, leaving other variables that need enough assessment beyond that. As Kijak Okock (2017), argued refugees in Gambella region have created economic scarce of resources such as land between refugee and the host communities in the region. Therefore, the study evaluates the existing complaints of local communities who host a large scale of refugees and answers the basic research questions of how refugee settlements have impacted on these aspects of the host natives in Gambella Regional State, with the case of Gambella town and Itang Special Woreda.

1. 3. Objectives of the study

1. 3. 1. General Objective

The general objective of this study is to assess the overall socio-economic and political impact of South Sudan refugee flow in Gambella region.

1. 3. 2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study are:

- To explore the nature and character of the refugee interactions with host communities;
- To investigate legal frameworks that govern refugee-host community relations in Gambella region;
- To analyze the social, economic, environmental, security and political impacts of refugees on local communities.

1. 4. Research Questions

This study seeks to address the following pertinent research questions:

- How do South Sudanese refugees live and interact with the local communities?
- What are normative frameworks that govern refugee-host community relationship in Gambella region?
- How does refugee influx affects the social, economic, environment, security and political aspects of host communities?

1. 5. Scope of the Study

Given the time and financial constraints to study the vast issue related to refugee-host community relations, the study delimited its scope geographically, temporally and issues. Geographically, the study focused on host communities whose refugees are settled nearby them in and around Gambella town and Itang Special Woreda, following 2013 eruption of violent conflicts in South Sudanese that led to the mass inflow of refugees into Gambella region. This also attempts to explore and examine the inter-ethnic conflicts usually occur within the host community of Anywaa and Nuer, and in some times, Anywaa with highlanders, as a result of refugee presence in the region. In addition, the study delimited into these areas due to time constraints and the limited sources for fully undertaken the research.

It is due to the larger share and burden of these two communities hosting refugee camps, while ethnic ties with refugees is the leading factor to the security threat and political implications between Anywaa and Nuer.

1. 6. Significance and Implication of the Study

In general term, this study is significantly important for refugee-host community policy implementations that exist as constraints for refugee management in Gambella Region. It is also essential for academic researchers and other actors under the laws of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), in respond to global refugee crisis, and in the Horn of Africa in particular. This directly links with federal and regional institutions including ARRA, a federal government body which is responsible for implementation and monitoring policies relating to refugees and returnees affairs in the country. While Gambella Regional State administration particularly, the office of the Cabinet Affairs and regional security affairs, can also benefit more in conducting further consultations toward formulating new laws that govern refugee-host community interactions in the region.

In addition, this study is also important for various UN refugee agencies including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR), and other International and/or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as International Organization for Immigration (IOM), Danish Refugees Council (DRC) and other local organizations, engaging on the refugee humanitarian activities within the region. Moreover, this study serves as a basis for those who conduct future researches on similar issues, that also adds new insights to the body of knowledge.

1. 7. Limitations of the Study

There were some difficulties in undertaking this research. First was the time constraints from managing the study on time, where there were escalating violent conflicts between ethnic groups. In addition to the time constraint, there was also complexity of security concerns such as ongoing uncontrolled fighting between the so-called “Gajiok and Gajaak” sub-clans of refugee Nuers, which has later escalated into the nearby host communities in lines with ethnic ties, claiming more lives. ARRA and local officials in Itang Special Woreda had prevented the researcher from accessing refugee camps. Others were low responses from the respondents, especially ARRA, due to busy schedules to handle that fighting. However, the research was later managed to undertake in two camps of Jewi and Nguenyiel adding to the selected *kebeles* from host communities in Gambella town and Itang Special Woreda.

1. 8. Organization of the Study

The thesis is organized into five chapters based on the nature and flow of ideas. The first chapter deals with introduction that brings together various aspects such as the background of the study, the problem of the research statement, objectives and research questions, scope and limitations of the study, significance and implication of the study, and the way its organized. The second chapter reviews the existing of literatures and provides a conceptual framework that was used as a lens for the research.

The third chapter discusses the overall research design, research methods employed for obtaining the required information needed, an approach or tools to reach those targeted respondents using different techniques such as questionnaires, key informants interviews, FGDs and the closed observation by the researcher, and finally the methods for analyzing the data gathered purposely for this study. Chapter four analyzes and interprets the data generated from primary and secondary sources using the various methods of data collection instruments. Lastly, chapter five brings the conclusion drawn from the findings and provides some recommendation for the further research on the same topic, while there need to implement policies relating to refugee-host communities.

CHAPTER TWO:
REVIEW OF LITERATURES ON REFUGEE-HOST COMMUNITY
INTERACTIONS

2. 1. Introduction

This segment discusses the general concepts by giving meaning to the refugee as a person forced out of his/her home land by disasters, either man made or natural disaster. A person forced to flee his/her country because of violence or persecution, well-founded fear of persecution for reason of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in particular social group.

Most likely, refugees cannot return home or are afraid to do so. In addition to the above explanation on refugees, the difference between forced migrants and asylum seeking status mainly in the Horn of Africa particularly the security issues related to refugee. In Ethiopia, for many years, camps have been recorded tremendously since 1990, while the specific focus on this paper has also been the national and international legal tools on protection of refugee signed and ratified by the international bodies. This paper has explored the diverse impact of refugee posed on host communities in Gambella region.

2. 2. Refugee Concept in the Global Context

Based on the Geneva convention of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol, refugees are people who are involuntarily forced out of their countries of origin because of the fear of being persecuted for reasons of either the membership of a particular social group or political opinion, race, religion, and nationality, is known as a stateless person, migrant or refugee, and is outside the country of his/her nationality and is even unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country (Hockstein, 2010). However, as the word "refugee" itself is termed in a broader meaning that, the ordinary meaning which signifies a person who fled to escape from his or her pursuers, or any person who is in flight to escape any condition found to be intolerable, can be categorized as a refugee (Ibid).

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) made a tremendous distinction between refugees and migrants though they share common characteristics like similar social needs and cultural impact in place of settlement. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers might be driven by the same push and pull factors as well but while migrants are in search of better employment and livelihood opportunities, refugees and asylum seekers move across borders to seek protection. Refugees are people who are subject to human rights abuse and conflicts and have crossed international borders to seek safety abroad. According to the UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (UN, 1951: Art. 1 A (2)).

A refugee status shall apply to persons that: owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it (Art. 1951).

However, James and Mayblin (2016) asserted that close to 90% of the world's refugees can be found in developing countries. And by the end of 2010, about 80% of refugees were located in the Global South or 8.5 million out of total 10.5 million. The largest amounts of refugees are hosted in Asia or 54%, in Africa 23 percent. Europe and North-America together host only 19 percent of the global refugee population (UNHCR, 2010). The world has experienced unprecedented waves of refugee flow following the turn of the twenty century. Following the independence many countries in Africa were ravaged by civil wars and ethnic strife since 1950 and 1960s thus, generating a massive number of refugees in the continent. In Sub-Saharan Africa a massive wave of refugee has its origin from the colonial period. Likewise, Ethiopia's history to hosting refugees dates back to 1960s.

Today, according to Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (2017) the number of refugees worldwide is on the rise, reaching more than 22 million at the end of 2016 on global scale (Martin, 1983). Africa in particular, has accounted for more than 3 million refugees, among which 2.9 million is from Sub Saharan Africa (UNHCR, 2014). Nowadays, Ethiopia provides protection to more than 894,000 refugees and asylum seekers

from 24 countries, making it the second largest hosting country in Africa and the sixth hosting country worldwide (Hélène Atrafi,2017). Furthermore, the case of refugee influxes have been linked with a number of Often, the impact of the refuge on the host community emerges from the multiple ways in which refugees pursue their livelihoods, which can make significant contributions to the local economy. Basically, as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank asserted a large influx of refugees strains the social and economic infrastructure of neighboring countries. Particularly, the refugee presence in hosting countries has been arguably deemed to foster social impacts on the ethnic balance of hosting areas, social conflict, and delivery of social services. In some case, a mere presence of the refuge may have socio-economic impact which can be perceived to be problematic.

2. 3. Factors related to Refugee and Migration programs

2. 3. 1. The Push Factor

According to James and Mayblin (2016), among many causes to migration, violent or conflict is one of the biggest push factors which forced people to migrate such as genocide, political and civil war that involve foreign military intervention and inter-state war, comprising the huge majority refugee migration. However, some scholars advocate that war asylum seekers today are less likely to be ‘genuine’ refugees than those in the past. For instance, throughout centuries, the human mankind has a habit of moving from place to place for some reasons: some were moving proactively searching new opportunities, conquest or new horizons (Scalettaris, 2007). Starting from the second half of the twentieth century there was an increase in population movement and this might increase further in the twenty-first century as population mobility takes new forms. Migration can be internal, within a country or international when crossing an international border. In such situations, push factors are more or less related to forced dimensions or could be economic interests from the receiving countries due to various socio-economic and environmental reasons.

2. 3. 2. The Pull Factor

Empirical studies such as Scalettaris (2007) have clearly demonstrated that the boundaries between voluntary and involuntary movements are blurred and that refugees are part of complex migratory phenomena. A wider migration approach has often proved more

appropriate and profitable in studying refugee-related situations, as a strict refugee approach which isolates refugees' problems from non-refugees' poses the risk of giving the scholar a blinkered view that does not allow one to grasp all the processes and issues at stake. The case of Afghan refugees, one of the largest refugee populations in the world – is the best thought in this regard. A number of studies have proved that a strict refugee approach is inadequate to understand the movement of Afghans (Scalettaris, 2007) both to the neighboring countries of Pakistan and Iran and also in Western countries. Afghan's presence abroad has rather be placed in the wider context of regional and world-wide migration patterns, as migration has been one of the most valuable livelihood strategies used by Afghan populations to cope with the difficult environment in their country.

Gorlach and Motz (2017) both argued that, the dynamic behavioral model, which allows us to focus more directly on the important case of Syrian refugee migration to Europe, and at the same time accounts for a potential strategic interaction between different destinations. For them, “this approach is new to the literature on refugee migration”, where they related it with framework role of asylum policies in Europe as well as African context. However, the case of Somalia refugee is different in a way that, information on the various flows of displaced people and refugees within Somalia and across the border into Ethiopia at the time was scanty (Waldron and Hasci, 1995). Following the bombardment of Hargeisa, a new wave of refugees fled to eastern Ethiopia.

2. 4. Refugee situation in the Horn of Africa

According to Franchet and Gierveld (2000), the most recent migration that take place was within the region, but also affected other regions of Africa, the Middle East, Europe, North America and Australia on a considerable scale (2000). They further noted that, although the migration affects Arab and western countries, it also takes place within the region in the form of refugee and illegal migration movements. The factors triggering them are political, ethnic, religious and gender-specific repression and persecution, civil wars and conflicts between states, environmental crises, poverty and the search for better prospects and opportunities in life.

The Horn of Africa, comprising of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, the Sudan and South Sudan has largely been an immense migratory and refugee movements (Franchet and Gierveld, 2000). The reasons for people to leave their home countries are due to warfare, repression and persecution have intermingled with economic motives in such a complex manner in these refugee and migratory movements since the early 1960s that it is no longer possible to draw a clear line separating motives for migration. Academicians who research asylum migration have produced a large body of work on the motivations, aspirations, and journeys of forced migrants (James and Mayblin, 2016). It is therefore generally understood amongst refugee and forced migration scholars that ‘forced’ and ‘voluntary’ migration sit at either end of a spectrum, that few migrants fit neatly within either category, and that many move between categories at various points in their migration journey. Legal categories such as ‘asylum seeker’, ‘refugee’ and ‘citizen’, as well as definitions of ‘persecution’ and ‘refugee hood’ change over time and in different locations.

The ‘asylum-migration nexus’ is a term used to describe the interaction between motivations to flee persecution, and those relating to starting a new life elsewhere, as well as for understanding the mixed flows of migrants fleeing the same country but with different recourse to legal protection (Castles, 2003, Middleton, 2005; Betts, 2009; Zimmermann, 2011). These works acknowledge complexity and finding new ways to conceptualize it. No stable solution that could eliminate the causes of exodus and migration in the countries in the Horn is on the horizon. It is highly likely that refugee and migratory movements will if anything tends to intensify in the coming years. As to the idea of asylum seeking, different theories and scholars have expressed their approaches on defining who an asylum seeker is to be. Whereas an internally displaced person (s) shall be understood in the concept of this definition (IOM, 2011), expressed that:

Persons or groups of persons who have been obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

Labor market factors in receiving countries rather than in sending countries determine migration (Franchet and Gierveld, 2000). And another model which discusses with migration is the politically motivated movement of refugees that differs with the economically-motivated movement of workers (Franchet and Gierveld, 2000), in the sense that the former move involuntarily, while the latter has an element of free choice of migrants.

In short, these are classifications of ‘economic migrants’ and ‘political refugees’ appeared to be oversimplifications, as political and economic causes frequently join forces in producing movement, and freedom of choice has many gradations (Kunz, 1981, Zolberg, 1989, and Suhrke, 1995). Based on this realization, Richmond (1993) constructed a framework of movement characterized by free decision-making and rational choice (‘proactive’ migration) one end of a continuous scale, and by conditions of crisis and intolerable threat (resulting in ‘reactive’ migration) at the other end (Franchet and Gierveld, 2000).

2. 5. The Refugee Theory

International political economy and International relations theories have offered useful lenses for conceptualizing a Global Refugee Policy (GRP), including neoliberal institutionalize and constructivist views, as well as literature on global governance and globalization. Thus, international relations and political science already have a plethora of scholarly theories and lenses that might usefully be applied to conceptions of GRP. Indeed, significant scholarship already exists within forced migration literature that examines refugees in the light of language, discourse, power relations and norms. However, there is less scholarship of this persuasion looking at refugee policy on the global scale. Indeed, one might build on anthropological and sociological perspectives to understand policy at the global level in a new light (Miller, 2012).

Broadly speaking, forced migration literature is highly interdisciplinary. To understand GRP, however, it is useful to divide the literature into thematic categories relating to policy on a global scale; the points below do not represent all categories of forced migration literature, but those most relevant to refugee policy: • Literature exploring the ability of UNHCR to promote international cooperation on refugees through norms, diplomacy and issue-linkage (Betts 2008; Cronin 2003; Suhrke 1998; Thielemann 2003). This literature examines the

extent to which UNHCR is a norm-setting or policy-making agency, and how the terms should be applied.

According to the refugee theory, there exist a relationship between states system and the global refugee regime (Betts 2009:17). It is highly descriptive and historical, and is less theory-driven (Loescher 2001; Zolberg et al. 1989; Skran 1995; Forsythe 2001). Based on the refugee theory, the mandate of UNHCR and its ramifications for refugee protection (Barnett, 2002, et al).

The degree of power and autonomy exerted by UNHCR in the international political system (Barnett and Finnemore 2004; M. Barnett 2001; Betts and Durieux 2007; Forsythe 2001; Loescher et al. 2008; Loescher 2001; Whitaker 2008). Moreover, the theory discuss on the the international relations between non-state actors in relation to international organizations and states holding of refugee protection norms (L Barnett 2002, et al).

According to refugee theory, protection policy and UNHCR's mandate that is either 'comprehensive' (tied to non-legal, highly pragmatic, pro-political approaches to protection), or 'modest' (law-and principle-oriented approaches toward protection policy) (Barutciski, 2002).

2. 5. 1. Refugee Aid and Development Theory

The Refugee Aid and Development (RAD) Theory, explains complex links and interactions between development and refugee subjects which should focus mainly on facilities capacity in hosting refugees on top of recognizing refugees' needs as well. It is development oriented concepts that puts into consideration both the host community and the refugees (Betts, 2004; Morfor, 2012). The theory claims that the incoming refugees are considered as a burden to the host nation and the community meaning they are not considered as an opportunity. In order to develop peaceful and good relations between the refugees and the host community, both parties need to be involved in various projects and operations (Kuhlman, 1990). RAD approaches tries to remove the impression that refugees are a burden since it transforms refugees from the so called "burden" to a status of self-sufficient. In summary, there is need for aid agencies and the host government to allow both refugees and host community to share

resources equally and indiscriminately since in most cases the host communities feel left behind especially in provision of amenities only to the refugees behind.

2. 6. Ethiopia's Refugee Reception Policies

According to Ruauadel and Morrison-Métois (2017), Ethiopia has ratified the 1967 UN Protocol on Refugee in 2004 with the national framework, the former Refugee Proclamation of 2004 (which has recently been replaced by the 2019 proclamation) had an approach that guarantees refugee rights to resettle in the country, though some are with restrictions relating to rights of movements and residence and the right to work. Ethiopia is one of the member states a to the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, with an Accession signatory in 1969.

Ethiopia still maintains an open-door policy toward refugees through refugee affairs within the remit of the Ethiopian National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS), under Federal coordination. In fact, this responsibility falls to the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), body with responsibility for the implementation of all policies relating to refugees and returnees affairs in the country. Based on UNHCR's evaluation response (UNHCR, 2013), ARRA is both an implementing partner for most activities and a government body that monitors, regulates and authorizes partners to operate (Ruauadel and Morrison-Métois, 2017). As of 31 March 2018, Ethiopia has a total number of more than 800,000 registered refugees and asylum seekers living in 27 camps from the five hosting regional states of Gambella and Benishangul Gumuz in the west, Afar and Somali in the northeast, and Tigray in the North part of the country.

2. 6. 1. Refugee status in Gambella region

The receptions of refugee by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), are increasing because of the continuing refugee influx from South Sudan into Gambella Region is getting much intensive despite an attempted peace negotiations in South Sudan (IOM, 2017). War is ongoing and violence still affects people across the country in which the influx of refugee movement from Southern Sudan to Ethiopia is increasing. The impact of Conflict is an aggravating factor in a humanitarian crisis that sees South Sudan suffering from chronic

food shortages, economic collapse, destruction of infrastructure and homes, and outbreaks of disease including malaria and cholera.

Consequently, several problems arise in trying to generalize the findings. First, in less advanced countries, where the stakes are arguably higher, local attitudes are likely to be worse, especially in cases where refugees are able to obtain jobs, socially or illegally. Second, the political nature of Refugees in the developing world from that found in advanced countries because advanced countries have well-developed institutional mechanisms for refugee integration, and advanced countries are rarely countries of first-asylum. All of the studies mentioned study the attitudes of locals. But what is lacking here is an analysis of the host governments' attitude towards refugees. For the purpose of these specific studies, this may not be a problem as one can argue that government policies reflect the attitudes of the people in strong democracies. However, in weaker democracies and autocracies, governments are left behind and need not consider the wishes of the people (Murshid, 2010).

2. 7. Socio-economic impact of the refugee population on host developing countries

A large concentration of refugee population could have both positive and negative effect on the livelihood of the host community. For instance, UNHCR (1997) has reported that the presence of refugees, and demands on the already severely strained economy, services and infrastructure adds to the extreme hardship affecting the local populations. In many instances, refugees become an added impediment to, or risk jeopardizing, the development efforts of the host country. Their negative aspects may be felt long after a refugee problem is solved; for example, the damage to the environment is a process and does not end with the repatriation of refugees. While the international emergency aid in response to such an emergency does have some positive effects on the host society, this hardly compensates for the negative consequences of such large concentrations of refugees (UNHCR, 1997).

The occurrence of displaced people in a given area leads to more substantial demands on natural resources, education and health facilities, energy, transportation, social services and employment. They may cause inflationary pressures on prices and depress wages. In some instances, they can significantly alter the flow of goods and services within the society as a whole and their presence may have implications for the host country's balance of payment

and undermine structural adjustment initiatives. Host governments expect, at the very least, that the international community will help compensate for the costs incurred in providing asylum for the refugees. No government of a low-income country is prepared to contract loans or reallocate its previous development funds to programs designed for, or required because of, large numbers of refugees on their land (UNHCR, 1997).

According to (UNHCR, (1997), the presence of refugees, as a focus of attention, can also attract development agencies to the host areas. While infrastructure is developed in the initial stage primarily to facilitate the work of host governments, UNHCR and its implementing partners in the refugee-affected regions, it can also serve as a catalyst to ‘open up’ the host region to development efforts that would otherwise never reach these ‘marginal’ areas. The addition of a sizable group of refugees to an existing population creates a sudden and massive demand for scarce natural resources such as land, fuel, water, food and shelter materials, with long-term implications on their sustainable re-generation. Other longer-term problems related to erosion, decreased soil fertility and landslides.

Problems related to rural wood consumption are invariably serious. Estimates of rural wood consumption in Somalia indicate that the wood requirement for a family of five, for hut construction, is 2.4 m per head per year for cooking. Assuming that the wood consumption of refugees would be modest, say half the normal consumption, a camp of four thousand refugees would consume approximately 10,000m of wood a year for cooking. The standard volume of wood in the savanna-type woodlands of Somalia was estimated to be about 50 m per hectare, which means that the average refugee camp would deplete 600 hectares land in the first year of its establishment and 400 hectares for every year thereafter. In and around refugee camps, entire settlements have been completely cleared of all trees and shrubs. Inhabitants of 3-4 years old camps had to walk for several hours to find trees and shrubs to cut.

If refugees are from the same cultural and linguistic group as the local population, there is often identification with and sympathy for their situation. There are many examples of refugees being given shelter in local people’s houses. Over 400,000 refugees have been housed with family or friends in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Different ethnicity, however, can be a basis for problems. Traditional animosities may exist between groups.

Even if it is not the case, failures in communication and understanding caused by language and/or culture can form serious barriers. In some cases, the presence of one (ethnic) group of refugees may affect ethnic balances within the local population and exacerbate conflicts (UNHCR, 1997).

Host states often argue that refugees are a strain on local resources; overwhelm health facilities and schools; strain infrastructure such as roads, bridges, warehousing facilities and the availability of land; and place a burden on social and administrative services. There is also concern that refugees take jobs from nationals, and drive up the cost of housing, goods and other services. The presence of refugees may also mean that a host government must pay salaries and expenses related to security and other officials, who are needed to carry out refugee-related tasks, including processing, setting up camps or settlements, and providing other health, education or social services. The cost of building supplies, and of purchasing and maintaining vehicles, may also be costs borne by a host state (Miller, 2018).

Studies on refugees in Kenya have also found that refugees can be an economic benefit through the international aid that they attract (Sanghi, Onder and Vermuru 2016). The refugee presence in Kakuma, Kenya, boosted the gross regional product by over three percent and increased employment by about three percent (Sanghi, Onder and Vermuru 2016). The Turkana area also experienced development as a result of the refugee presence, and economic integration raised per capita host incomes by six percent (Sanghi, Onder and Vermuru 2016). Other research cites examples in Malawi, Albania, Macedonia, Jordan, Pakistan and Tanzania where refugees have had positive effects, either through camps stimulating local economies with greater demand or by attracting international organizations that help to bring resources, technology and jobs to an otherwise poor or remote area (Gomez and Christensen 2010, Miller, 2018).

For example, a review of the impact of refugee health services in eastern Kivu, Zaire, identified several problems, not the least of which was a failure of agencies to consult and coordinate with local health authorities. The provision of free health services for refugees undermined the local cost recovery approach. The positive effect of refugee presence is that refugees they indeed bring skills and knowledge with them that can be utilized to the benefit of local people. These skills vary, but do often include those of the more educated group,

such as health professionals and teachers, who, even in limited numbers, can make a significant contribution in remote areas. An additional range of skills that can be brought by refugees may include an enterprise culture which can stimulate the local economy or offer innovative agricultural techniques previously unknown to the host areas. For example, refugees have introduced swamp land rice in Guinea, making use of previously vacant land and introducing new agricultural techniques. Refugees in Nepal have introduced new techniques of cultivating cardamom, an important cash crop in the south-east of the country.

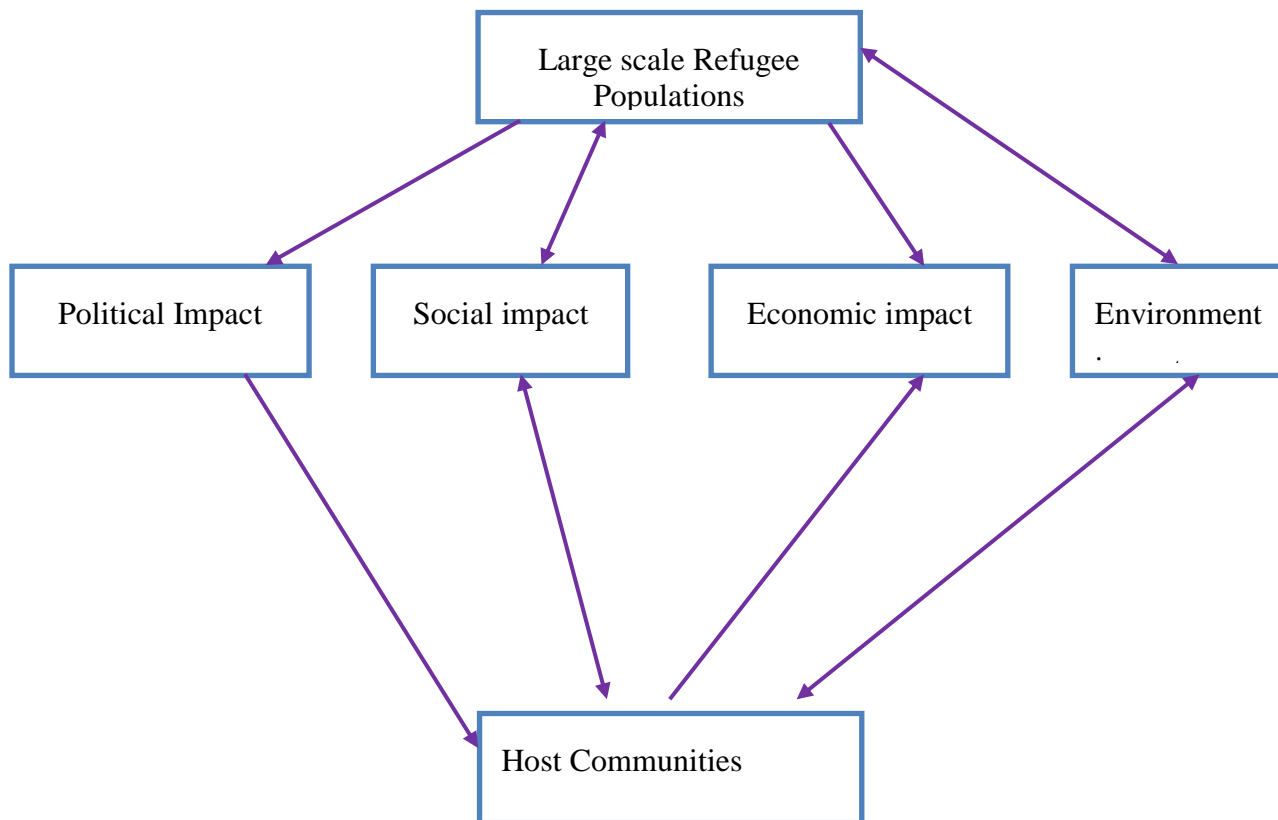
Refugees can positively contribute to host countries' economies through several channels. They can bring skills and contribute to the human capital stock, as well as stimulate trade and investment. Refugees may also create employment opportunities, and attract aid and humanitarian investments in, for example, infrastructure, which would benefit refugees as well as the society as a whole. On a macro perspective, refugees stimulate consumption, even if for basic necessities. This triggers a supply response, with consequent investments in retail trade and transport and a boost in GDP (European Commission, 2016). It places a burden on public expenditures and service delivery and may have negative impacts on labor market outcomes such as wages, employment and labor force participation of the host population. In addition, one can expect an upwards pressure on prices in areas where the supply response is constrained, such as the housing market (Khoudour and Andersson, 2017)

2. 8. Conceptual Framework

The refugee relationship with host community is directly linked to Anywaa, Nuer and the Highlanders living in Gambella town and Itang Special Woreda. The inflow of South Sudanese refugees into the region have created tensions as the main dependent variable factor between Anywaa and the refugee, but which in fact, this relationship jumps to be an issue between Nuer and Anywaa somehow negative relationships when they (Anywaa) perceived that these refugee Nuers are threat to them due to a political demographic change, though they both have their ethnic ties with the refugees themselves. Other issues are the interactions between Nuer community in Gambella town as well as Zonal level with that refugee community can have some possible impacts on socio-economic perspectives. While the economic impact with Highlanders could be positive outcome as a result of more business

opportunities created for the presence of the refugee in the areas around Itang Special Woreda and Gambella town as well.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework for Refugees-Host community relationships



Source: Researcher's survey on framework (2019)

The concept of ongoing ethnic conflicts between the two tribes at different angles are based on the conceptual framework that is guided by the use of “Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT)”, a theory advanced by Barry Buzan and Ole Waever (2003), which covers how security can be “clustered in geographically shaped regions” for responses to the security threats of each regions. But the conceptual approach mainly drawn to communal social relationship theory level that relates both socio-economic impact and security settings posed by the refugee among the three community divisions; Anywaa, Nuer and the Highlanders in Gambella region. As such, this schematic diagram show the conceptual chain of refugee-host community relationships; local perceptions into demographic changes; and the inter-conflict created between tribes (Anywaa and Nuer) when refugee influx has changed to multiple dimensions including; social factors, economic factors, an environmental factors

and/or the political factors; while the economic impact of refugees in relationship to the highlanders may have to vary either positive due to business opportunities created at the time.

To summarize it, however, this shows that different scholars advocated on the topic of the influx of refugee settlement with the impacts on socio-economic, political, and environmental of the host community with the case analysis of Gambella regional state through these two concept theories. According to the Regional Security Complex Theory, beside the refugee settlement impacts which target the socio-economic, political and environmental variables, security must be clustered geographically to respond to any security threat of refugee. The influx of refugee is one of the factors which bring the security threat between the states because of the social security which it invited. The limitation with this theory is the fact that it never explain the socio-economic impact of refugee settlement, instead the theory advocates the important of security arrangement which would destabilized the host community. Whereas, accordingly, the Refugees Aid and Development Theory towards settlement is more significance in term of assistance or aid they are received from the donor agencies which impact the life's of the host community by creating job opportunities, expansion of the market and infrastructures which are built within their localities. The problem with this theory is the fact that it doesn't considered the negative impact of refugee settlement by creating dependency on local community, security problem which is encountered by refugee on the host community.

However, the draw back on this theory is the motive that it doesn't explore the negative consequences of the refugee settlement to the host community. Moreover, the theory underlined the fact that the organs that are responsible for refugee affairs should be understand properly. The limitation on this theory is reason that it doesn't explain the negative consequences of the refugee settlement in general. The literatures have the gap of not exploring both positive and negative impacts of refugee settlement on host community in Gambella Regional State. Therefore, this paper has contributed by exploring the impact of refugee settlement in Gambella Regional State, both the negative as well as the positive consequences with the possible recommendations forwarded to fill the gap of the scholar's contributions.

CHAPTER THREE: THE RESEARCH DESIGN

3. 1. Introduction

In order to examine the socio-economic, environmental, political, and legal frame work factors affecting the relationship situations between refugee and Gambella regional host community, a case-study approach is used to assess the overall impacts posed due to the refugee presence in the region. This approach is allowed for review of a wide-based research strategy that employs a qualitative research method to examine the existing phenomenon or situation between those refugees living under both Itang Special Woreda and the surrounding areas of Gambella town camps and host communities in Gambella region.

The objective of the case study method according to Kothari (2004), involves a careful and complete observation of a social unit, be that unit a person, a family, an institution, a cultural group or even the entire community. Kothari (2004) added that, a research design is an overall operation when the researcher decide to have the following assumptions: how to undertake the study, the procedural ways to adopt for obtaining answers to research questions, and how to carry out the task to complete different components of the research process, concerning an inquiry or a research study which constitutes a research design. Therefore, this method is suited for this research to the factors that account for the given unit patterns of the host-refugee communities in Gambella region.

3. 2. Research Approach

The study employed a qualitative method to interpret and analyze data to address those research questions about the overall impacts of the refugees on the host communities in Gambella region. A qualitative research method, according to Jonathon (2011), is understood as a method/technique that is used for conducting research problems. It is a method that researchers usually use in performing research operations in undertaking courses for their research problems.

Moreover, Benz (1998) also argued that qualitative represent different continuum that makes some possible decisions regarding what, where, when, how much, and by what means". As such, this research has been dealing with the qualitative assessments using descriptive

narration of facts to help identify the vulnerability of host community as a result of the large scale of refugee population in areas from Anywaa and Nuer, including areas where *Highlanders* live in the region. Thus, the selection of a qualitative approach is seen as useful for incorporating qualitative data lies between the middle of the continuum approach through both primary and secondary sources of data collection.

3. 3. Target Population

The population target of this study is the local people of Gambella town and Itang Special woreda. In addition, refugee populations from two camps (Jewi and Nguenyiel) are included in this study. As the target population of this research was selected using a non-probability sample method. According Kothari (1993), the size of the sample refers to the number of items to be selected from the given population known as “the universe”, which constitutes the sample.

The rationale behind choosing these areas is because of the vulnerability of local communities who claim that hosting a large scale of refugee is leading to uncontrolled interactions and economic complications between the host locals and refugees from Jewi and Nguenyiel camps. ARRA and regional Government Officials include; Cabinet Affairs, Security sectors and officials from Gambella town administration are also included in the sample population because of having a close watch to refugee management in the region. The same from UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations are among the target groups.

3. 3. 1. The Sample Size Determination

Based on the 2017 national Population and Housing Census (PHC, 2007), the total population for host communities under the study area is 38,287. In addition, ARRA and UNHCR’s 2019 reported that the current refugee total number represented two camps (Jewi and Nguenyiel) are 136,737 (Jewi 62,641 and Nguenyiel 74,096) leading to the total of 175, 024 from both host and refugee communities. Based on this, the researcher had purposively selected the sample size from the above population with 87 for the targeted local communities in Gambella town, Itang Woreda, and refugee communities in two camps of Jewi and Nguenyiel.

3. 3. 2. Sampling Techniques

Non-probability/judgmental sampling method was used in selection of research subjects/participants at different levels in order to obtain information required in the study areas such as Gambella town and Itang Special Woreda. Non-probability/judgmental is also a Purposive type of sampling according to Biernack and Waldorf (1981), in which items in the sample are deliberately selected by the researcher; his/her choice concerning the items remains at supreme level. This technique is often important according to Kothari and Taylor (1993 and 2009:49) as the organizer of the enquiry purposively chooses particular “units of the universe/population” for constituting a sample on the basis that the small mass is the typical representative of the whole population.

The reason for choosing a Non-probability/purposive sampling is for the purpose to directing the research on particular local communities who have different attitudes or views over refugee settlements in the region. Those who are complaining that are the most vulnerable by hosting large numbers of refugee communities and many camps, but contradictory responses from the refugee side are also needed as well.

As such, the researcher had employed this approach to deliberately select the size of the sample out of the above mentioned population from host communities in Gambella town and Itang Special woreda. While refugees from Jewi and Nguenyyiel camps represent a small number as well, to have qualitative narrations for socio-economic impacts and political and security threats brought to them by the presence of refugees from the selected *kebeles* under Itang and Gambella town.

3. 3. 3. Sampling frame and sampling

The frame for this study is arranged based on two methods plus a personal observation as an approach for data collection. This was purposely employed in order to get the targeted population through a channel under 4 category manners including; Gambella Town with 2 FGDs (*01 and 03 kebeles*), whereby each FGDs were selected for 6 participants; Itang Special woreda 2 FGDs under two kebeles (*Achwa and Pulkot*).

The refugee representation was 2 FGDs (Jewi and Nguenyiel) due to their location to nearby host communities. The methods include, Key Informants Interviewers (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) which were selected from host community including well known elders and leaders; refugee community such as camp chairmen, zonal and block leaders (among them youth, women, and elderly people-ranging from age 18+); and regional administration officials together with ARRA as well as humanitarian organizations dealing with refugees are identified as key informant populations for interview. As a result, the targeted population limited to two refugee camps of Jewi and Nguenyiel, in which 6 participants were selected from each group to the discussion, while the approach was through a total of 5 FGDs and 30 participants in obtaining relevant information needed. The table below shortly expressed the sampling frame from the above calculation as follows:

Table 3.1: Sampling Frame for data collection

Sampling Method	No of participant	Remarks
Key Informant Interview (KII)	51	Target peoples from Itang, Gambella town, Camps, and Government officials, ARRA, UNHCR
Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	36	For 5 Groups having 6 participants each
Total	87	Non-probability sampling selection

Source: Researcher's field survey (2019)

3. 4. Methods of Data Collection

A combination of data collection methods was employed using both primary and secondary sources to obtain adequate information. Similarly, personal observation was also among the tools employed for this study.

3. 4. 1. Primary Data

The primary sources of data were collected through in-depth interviews using Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). As such, first-hand information was gathered with the help of experts to substantiate and supplement the required primary sources

of information in order to evaluate the attitude on socio-economic and political impacts posed by refugees to the host communities.

In addition, information from different stakeholders provided to the researcher some relevant materials or documents related to refugees-host community problems in Gambella region and other areas in the country and beyond. The secondary data were collected using different sources such as books, journal articles, papers, magazines and annual reports that help to obtain historical and other types of required information towards refugee-host community relationship status in the region. A non-participatory observation was also used to cross-check how host community and refugee relationship have changed attitudes towards peaceful co-existing way of living together.

3. 4. 1. 1. Key Informant Interview (KII)

The research had employed a personal interview method, with an exchange of face to face contact questioning by a researcher to the respondents. In addition, it follows unstructured interview approach in a way not to follow a system of pre-determined questions and standardized techniques of recording information.

The reason behind choosing un-structured/non-structured interview, is because the interviewer is allowed to have much greater freedom to ask for clarifications, in case of supplementary questions, or at times may change or even omit the sequence of questions if the situation is so required. Participants were basically given opportunity to provide the information without interruption, using their own words, thoughts, experiences and meanings they aim to identify factors affecting ethnic communities as a result of vast refugee's inflow to the region.

In addition, the office of the UNHCR and other Humanitarian Organizations are also included as the targeted offices for key informant interviews. Thus, a face-to-faced open-ended interview in this context was employed to the selected community leaders and elders in both refugee and host communities, involving presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses.

3. 4. 1. 2. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Apart from the key informant interviews, a research survey of FGDs was conducted under different ethnic local communities in Itang Special woreda and Gambella town. Those are non-directive FGD interviews which functions simply to encourage the participants, with the minimum of directing questions to discuss about the given topic.

3. 4. 1. 3. Observation

Additionally, the researcher had also used a non-participatory observation to assess the reaction and perceived behaviors toward refugee-host community interactions as a result of socio-economic and political environment impacts. Reactions from the hosting ethnic groups both in Gambella town and Itang Special Woreda are significantly important on refugee settlements in order to observe the ongoing development between refugee-host communities.

According to Kothari (1990) observation approach can be the most commonly used approach especially in studies relating to behaviors, measuring differences in scale. As such, the differed reactions of host Anywaa community towards refugee settlement, and the multiple interactions of refugee communities with host Nuers were being observed from different perspectives.

3. 4. 2. Secondary Data

In order to obtain necessary sources on both host and refugee communities, a thorough review on document sources such as articles, research reports, policy documents, publications, reports, journals and other secondary materials that are relevant to this study were utilized for assessing social, economic and political implications in Gambella region. Other documentary reports were from Governmental and Non-Governmental institutions, basically sources from ARRA and UNHCR closely working with refugees and host community affairs in the region to be referred.

3. 5. Methods of Data Analysis

As the research project employs a pure qualitative method, data analysis had been applied using thematic qualitative approach. In a thematic qualitative process, data analysis was

employed based on the flow of ideas from the result of research questions to answers as it encompasses the use of detailed descriptive analysis of illustrative narrations. According to Kothari (2006) the researchers classify the collected data into classes on the basis of common characteristics as to target the stated objectives that consist of examining, categorizing, tabulating (percentage and tables) or otherwise recombining the evidence to address the initial proposition of a study. Moreover, data analysis encompasses summarizing the text, making notes in the margin, adding reflexive accounts, and identifying significant words, phrases or passages, using an in-depth interview for analysis.

3. 6. Ethical consideration

Every research procedure requires a series consideration of ethical issues that ensures an integral practice of the research. For the purpose of this research, the study had followed the ethical procedures of Addis Ababa University for research-related Code of Conducts from the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS). First, the supporting letters of permission were obtained from both the IPSS department and Gambella regional Administrative Council, and cooperated with other organizations and individual participants for overall process of gathering the necessary information needed. Secondly, all participants of this study have been informed about the nature and the purpose of the research and asked for their consent to participate in the study. Participants were informed that their identity and responses remain confidential and not used for other purpose than the objectives of the study. In such ways, this research was for participants' verbal consent that the data gathering process had all been virtually given considerations that require awareness of their unconditional right not to participate or withdraw at any time. Lastly, issues related with personal biases had been given considerations during the research work. For instance, the study has been carrying out from the highly volatile areas like Gambella town and Itang Special Woreda where different ethnic attitude of disagreements were being observed, and Itang Special woreda, in which there were intensive Anywaa and Nuer ethnic tensions that was not easy for the researcher.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4. 1. Introduction

This research study examines the impacts of refugee-hosting through economic, social, political, environmental and security perspectives. It has discussed a range of long term relationship between the forced migrants and ethnic populations in Gambella town and Itang Special Woreda to consider how these effects are made and where further assessment tools are needed to better see impacts of hosting refugees. This has also an important value to offer preliminary key lessons revealed in the literature review that can further increase responsibility sharing in order to mitigate the negative impacts of hosting refugees and further initiate project relocations that benefit both refugees and host communities in general.

The chapter is organized into four sections along with the application of appropriate techniques to present various identified descriptive variables for answers to research questions. These include characteristics and impact of social interactions between host and refugee communities, the economic and environmental implications over scarce resources, political and security threats posed by the host natives, and the response of government on normative legal frameworks in refugees' management processes.

Thus, the research had used data tools such as Key Informant Interviews (KII) and a large survey on Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) which were used to approach participants based on the geographical locations-from Gambella town to Itang Special Woreda, and Jewi to Nguenyiel refugee camps discussed in a manner through responses given to research questions by the respondents. As a result, the discussions were conducted differently; and had given the symbol names of each respondent and participant due to undisclosed names when undertaking an interview. For instance, the Anywaa side is given has a category one, and the Nuer side has category two, refugees in category three, and the government, ARRA, UN and others are categorized last as four, five and six for better understanding to the names. Therefore, the following are the symbols which indicate the names given purposely for different ethnic groups in response to those research questions, including refugee communities as follows.

4. 2. Description of the study area

Geographically, the study was carried out in Gambella region, formally known as Gambella Peoples' National Regional State (GPNRS), conducted particularly under Gambella town and Itang Special woreda. GPNRS is one of the nine regional states of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), located in lowland south-western part of the country. It borders Benishangul Gumuz region to North-West, Oromia region to the north-east, Southern Nations to the south-east, and the neighbor Republic of South Sudan to the west. Based on the country's recent population projection on the Central Statistics of National Population and Housing Consensus (2007), Gambella region is now approximately over 400,000 populations.

As of 1995 FDRE Constitution Article 47 (3), Gambella region, among other regional states, has a constitutional provision in forming its own political structure (FDRE Art. 47) soon after falling of Derg regime in 1991 that led to the declaration of ethnic federalism. Gambella region is now politically structured into three zonal administrations (Nuer, Anywaa and Majang zones), each having its descended woreda administrations. Nuer Zone claims as to the large popular ethnic group with over 46% (Mesfin and Tsion, 2017), and has five administrative woredas (Jekow, Lare, Makuey, Wanthoa and Akobo), mostly semi-pastoralist. Anywaa is the second with 27%, which has also five *woredas* including; Abobo, Gambella woreda, Gog, Dimma and Jor), purely agricultural farming wet lands, follows by Majang Zone with two woredas (Godere and Meti). Itang is inhabited with the three ethnic populations (Nuer, Anywaa and Opo), the only special woreda apart from 3 separate zonal administrations. Gambella holds other diverse ethnic groups, mostly from all corners of the country include, Amhara, Southern Nations, Oromo, Tigray and others, all collectively referred to as "Degegnoch", to imply "Highlanders", those who come from other highland regions of the country.

Figure 3.2: Map of Ethiopia, showing the location of Gambella region



Source: [website://it.m.books.openediting.org](http://it.m.books.openediting.org); Uploaded by Cascao (2019)

Figure 4.3: Map of Gambella region and its surrounding areas



Source: www://books.openediting.org; Uploaded by Cascao (2019)

4. 3. Refugee encampment situations in Gambella region

The case where refugees are eligible to live both in camps and in urban areas has another implication towards refugee rights. And one of these cases is the fundamental human right and freedom of movement from camps to urban areas, in which it is an indispensable condition for every human development, finding a durable solution to displacements. The Article 21 of the proclamation has given the head of the ARRA a power to designate places and areas to where refugees and asylum seekers ought to live. Despite the widely introduced Ethiopia's policy known as the "Out-Of-Camp Policy" in 2009, some challenges concerning the implementation were still high due to accepting attitudes among locals hosting refugees.

4. 3. 1. The Out-Of-Camp settlement policies (OCP)

Ethiopia until the recently passed law of January 2019 had been enforcing strictly a policy of refugees' encampment settlements with the exceptions of Eritrean refugees; and an urban policy for those vulnerable refugees who demonstrated reasons for staying out of camps in order to respond to their specific needs such as protection cases, medical treatments and some humanitarian grounds and needs that cannot be properly addressed in a camp setting.

However, the case of Gambella refugee settlement has remains in a vacuum with a need to resolve. While the Government of Ethiopia continued an open door policy to the South Sudan refugees, the timely allocation of suitable land for the camp establishment remains a major constraint to long term planning of the refugee response. UNHCR is engaging the Federal and Regional government for suitable land for new camps. UNHCR proposed Okugu refugee camp, located in *Dimma woreda* (district) of Gambella Region, for extension to accommodate an additional approximately 35,000 refugees.

4. 3. 2. Relocation programs

Despite the recently signed peace deal of 2018 Khartoum Declaration of Agreement (KDA) between the Parties of South Sudan conflict, some instabilities in the country still continuing violent cases which are also expected to continue because there were some groups refused to sign the agreement. Power sharing arrangement between the signed groups has also remained concerns for the fully agreed points, as memories of the similar deal in August 2015 had

failed that later triggered a large scale of refugee inflow experienced due to the renewed violent conflicts in South Sudan. In such trends, the UNHCR stressed that continued arrivals of refugees are expected in which the potential over capacity of over 300 new arrivals, awaiting relocation had been an issue for the Gambella region to host such numbers as it can trouble the entire region (UNHCR, 2018). Then, a relocation of newly arrived refugees and asylum seekers in order to ease pressure on Gambella region was initiated through the support of aid funds to Gure Shembola camps in the Benishangul Gumuz region, which only remained an option for the Government of Ethiopia to accommodate these South Sudanese refugees in need of response. Then, the relocation of 2016 was successfully conducted that transporting more than 200 individuals from Pamdong reception center, safely moved to Gure Shembola with the dignity of refugee status (UNHCR, 2018).

Nguenyiel Camp

Nguenyiel refugee camp is one of the new refugee camps from the aftermath of South Sudanese violent conflicts in 2013. It is the largest camp which has a capacity to hold more than 80,000 South Sudanese refugees. Sources from the ARRA (2018) reported that, until recent time, the total number of household population has reached 80,471 out of the total individual number of 17,452. While the degree of sex in the camp is divided into 29,322-for women, and 26570-for men, and the number of children are 9,781 for boys and 14,798 for girls respectively. The internal administration of any camp aims to response some unwanted behaviors either among or from the outside of the camp.

But there are constraints which make the camp be in a trouble since the relocation of refugees from Lietchuor to Jewi camp was agreed and completed in May 2015 by ARRA, UNHCR and IOM. In the one, the services which are stretched in the camp due to the increased population there is food ration reduction in the camp, given the limited options for refugees to look for other options to support their families in supplementing life savings. In the other hand, the distance where the camp is located are far away from the aid station, as some refugees have to walk up to 7km to reach the food distribution point near *Tharpam* town of *Itang Sp. Woreda*. Others are related to expansions, in which additional financial investments from the aid donors are required to expand sector services. 2018). But the response was lowest for only 11% of the requested budget released by the end of the last June, 2018.

Jewi Camp

Basically, Jewi refugee camp was established on 15 March, 2015 (UNHCR, 2015) aiming to host refugee relocation from Lietchuor and Nipnip following floods that led refugees in both locations homeless. And this has led to the establishment of the camp that offered home for refugees to settle and live in safety and dignity. Lietchuor and Nipnip both were established in late January of 2014 and received refugees relocated from Ethiopian border entry points of Akobo, Pagak, Burubiey and Pochala.

Originally, the population of this camp which comprises of refugees mainly from South Sudan's Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states are predominantly ethnic Luo-Nuer with other few minorities and primarily farmers and pastoralists. In its administrative structure, UNHCR ensures coordination in close collaboration with ARRA, provides international protection and multi-sector assistance. And camp management and the implementation of distribution of food and core Relief Items, Demarcation and Provision of plots for Shelter, Refugees screening/Registration is conducted by ARRA with support from UNHCR.

UN agencies comprise of WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA and other Partners work together in response to refugee humanitarian assistance. Since the conflict erupted in South Sudan in December 2013, the increased number has reached over 300,000 refugees who have crossed the border into Ethiopia. Four new camps have been established since January 2014 to host these new refugees: Leitchuor, Tierkidi (formerly known as Kule 1), Kule (formerly known as Kule 2), and Nip Nip. However, severe flooding in Leitchuor and Nipnip camps due to recent rains has displaced refugees. Leitchuor and Nipnip camps can no longer serve refugees. Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA, 2019) is considering moving these refugees to Okugu camp. A decision has not been made yet.

Road to Mathar Transit Center is currently flooded creating access challenges for food movement. Despite the Gambella Inter-Agency Task Force decision to move refugees from Pagak reception center to Okugu camp, relocations have not begun as refugees did not consent to move to Okugu which is about 580 kms away from Pagak. As of 2 September, UNHCR (2018) reported that about 157,570 were relocated to camps from transit centers and

that around 18,600 were awaiting relocations to camps. About 12,400 were said to be missing or unwilling to relocate to camps during relocations after undergoing first level registrations.

4. 4. The nature and characteristics of social interactions

The social impacts of refugees on hosting communities are far more difficult to measure. However, this would be possible when looking at different socio-economic services, while a large refugee influx occurred in the low-income host communities like that of Itang and Gambella town. In fact, the analysis from this research work is basically after the research data collection process specifically, through primary and review of the existing secondary data gathering. This was conducted in one and half months to assess overall socio-economic, environmental and the security threat that citizens of the hosting community felt based on the results of field report.

Interviews conducted both in Gambella town and Itang Special Woreda have expressed their ideas that, refugee settlements has made significant impacts on host communities (though their approaches are not the same). The distance of refugee from the towns where local residents live is also viewed as other causes of effect when refugees refuse to be abided by the refugee-host governing norms of the receiving country (NI-02, pc. 13th February, 2019). And that have due effects by the time as the civil war in Southern Sudan has significantly made the population increase which created over population in different camps in which Nguenyiel is among those camps under Itang administration.

According to responses conducted FGD in Itang Special Woreda, the scale of impacts on host communities on Anywaa and Nuer would not be viewed at the same dimension because “Nuers were morally receiving refugees to get the same aid provided to them by the UN”, while Anywaa were thinking on their land expansions once almost all lands where refuges are settled belong to them (AI-01, pc. February 17th, 2019). On the one hand, majority of refugees are Nuer in ethnicity where internal conflicts between these two communities are in place. On the other hand, Anywaa complaint against regional government for hosting refugee as an intension to eliminate them out of their land because most of the camps in the region are allocated on Anywaa lands.

However, the vulnerability of refugee impacts was posed on Nuer communities because of ethnic ties that affect them during reception. Responses from ARRA and Regional Government revealed that, the social impacts on host communities in Gambella region become visible case when 2013 violent conflicts arose in South Sudan's capital, Juba, where ethnic ties between local residents started to mix themselves with the displaced South Sudanese Nuers who fled war for their lives, seeking UN protections through Ethiopian entry borders of Akobo, Burubiey and Pagak (ARI-05 & GI-04, pc. 20th February, 2019).

Registrations from these entry points had surprisingly brought significant changes into suspect by ARRA and UNHCR on Ethiopian Nuer natives mixed with refugees, where there was no clear identification between them. Sources from the ARRA's 2015 in Gambella reported, around 600 host locals, especially Nuer local residents from all five *woredas* under Nuer Nationality Zone were being identified mixed with new refugee arrivals from the temporary settlement camps of Lietchuor, Nipnip and even Kule and Nguenyiel, who sought UN aid (ARI-05, pc. 21st February, 2019). This was an issue immediately became a bigger task for ARRA and the Gambella Regional Government identifying and screening them out of camps. First, the process of screening was initiated by the Regional Government in collaboration with ARRA which had later handed onto UNCHR to remove all those identified 600 individuals from the list as a process of confiscated of ration cards.

Accordingly, UNHCR in the late 2016 had entered a new system called "Biometric Information Management System", a system that is created to capture an individual information on UN records set in the system for easy identification of who refugees are and not. And this is truly revealed that it has become a difficult process when Nuer natives are often rejected from acquiring passports from the Immigration and Nationality Affairs in Addis Ababa, due to the computerized system for identification. And this is what is found in the ground from receiving nations such as Gambella region in Ethiopia in which it is lack of proper management of refugee in towns and *kebeles* have changed its nature that has also becomes critical issue as the refugee movements in and out of the Gambella town, fearing the future of Nuer to the denial of their ethnic identity. This could also bring difficulties in the near to make a clear number of the upcoming National Population and Housing Census. As such, there are considerations that put in mind once refugees are settled near to host natives:

sharing the same ethnic and cultural ties with host communities, denial of their identities for the sake of economic benefits.

4. 5. Legal frameworks governing refugee-host community relationships

The refugee management in the low and middle-income countries is one of the pending issues in a sense that claim the hosting communities always rise when there are not properly not implement the policies related managing refugee-host community relationships.

4. 5. 1. Ethiopia's Refugee Policies and Implications

As a State Party to the 1951 and the 1967 Protocol of the UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (UNHCR, 1998), Ethiopia continues to play an important role in maintaining its open-door policies in relation to protection and assistance of refugee and asylum seekers from countries of origin. Ethiopia is also a participant member of the 1969's OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects in response to Refugee Problems in Africa. The Refugee protection process in the country is provided within a framework of national laws, notably the "Refugee Proclamation of 2004", (Proc. 409, 2004) and the core international human rights treaties that have been ratified by Ethiopia, qualifying it as one of the countries hosting a large scale of refugees, mainly from countries of Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan and South Sudan.

The refugee proclamation has expressed a country's commitment for safe reception, promoting peaceful coexistence, and returning refugees when conditions in countries of origin are safe, and the constitution is, therefore, assures the refugee conventions that Ethiopia has ratified or becomes a signatory to an integral part of the laws of the land. Basically ARRA (2017) said some refugee communities have been given access to basic services through national aid providers, the host communities were also initially benefit from the ARRA-provided services. According to Art. 9. 2004, of the national Refugee Proclamation No.409/2004, which stressed that establishment for protection standards are related to rights for refugees. As such, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has strongly appreciates the generosity of the Government of Ethiopia for hosting large numbers of refugees, and for keeping its borders open for those forced migrants in need of protection and in respect to the international principles of refugee status. However, the

issue of refugee management problem has remains a debate not only in the Horn region, but Africa and the world as whole.

4. 5. 2. Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)

The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which was adopted in New York City, on September 2016, is a set of principles and commitment of governments participating to implement new mechanisms in response to the long awaited UNHCR's refugee rights and protections by the member states, especially those developing countries where most refugees are hosted. It is declared as a "Global Compact" (UNHCR, 2016) which contains the set of non-binding agreement and commitments to enhance protection for those refugees and migrants. The core objectives of the Framework are to ease pressure on the host countries, enhance refugee self-reliant, expand access to the third-country's resettlement outcomes, and to support conditions of origin for a safe return (UNHCR, 2016). Ethiopia has recently made a tremendous move towards implementing the obligations of international refugee principles by enacting a new refugee proclamation. The law has also allows refugees to formally register have certificate on vital events such as birth, marriage and death, as well as a support of financial services like acquiring bank accounts.

As part of the country's "Jobs Compact" program, Ethiopia has now passed a law which allows refugees to work legally, packaging a program of \$ half a Billion, that aims to create a 100,000 national jobs in which 30% is to be allocated for refugees residing in the country (UNHCR, 2016). During FGDs discussions in Gambella town and Itang Woreda, local argued about security concerns because refugees are culturally affiliated with internal conflicts as well as traditional means of conflict resolutions. KII respondents in Itang discussions who see some positive parts from the refugee gained responded that the view of refugee presence in their respected areas could not be viewed in one direction rather can see them for different point of views. They acknowledged that the number of refugee is beyond imagination because they always see them being transported from entry points to Kule and Nguenyiel camps, posing a large number which later flow over to surrounding residents in Itang.

Table 4.1: Ethiopia’s UN Thematic Pledges for CRRF

No	Thematic Area	Pledge
1	Out-Of-Camp policy	Expand the Out-Of Camp policy to benefit 10% of the refugee population (though only Eritrean refugees are allowed).
2	Educational access	Increase enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education for all qualified refugees.
3	Work and Livelihood	Provide work permits to qualified refugees and to those with permanent residence identification. Provide work permits to qualified refugees in the areas permitted for foreign workers. Make available irrigable land to allow 100,000 people (refugees and local communities) to engage in crop production. Build industrial parks where a percentage of jobs will be committed to refugees.
4	Documentation	Provide other benefits such as issuance of birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia, with the possibility of opening bank accounts and obtaining driving licenses later.
5	Social and Basic Services	Enhance the provision of basic and essential services.
6	Local Integration	Allow for local integration of protracted refugees who have lived for 20 years or more in Ethiopia.

Source: Researcher field survey, and adopted from Hugo Genit (2018)

Besides ethnic confrontation over implementing CRRF, other problems that the whole community of Gambella region, being Anywaa or Nuer or other local groups within the region have mutually viewed the constraints they face. And these pending issues are the invisible responses of employment support from partners for developmental aspects connected with key programs that help in supporting the Nine Pledges for implementing in Ethiopia. First, the CRRF is a plan being supported by the Government of Ethiopia through agreement signed in February 2017 (UNHCR, 2017) that bring together humanitarian and actors to discuss a systematic and sustainable solutions to refugees problems at national and regional levels. In that case, lots of perceptions from the country for the Pledges as tools to implement the unanswered refugee-humanitarian issues through the help of the coordinated mechanisms under the Office of the Prime Minister, and co-chaired by ARRA, UNHCR, and the Ministry of Finance. The technical committees working to watch over each pledge have also been established in lines with ensuring inclusiveness of all stakeholders, with a right

balance between humanitarian and development actors, and to share information at national and regional levels. One of the local residents in Gambella town concluded that:

The presence of refugees and UN agencies in the region has created no job opportunities to natives in Gambella region, but rather, they (UN and NGOs) bring staff from Addis Ababa and elsewhere in the country, ignoring indigenous communities in the region.

At countrywide, the agreement to ease displacement problems in Ethiopia is being initiated by the developmental partners, which is now seen as an integrated approach that aims to provide services to both refugees and host communities through a mix of humanitarian and development activities, that also boosts to address prospects for them (Refugees and local communities). This also aim to address a gap in mitigating a some burdens that host community could faced for local integration through the provision of the integrated a basic social services to both communities; as well as expanding the micro-businesses around these camps in formalizing existing economic interactions with host communities.

4. 5. 3. Brief discussion on the trends of refugees in Gambella region

Ethiopia is now leveled as a humble state for its hospitality to host more than 80,000 thousand refugees that make it Africa's second largest refugee receiving nations after Uganda (UHNCR, 2018). And Gambella regional State remains the largest refugee hosting are (almost half) in Ethiopia due to continued violence in the South Sudanese neighboring regions of Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states (UNHCR and ARRA, 2018). In fact, Gambella region has been actually hosting these refugees since the start of Sudan civil war with the Southern faction of SPLA/M, though the number of refugees is fluctuating from time to time due to repatriation back to their country origins.

As the intense conflict of South Sudan continued throughout 17 years (from 1993-presence), drawing concerns for displacements are still pumping the influx leading to opening of other camps within the region. Among current 7 camps currently operating in Gambella, Tierkidi, Kule, Jewi and Okugo camps, with the latter as hosting the least number for refugees coming from Jonglei state, and this was where the previous Dimma camp was also opened for the same refugees before repatriating them back to their countries of origin.

Table 4. 2: Refugee populations in Gambella: 1993 to 2019

Name of Camps	Population from 1993-2002	Percent	Population from 2014-2019	Percent
Pinywudo	22,867	45%	68,176	19%
Dimma	13,986	27%	-	-
Bonga	14,521	28%	-	-
Tierkidi	-	-	72,876	20%
Kule	-	-	54,547	15%
Jewi	-	-	62,641	17%
Pinywudo2	-	-	17,892	5%
Nguenyiel	-	-	74,095	20.3%
Okugo	-	-	13,916	4%
Total	51, 374	100%	364,143	100%

Source: ARRA and UNHCR (2002 & 2019)

4. 6. Refugee impacts on Host Communities in Gambella town and Itang Special

Woreda

The dimensions on which refugee settlements on host communities could affect either positively or negatively are: Economic, social, political, and environmental impacts. It has been a process that those sampling techniques were put in thematic parts so that the end drawing conclusions can show how changes of variables occurred between the affected communities and those who posed effects on them. While it is also significantly important to identify those elements from the respondents for thematic argument or disagreements during answers on questions, and putting all meanings to what is meant by the respondents towards the problem between refugee-host communities or among the ethnic communities within the host region of Gambella.

Given that, the majority of refugees are hosted by countries that are low and middle-income levels like Ethiopia. Keeping their responses to their needs and in light of the current momentum to seek out better responses to large scale and protracted refugee displacements, these lessons are important starting points for encouraging greater responsibility sharing in the world today. Interviewees from host communities as well as refugees had differing levels of understanding on how refugee settlements approached in both Gambella town and Itang

Special Woreda. Location of camps has created a predictable awareness threat to security and political atmosphere in the region as local residents expressed.

Whereas refugees are the displaced people from their origin country due to push and pull factors drawn from humanitarian disasters such as conflict, and violence which are the sole focus of international relations. Refugees at back home faced adverse problems such as massive violence of human rights abuse, structural violence, war, internal conflict, ethnic and religion strife, political persecutions, economic and natural disasters. Ethiopia has a long history of hosting refugees and maintains on an open-door asylum policy, by providing humanitarian's access and protection to those seeking refugees.

After outbreak of the second Sudanese civil war in 1983, UNHCR with Ethiopian government set up the first refugee camp in Itang, Gambella (UNHCR, 2018). At the end of September 2017, it hosted a total of 883,546 refugees mainly from the neighbor's countries making it the second largest refugees in Africa. More than 99% of them originated from four countries: Southern Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan. Most are accommodated in 26 refugee camps with limited services and opportunities, leading them to depend largely on humanitarian assistances. Meanwhile, in Gambella town the lack of proper management on refugee coming from camps is another threat to those local residents, and that has a significant impact which has also influenced cultural way of life in Nuer area, leading to prostitution is one of the biggest challenges that faced the youngsters in 01 kebele (Newland). But the mode of Itang differs from the view of many respondents. Instead, the impact of Itang refugees camps is more alike that of Gambella town because of the out-numbered population of three camps-Tirekidi, Kule and Nguenyiel.

4. 6. 1. Social impacts

The view of the people living around *Tharpam* and Itang town differ due to unresolved ethnic division between Anywaa and Nuer groups. For instance, during FGD conducted in *Achwaa Kebele* in which both Anywaa and Nuer have together shared their ideas, the responses toward social refugees impact appears different due to the differed perceptions on how refugee is hosted. But they also share the same feelings being it negative or positive.

4. 6. 1. 1. Educational Services

Since the arrival of the refugees into the Gambella region there were some changes in the social structure within the host community. Interviews conducted on some groups from the local communities from two *kebeles* in Itang Special woreda have mentioned that the presence of refugees around the local community in Itang district sometimes contributed to the improvements of local services such as educational services. Before refugee settlements in camps, the local people were in difficulty of reaching the services because the regional government did not fulfill the availability of educational services let alone accessibility. Education service is also one of the focus areas bolded by the UNHCR, by constructing different schools, employing qualified teachers from both host communities as well as the refugee camps.

Basically the host Anywaa and Nuer societies being the same peoples, sharing almost many cultural, linguistic and even ethnic similarities with those of refugee populations in the camp. Given my focus on the refugee effects on rural localities, what is observed was almost all of the respondents in Anywaa side at Gambella town and Itang Special woreda, having responded in suspicion to this refugee presence in the region as a threat to them. They perceive that refugee settlements in their land would bring an easy expansion of Nuer because they (refugees) are going nowhere once settled from their land.

More responses from the local population especially, the FGD done in *Achwa kebele* and *Pulkot kebele* revealed the same approach of sharing the same benefit of refugees presence in areas of primary services such as education, health, housing and infrastructure (AFGD-01, pc. 13th February, 2019). They agreed that there are ways to support cultural, social and recreational activities to reach refugees such as learning together in the same school, playing different football games and engaging with business activities are all socially attached attributes to a peaceful coexistence that make them live in harmony.

4. 6. 1. 2. Healthcare Services

Observing the overall situation in the region, one of the limited social services is healthcare to give enough services to the surrounding communities. In fact, the response from both Gambella town and Itang Special woreda revealed the same as there are concerns related to

health facilities, linking to lack of enough medication from both rural and the urban town due to overcrowded refugee patients and the control of local NGOs who are working under refugee humanitarian issues. This is true that social effects like health provision in Gambella region as whole have been one of the drawing attentions given equal opportunity to host and refugee communities.

And this has its own negative and positive implications where refugee presence is perceived by the locals as a threat to of all services they could have acquired from the government, while experiencing lack of infrastructures to offer for citizens. An example is Gambella hospital, which is the only public hospital in the region shared by both refugees and host communities. According to one of the staff in the hospital who said:

We are facing major problems when medical cases for patients, some of them critical, from both local residents in Gambella town and the refugees, some of them even referred from camps, are not receiving enough treatments due to lack of medical facilities provided to us.

One of the impacts negatively felt by the local residents living in 03 kebeles in Gambella town is the problem contributed to sharing Gambella hospital which is not capacitated, not even these local citizens but rather being shared with refugees. Similarly, responses from FGD in 01 kebele (Newland), a name given by Nuer local residents expressed their deep concerns on regional government for mothers who sometimes face problems during delivery as they said because there are no beds to admit patients. In fact, security of the Gambella town has not relatively been at normal because of a long time ethnic clashes between Anywaa and Nuer for almost a half month, has also increased prevents Gambella hospital to operate freely.

The same is true that, residents from Achwa kebele in Itang expressed their claim that the government, especially ARRA, the UN humanitarian assistance and the local administration of Itang, have brought a burden to them saying “They are not providing enough security and other humanitarian assistances to refugees, while only health post constructed by the Medicines San’s Frontiers (MSF) we previously in the last three years”, and that have direct social and economic impacts for settled refugees because they said is overwhelmingly

crowded with a capacity of hosting more patients from both communities in the area, which has also initiated hostilities in a deteriorating violent conflicts with Nuer and Anywaa.

Other issues are the attributes leading to higher rates of refugee interactions in Gambella town with host locals (mostly Nuers), that sometimes resulted in lack of clean environment such as sanitary problems and the use of Baro river that lead to contamination as a result of over population in the town (AI-01, pc. 3th February, 2019). Sexual harassment has been underlined by the respondents as one of the severe experiences they observed in the town for refugee young girls mixed with boys ended up to adultery, while this has a direct consequence of transmitting diseases such as Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD), easily transferred to HIV/AIDS.

As of psycho-social disabilities they brought from war affections, the refugees, especially youths who preferred to live in urban towns of Itang and Gambella town, have nothing else to do, but drug consumptions such as chat, tobacco which continues to accelerate the rate of crimes in towns where they have links with those local communities living near to them (NI-02, pc. 10th February, 2019). According to a young man from the local residents in Itang town who feels that refuge settlements in Itang district has affected not only the market stability of goods and services but also some issues related to health problems like prostitutions which has been so rare before they come (AI-01, pc. 4th February, 2019). In such cases, these are some experiences among the refugee-derived impacts the local people said have felt in large, bearing that their presence sometimes result unexpected clashes not only refugee-host community as a whole but that also drawn perceptions form one community to the others.

However, this does not means that refugee hosting is perceived only with negative relationships, rather there are other issues related with positive aspects by local citizens from hosting refugees. For instance, residents in 01 kebele (including Highlanders) have viewed and appreciated one of the recognized private clinics in the area, operating by one of the South Sudanese professions since the outbreak of Juba conflict that forced them to flee for their lives. According to him:

This clinic receive more than 200 patients a day, and it becomes helpful to patients especially, when there are fears of going to the public hospital during incidents occur

between ethnic communities in Gambella town, and which I think, satisfies them with better treatments.

Moreover, based on the responses given from interviews, ARRA insisted that efforts have been applied for humanitarian assistances in Itang woreda were in priorities based on their assessment on the need for more health provisions in thinking the refugee population are more than in other areas (ARI-04, pc. 22nd February, 2019). But the issue over population has not been answered fulfilled properly, according to ARRA, “adding humanitarian organizations have to apply more projects that benefit both communities.” In the other hand, responder from Gambella hospital has added that the ARRA in collaboration with MFS and other humanitarian organizations have positively been taking actions to speed up efforts to assist those patients in need of treatment by providing enough health facilities to Gambella hospital. While Itang health post operates by the MSF, but it receives not only refugee patients but also local communities living in and around Itang area (though there are still overcrowdings). And these demonstrated being examples of positive social experiences when hosting refugees.

4. 6. 1. 3. Services from the infrastructure (Water supply, Housing and Transportation)

One of these possible impacts in hosting a large number of refugees is a socially related to transportation and housing services. Relationships are not smooth between host and refugees communities due to increase of goods and services-and one of these examples is the transportation payments from Gambella town to Itang, and from Itang to other neighbor woreda including Lare and Jekow. The interactions between Nuer native of Itang and Gambella town with refugee are among the issues concerning Anywaa as threat to hosting refugee in the region (AI-01, pc. 11th February, 2019).

An example given during KII responses was an incident occurred from 2015, and 2016 when refugee youths from the nearby camps such as Kule, Tierkidi and Nguenyiel gathered clashed with local youths over benefits from being (*Weyale*), a group gathered to transport local goods and services from Gambella town into *Tharpam* and gain the reward payment from transporting them, and the case was even escalated into an issue between local-Highlanders, leading to lives lost in 2016 and 2018. Another point raised was the

overcrowding of Gambella population making it difficult for them to get local transportations such as *Bajaj* and other means of transport services when rushing to work in the town.

However, there are some visible sides that benefit host locals from where refugees are settled. When the researcher approached deputy administrator of Itang Special Woreda through interviewing about what visible negative and positive impacts affecting hosting communities in their respective area, answered that there are “balance” of benefits and losses (GI-01, pc. 13th February, 2019). He further insisted that:

One of the benefits gained in Itang are Water Pipelines constructed by UNICEF in 2015, with the source from Baro River in Itang throughout Tharpam town, and reach all 3 camps of Kule, Tierkidi and Nguenyiel. The other was taxation from the refugee humanitarian organizations including; that are operating in Itang (GI-01, pc. 13th February, 2019).

Of course, local students are not schooling together with refugee students because of language barriers. Among the refugees, there are people who owned hotels, cafeteria, produce chairs, tables and furniture which are consumed by the local consumers which is the advantage for both refugees and local people. In addition to the above achievement estimated because of the refugee present currently, the local communities are the beneficiaries from clean water supply because of many water projects which have been constructed by the international agencies with the aim of serving the refugees, however, the local people are benefitting from such projects without doubt.

4. 6. 2. Economic impacts

The economic impact is one of the bigger challenges facing host communities when refugees are settled in the nearby them to influence domestic goods and services. However, there has to be some considerations on other benefits and contributions of host communities when they host refugees. Though there are possible work rights granted for refugees by the 1951 Refugee Convention rights (Clemens, Huang and Graham, 2018), reports suggest that refugees are denied access to benefit on these rights mostly from developing countries. They argued that “many countries do not have formal labor market access, defined here as the unrestricted rights by the government in law and in practice (2018).

Local farmers stopped farming because they started to gain food aid from refugees and this adaptation became drunkard causing them to leave their farms, while local farmers who cultivate in production of subsistence crops so that they sell them to the refugees with low prices. According to an interview conducted on focus group of local people in Nguenyiel refugee comprising a group of four men, who said because of the opportunity gained by local people through selling their small amount of food stuffs to refugees, they are addicted to alcoholic drink habit in their localities. As a consequence of dependency, and alcoholism adopted by farmers, hunger, devoice of the family, and insecurity rampant in the local communities near to the refugees site. Moreover, local communities are pushed out of their land because of the expansion of refugees (NI-02, pc.13th February, 2019).

4. 6. 2. 1. Competing over Economic scarce Resources

Possibly, the influx of South Sudanese refugee into Gambella region is viewed by a majority in response to questions as a threat to economic insecurity, especially bringing an increased demand of goods and products. As a result, host communities always face lots of problems in forms of socio-cultural changes, The same is true in Itang woreda on *Tharpam* junction which is inhabitants by mostly Nuer ethnic community (*Chie-Reng clan*) together with Highlanders have viewed the economic side of refugees presence as positive because of market opportunity created on to them in exchange of goods and services (NI-02, pc. 5th February, 2019). Prior to this, claim residents from Gambella town and Itang Woreda are posing over refugee presence that poverty rate they feel has differed from the previous times, price increase from goods and supply.

An example given by the community leader in Itang (*Achwaa kebele likemenber*) denoted that:

Price of local goods and supplies in Itang and the surrounding area has been increasing over the times, and this has directly links with the presence of refugee because they (refugees) do not negotiate any price from shops either food supply or clothes, just asking the price and pay (AI-01, pc. 17th February, 2019).

He further added that when approached and asked one of his customers where he usually use to buy for himself for why prices of materials are increased in Itang. The owner replied him

that “If you do not want to buy for the price already given now, no problem refugees always come from Kule, Nguenyiel or Tierkidi and buy them without any negotiation”. However, the response to refugees in lines with economic impact is different. Instead, refugees are claiming for their security threat against the host residents of being attacked in every circumstance saying:

We are facing a severe problem from our brothers, Anywaa because we usually hear a sound of guns in the nearby Nguenyiel and Kule, in which we don't really want to engage in that tragic problem again because of past experiences back in our country, South Sudan. Our youth are attacked everyday here in Nguenyiel camp when trying to search for charcoals to cook food.

And these show that there are no smooth relationships between refugees and the nearby host communities. Local residents have said situation in Itang therefore, is not in a good mode with them because there are issues which could some spillover the security concerns as the price of local commodities increased through time due to a large scale of refugee presence in the region.

The nearby settlement of refugee camps such as Jewi to Gambella town, Kule and Nguenyiel to Itang Special Woreda, is another fueling problem between refugee-host communities or among the ethnic communities themselves due to clashes over sharing scarce resources with host community. In the overall situation, their presence lead to more substantial demands on natural resources and social services which cause high inflation pressure due to lack of employment from the local job seekers (AFGD-01, pc. 13th February, 2019). They argued as settlements of Gambella refugee camps are not supported by the scientific researches, or are not per international refugee laws because they could have been far away from those towns. In other angle, economic effects on host community because of the presence of refugees are: long-term investment, filling the need for demographic gaps, integrating effectively in to labor market, active economic producers and economic consumers, an increase of bilateral trade with the country of the origin.

The above factors impacting the host communities negatively, the existence of the refugees would bring infrastructure development in the local communities, widening of job

opportunities for the local people, medical services, camp administration, relief, watch men, car drivers, employment for those local people who qualified in teaching services, and daily labor in Gambella regional state particularly the localities near to refugee camps. In limited sense, the existence of refugees in light of impacts on host communities have both positive and negative impacts though the degree of consequence is not same (NI-02, pc.11th February, 2019).

Observations made in the field visit of this research around Jewi and Nguenyiel camps, it shows that most refugee youths have nothing to be involved on daily activities due to the little or poor access resources in the area. Humanitarian organizations have taken seriously the consideration of servicing local communities hosting refugees by providing enough aids to refugees either in cash and/or in kind assistance which leads to also provide a boost to local economies by increase of the spending capacity of refugees in their host communities (Taylor e tal, 2016).

Refugees could not be viewed as those who always create problems, while they have other possibilities to see for the benefits of local communities who host refugees. However, when refugees have access to lands, labor market, livelihood opportunities and freedom of movement, they can have positive economic impacts on the host community by creating employment, supplying services and facilities, or by contributing to agricultural production and the local economy boosting. Refugees could also have positive impacts by attracting development actors to work with the local community alongside aid workers, and refugees who are allowed contributing to agricultural production and the local economy (Milner 2016).

In order to get balanced diets, refugees need other food stuffs and this demand of refugees made the local people or farmers to sell their products to refugees leading to poverty within the local communities. Both food stuffs and non-food items are exchanged in the local markets of Jewi refugee camp. Based on the respondent from the local people lost their lands because government allocated the land for refugees' settlement without compensation, scarce jobs to local people, devastated internal displacement of the local people, loosing of grazing lands and poverty are the manifested social problems facing the local communities owing to the fact that refugees are settled in their locality land (AI-01, pc.18th February, 2019).

For instance, there are refugee business men women in *01 kebele* who have small businesses operating in the area including, mini hotels (*Metham*), an Arabic language they use to call, cloth for shops and even singers in create opportunity for Highlanders in the town to have newly designs for both refugee Nuer and the locals. Among those, (*Nuer ekel*) *Restaurant* that means, “Nuer is one“, according to the owner of the market (RI-03, pc. 4th February, 2019), is one of the bigger local hotels having variety of traditional foods for customers who like these cultural foods, as the restaurant has employed local residents who are interested in working there. Other mini restaurants are in lots of number throughout Newland area. And these revealed the fact that there are also opportunities as positive impacts which are benefiting host rather than considering negative effects alone.

4. 6. 3. Environmental impacts

The resource-related violent in many refugee settlement areas are triggering factors to the environmental attribute of conflicts as we witnessed when occurred in Itang during 2002 clashes of ethnic Nuer and Anywaa, and the same in Gog woreda in 2001 and Abobo woreda in 2002 (Martin, 2007). One can argue that refugee settlements often occur in environmentally sensitive areas. In Africa, refugees have therefore usually been settled in semi-arid, agriculturally marginal areas or (as in the case of the Rwandese in Zaire) near national parks or forest reserves. Refugee camps tend to be large for both logistical and political reasons. These large camps have a more negative impact on the environment that would be the case if several considerably smaller camps, catering for the same total numbers, were set up. Furthermore, refugees often have to stay in their countries of asylum for extended periods, and the impact on the environment around camps may be prolonged. In the case of unique sites, such as the Virunga National Park, Zaire, the environmental impact of refugees may be irreversible.

It is inevitable that the large-scale inflow and prolonged presence of refugees can have negative impacts on the environment, including deforestation; de-vegetation; erosion; the destruction, degradation and pollution of water sources and catchment areas; illegal poaching and fishing; and overgrazing. All issues were the concern of environmental degradation by the refugees, a threat to the surrounding local people of Anywaa to the change of their environment and natural resources impact. As expressed by (Oucho and Jacobsen, 2007 &

1997:20), the threat to natural resources such as environment and others are viewed in a two distinctive concepts: environmental assessment and environmental impact, that the two are considered differently for natural reservation.

The view of environmental impact can be denoted negatively through the concept of change to natural resources occurred during deforestation, soil and water erosions due to cutting trees and burning fuels for charcoal (AI-01, pc. 22nd February, 2019). Environmental assessment has the same revealing problem that Gambella region by its nature is the land of hot weather which can easily be affected when environmental protection is given less attention, leading to conflict violence against deforestation with refugee cleaning forests for their charcoal and fire woods.

The impact of environmental deterioration on the refugees themselves is intense because low-quality water affects the health of large numbers of people and in a situation where there is a high risk of infectious diseases multiplying rapidly. The recent discussion points are revealing the gaps on how to clean environment is to be protected against the cause of environmental degradation by refugee settled in camps that have also to prevent a potential further conflict escalation between refugees and host community. According to FGD responses from Itang Special woreda saying that it was true that it happened when some NGOs had come to them and shared their knowledge about the effect that environment degradation leading to flooding and erosion could have a problem for host communities. Deforestation gradually forces women and children to walk further for wood, putting women in particular in danger of physical assault. Children may have to miss school to help; cooking time is shortened, and drinking water not boiled. Refugees may have to sell part of their food rations in order to obtain the fuel needed to cook the remainder, contributing to increased levels of malnutrition.

Host populations also experience a similar deterioration in the quality of their environment, so that normally available materials and supplies for construction, consumption and fuel are short, and prices for fuel and food in local markets rise. Regardless to more environmental claim by the local communities, refugees are also appealing for a severe situation they face when new camps without enough shelter such as houses and fire woods for cooking

(RNFGD-03, pc. 21st February, 2019). Together, the group of refugee members in Nguenyiel FGD discussion expressed their feelings in this:

The reason why we cut trees in the forest is not because we like to clear the bush, but rather is because we make our houses by ourselves. We need charcoal and fire woods to cook our own food. But our security is concerning us because we are facing attacks from the host locals especially, Anywaa, and this seems nobody is protecting us from these terrible hostile relationships with our brothers in camps.

However, tensions inevitably could result specially in Itang Special Woreda since host populations are currently made to bear many of the costs of the arrival of refugees in their area without immediate compensation (AI-01, pc.11th February, 2019). Largest scale negative environmental impact of refuges settlement entering is impacting the host countries through the following factors. Deforestation: is the cutting down of trees for the objectives of getting fuel woods, timbers for construction, and other benefits which refugees benefit from the forest. Moreover, soil erosion through wind, water and sea wave. Destruction, degradation and pollution of environment, water resources and catchment areas, illegal poaching, and overgrazing could b e some of the possible negative out comes when refugees are settled in nearby host natives. Local people are required to submitted arable land for construction of refugee camps or settle, forest stippling because refugees need timber for construction of houses, latrines, fire woods, medicines, thatching and foddors, and fuel woods. At the same times, damage of local roads by heavy truck carrying food and other reliefs (Dzimhiri, 1993).

4. 6. 3. 2. Effects

Soil erosion, air pollution, water contamination, water depletion, loss of habitat and wild life are leading problems when studying the cause of environmental effect (Dzimhiri, 1993). When located to near area such as national park, conservation of national park becomes difficult (Shepherd 1990). International migration is one of the focus areas in which those concerns are because of its nature in the form of conflict and human rights violation. According to one of environmentalists from land management office stated that refugee settlement in the local community has great impact on environments which in turn bring climate change in the whole region (GI-04, 21st January, 2019). The negative consequences

of refugee presence is deforestation, which clearing of large tracts of land for settlement causing a decrease in tree flora and particular tree species for example, timbers. This action result in soil erosion which is caused by wind, sun heat, water and sea wave. Natural resources such as forest, soil, and water are negatively disturbed and polluted, health hazards, dumping waste, decline of agricultural land and production, and food shortage and poor nutrition. In addition to the above mentioned impacts, decline for quantity of woods for building and energy, and loosing of biodiversity (natural medicines and domestic products).

Despite the fact that refuge settlements have negative impacts on environment, but because of international aid provided by donors, there are identified impacts positively affecting local communities once they are settled. For instance, there are positive consequences when the development actors take initiative on projects which protect the environment of the local community. Transformation of swamp land development and cultivation skills from refugees to host populations is another opportunity to look at when local communities appears to be at lower stage of technological advancement. Exchange of plantation management skills between refuges and host populations, awareness creation on how to improve the quality of environment and transfer of entrepreneurial skills from refugees to the host populations, are more importantly to be treated as positive impacts related to refugee-host community. In other word, all environmental challenges are not attributed to refugees' settlement, and as such, there exist positive environmental impacts of displaced persons in spite of the more negative consequences of refuges settlement.

4. 6. 4. Political and Security impacts

The security and political points of view are another problems usually faced by the host community when it happened that refugees governing norms and policies are not properly addressed by the host government. The same is true when refugees who fled war from their respected country may have come into other attacks from the host locals due to shared scarce resources they may share, while considering refugee could have links with the same political affiliation to exercise it in camps. That has truly happened that, an incident occurred in *Itang Special Woreda* was a sign or message to security threat to local population when refugees divided themselves in between Gajiok and Gajaak, clan-based divisions driven back from their country, clashed alongside Kule and Tierkidi camps.

Settlement locations in Gambella region is another highly attributed more to raise concerns on refugee security with local communities. As the main driver of displacement was personal security for refugees, all refugee groups regard security as the most influential which should be given a priority when making considerations about future intentions, prospects and/or durable solutions to relationships with those locals hosting them. Moreover, responses from Anywaa side have shown that, the relationships between Anywaa host communities and Nuer refugees are strained due to existing conflicts usually occur with those of ethnic Nuers in the region.

But when you look at the case between Nuer refugees with ethnic Nuer is relatively perceived positive, as respondents suggested that the relations are confirmed good because of socio-cultural and linguistic interactions, though there are some constraints that both host communities faced such as acts of sexual violence attached to refugee psychological disabilities as a result of experienced violent conflicts back from country of origins. Of course, the target was on Nguenyiel and Jewi refugee impacts to the nearby populations hosting them. They do the same by considering what benefits they may gain when refugees are settled near to them. The violent conflict in 2013 South Sudan engaged with is the second phase to host such huge number of refugees, in which they viewed it as the most challenging phase because of an overcrowded refugee's number to their livestock.

According to FGD responses from refugee communities in Jewi camp, they stressed that they overwhelmingly have security concerns as because the local communities are sometimes engaged in kidnapping behavior in the area, in which they viewed as due to remote areas they are settled to (RJFGD-03, 25th January, 2019). And these remote locations have often been linked to other risks, including risk of gender-based violence that women face when they walk a long distances to search for firewood and tried to get additional access to their daily lives, especially, their movement from camp to Gambella town.

It is widely known that behavior change during one's own research on the problem between variables is important because there have to be different attitudes in giving answers into a given problem that is in need of research. In this regard, I was conducting some observations when distributing research papers among respondents around Gambella town and Itang Special Woreda, as well as Jewi and Nguenyiel camps. When trying to approach the locals

for why this happened, the research found that the issue behind had a political motivation between those who support a former First Vice President in the Republic of South Sudan, who later became a rebel leader, Dr Riek Machar and those split to the side of the government led by President Salva Kiir, have different interest to mobilize refugees and disturb the area. “Then, it was group of youth from Gajiok side got that boy on the shop selling cigarette and stabbed him,” and the case had not ended there in refugees sub-clans, but rather, escalated into host communities, identifying whose group belong to which clan.

According to discussions in Nguenyiel FGD pointed out that there are needs for security concern to their lives as they suggest that refugee may have got some weapons from the host communities because gun shots are heard every day, at the time when there were violent conflicts created by these refugee themselves between clans in January (RNFGD-03, 10th February, 2019). That implies that fear is there when social interactions have no boundaries between refugee and that of host natives. It is correct that refugees admitted have some higher and uncontrolled movements to mix with host communities from the nearby camps to *Tharpam* town, and even up to Itang town, and when you see this, only Highlanders are identified from those of refugees and host Nuers:

The main problem facing in the region is mass weapon contraband or illegal weapon trades in the entry points mainly Pagak, Burubiey and Pushalla from the aftermath of 2013 violence conflicts erupted in South Sudan’s capital, Juba.

This occurs when South Sudanese refugee enters these entry points of Gambella Region borders through a reception by the UNHCR, ARRA and other humanitarian organizations, carrying their hidden guns and other light weapons. In the last few months, Gambella region was categorized as one of the main gates of illegal trades of weaponry due to uncontrolled refugee movements from one place to others without any permission from ARRA, the refugee governing body with UNHCR. Host community especially on Anywaa side perceived as there is rapidly change on demographic features due to the South Sudanese refugee members easily affiliate and enter into Gambella regional politics because no one control them, difficult too to be identified as they are sometimes even carry *kebele* ID cards, said one of the officials when approached him to give me some clue ideas concerning refugee-host community atmosphere in the region. Here are some points he raised during interview.

4. 6. 4. 1. Threat to the demographic changes on refugee presence

One of the pending issues that poorly make relationship between Anywaa and Nuer was the demographically change of population when Anywaa perceived Nuer refugee communities are mixed with local Nuers. In fact, the experiences in previous years back from 1990s are different as the focus of conflict was for identity. First, there were concerns of Nuer expansion over grazing lands which Anywaa claimed a negative approach for over taking their lands by Nuer, while the settlement in Gambella town was even hard to be accepted by the Anywaa too. In addition, the question of language has also been triggering tribal conflicts because the dominant language of both major groups (Anywaa and Nuer) were contesting for if any language appears as a working language would directly reflect the dominant tribe.

However, the current issue we could say has changed its nature and character in a sense that refugee influx has dominated not only economic instability of the region, but also the political influence. In fact, Table 4.3 above demonstrated that, ethnic composition in Gambella has its own influence in the current political struggle which is mostly between Anywaa and Nuer ethnic populations due to a leading majority out of the five indigenous groups, representing the region.

These five ethnic groups who represent political participation in Gambella region have overwhelmingly influenced the region's politics since the second national population and housing census in 1994. At the time, the focus for identity issue was to bring majority representation claimed between Nuers and Anywaa which also has drawn in connection with refugee presents in the region; while less attention given just for the rest of minority groups include Majang, Opo and Komo ethnic communities.

One reason for that increased Nuer population was claimed by the Anywaa as opponent that this had been an opportunity for them (Nuers) to control the higher political representation was due to the political atmosphere of Anywaa with federal government, when both were in a soared relationship as a result of the killings of ARRA staff by Anywaa in 2003. And that claim has even argued by one of the political appointees in the region, blaming Regional and Federal Governments as well as international refugee agencies like the UNHCR for accepting this vast number, which directly shows fear in demographic changes of Anywaa host with

Nuer (GI-04, 21st February, 2019). The respondent has reacted against refugee participation towards internal political activities of the region pointing that:

ARRA and UNHCR together with the regional government have failed to control illegal acts of the refugees living in Gambella region. They (refugees) overturned citizens at night without following the legal procedures of the country, and this has affected not only the demographic feature of the region, but also the political aspects.

Table 4. 3: Ethnic composition in Gambella Region

Ethnic Group	1994	Urban	Rural	Percent	2007	Urban	Rural	Percent
Nuer	64,473	3014	61459	40%	143,189	25,917	117,272	46%
Anywaa	44,581	9831	34750	27%	64,959	20,119	44,840	21%
Majang	9,350	64	9286	6%	12,277	834	11,443	4%
Opo	-	-	2900	-	990	43	947	0.3%
Komo	-	-	1056	-	224	96	128	0.07%
Highlanders	-	13,204	25957	24%	82,901	30,641	52,258	27%
Others	-	-	-	-	2,376	228	2,150	0.7%
Total	157,595	27,181	135,217	100%	306,916	77,878	229,038	100%

Source: Population and Housing Census Results of (1994 & 2007)

As shown in the above Table 4.3, 2007 Census (CSA, 2007) has expressed that Gambella region is the leading in every year growth rate of the country by 4.1%. Whereas ethnic communities such as Anywaa and Nuer differ on culturally experience of marriage that bring the case as to a rapid population increase from Nuer, by constituting to 46% given from the ten year's 40%. But the claims where Anywaa community is arguing is that those results have nothing to do with the region's political representation because once South Sudanese refugees are presented in the region, they usually mixed with local communities.

Moreover, other considerations include birth and death rates have to overview because arguments between the two groups of Anywaa and Nuer could not easily be seen in one direction. In most cases, traditional setbacks attributed to influence ways of living for Anywaa ethnic community has its own expression, which can also have effect on population decrease because Anywaa cannot easily be affiliated when it comes to the question of harmony to share neighbor a non-Anywaa natives that is importantly be the reason behind a distinct in population. But for Nuer culture is very easy with the intention that, which could have consideration in population increase such as social acceptance and easily get into marry

someone whose even the background is not well known to them, could not be such an important as Anywaa believe. As a result, the intra-marriage for Nuer ethnic approach is very easy, while Anywaa is not easily engaging in such a ways, and thus, the population differs given from what is said to be traditional approach to each ethnic groups in Gambella.

4. 6. 4. 2. Refugee-driven conflicts between Anywaa and Nuer

In most cases, the conflicts between Anywaa and Nuer ethnic groups are believed to be attributed to the resource competition and the non-strategic land allocation that is granted to refugees for settlement, where the traditional attachment to land for Anywaa is highly sensitive in Gambella region. Meanwhile, the situation in the region is exacerbated by the presence of refugees effecting to the various social, economic and environmental conditions of the inhabitants in those locations of refugee-host communities. The increased pressure on local resources is exaggerated as a result of unfairly distribution of goods and services between refugees and local communities, whereas the region has no enough infrastructures for better services.

Suggestions from local respondents argued the influx of South Sudanese ethnic Nuer refugees into Gambella has aggravated local tensions between Ethiopian Nuer and Anywaa communities. Anywaa perceived this as domination that undermined their position in both development and political games in the region, along with other threats to an increasing migration of highlanders to Gambella in search of economic opportunities (AI-01, pc. 13th February, 2019). However, the conflict between Anywaa and Nuer according to Dereje (2009) was dated back to the 19th century when the two had been engaging in a brutality of war as Anywaa believed it was a territorial expansion by “Jikany” Nuer towards eastern of the Upper Nile from South Sudanese border. Host community’s view has also been opposed by the refugee respondents because they complaint as the presence of the Ethiopian Nuer community has also negatively impacted the status of Nuer refugees in Gambella, fostering a greater movement and interactions of ethnic background linkages between refugee and the host community populations (RNI-03, pc. 13th February).

During interviews conducted in Nguenyiel and Jewi refugee camps, it is found that all respondents were almost ethnically Nuers who had fled the war from Jonglei and Upper Nile

States in South Sudan, express their views towards host natives in totally different, saying “we are victims of being Nuers because of the tribal conflicts usually occur between ethnic localities of Anywaa and Nuer in the area (RNI-03, pc. 13th February). Furthermore, this part addresses the demonstration views expressed by the host locals of social implications when a large refugees flow has occurred where tensions of ethnic clashes between Anywaa and Ethiopian Nuer are necessarily considered to be at the pick of escalation (NI-02, 13th February, 2019). The social interaction problem in rural areas such as Itang Special Woreda may be different to that of inflow of refugees into Gambella town (NI-02, pc. 13th February, 2019).

Most findings on this research revealed that even during the violent conflicts between Anywaa and Nuer in January, February and April, 2016 were the good examples when large influx of South Sudan refugees started to overcrowding Gambella region after the civil war had occurred in Juba capital, 2013, especially, in a context where most of the refugees are Nuer in ethnicity (ARI-05, pc. 24th January, 2019). And these problems are always arising on the complexity of refugee settlements where there are already existing and soared dynamic relationships between the two groups as later fueled the political competitions, leading to tensions of conflict because of the imbalance of demographic changes that occur between the two conflicting groups. Another triggering refugee-related conflict was the 2003 violent that occurred between Anywaa and ARRA as Highlanders (Dereje, 2009). On December 13, 2003, was the other when was trying to move refugees from Pinywudo camp and resettled to Udier, an area inhabited Nuer. Then, that had resulted in a brutality killing of 8 government staff including the head of the ARRA, later resulted in claiming more lives in Gambella town as Highlanders assume the killing related to Anywaa refusal to refugee withdrawal from their land.

Back to recent analysis shows that, escalated ethnic tensions between Anywaa and Nuer have been increasing in times where traditional relationship to land and identity issues for both groups were having much more contributions. As for Anywaa who are primarily farmers, the issues related to identity are strongly connected to land as belongs to their ancestors. While cultural tight to be born from Anywaa father and mother is another point when others who have resided in their land are considered guests rather than being integrated as Anywaa. But

research findings reveal that refugee-related problems had its own consideration as one of the respondents in Anywaa side in Gambella town expressed the view that:

The conflict between Anywaa and Nuer ethnic communities is fueled by the presences of refugees because the camps in Gambella are like military barracks, where people are armed. Due to that, there is high movement of arms in and out of the camps in the region. But the bigger challenge is that, we blame the regional government and ARRA because they are just simply watching without taking any necessary measures in order to stop those illegal actions by the refugees.

But the Ethiopian Nuers have different approach: inter-marriage is a simple way because once you marry a girl from other tribe, her children are directly to be called in the name of that her husband's tribe (Nuer). However, there is no any improved relationship between the two groups because of hostile approaches connected to refugee presence in the region, while refugee attitude towards local communities including Highlanders has totally changed driven from the stered relationships the Anywaa have towards them. And this has truly happened in Jewi refugee camp in early 2016, when refugees engaged in severe clashes with the nearby Highlanders in retaliation to a killing of one refugee that resulted into more killings of those highland peoples who worked with humanitarian organizations for refugees in the camp.

CHAPTER FIVE:

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5. 1. Summary of Findings

Based on the research findings, there are issues which need to be addressed as they are potentially leading to conflict arising in Gambella region and to the entire communities who fall to host refugees once they do not share the same culture and social similarities. As a result to these effects, participants from KII and the FGD responses from *Achwa Kebele* have stressed their feelings differently based on what they have faced as being vulnerable when hosting a large number of South Sudanese Nuer from almost all the three refugee camps- Nguenyiel, Kule and Tierkidi (AI-01, pc. 13th February, 2019).

5. 1. 1. Looking over Negative and Positive Impacts

The fact that once refugees are received in a large number to host locals cannot be denied on posing some overwhelming impacts on the surrounding communities, but this remains a question what type of impacts that affect most from negative and positive perspectives.

Negative impacts

The findings have revealed that there are some concerns where refugee status in Gambella is not only accelerating women prostitution, but also increased crime rates because of limited rations they receive which sometimes resulted in an issue of food security not adequately provided to feed them (refugees). The same is true when refugees are settled in the areas where there are free movements; interaction is highly expected from refugee go out of camps to mix with host communities.

They rather opt for depending on sharing local properties in the market, that lead them to live out of the camps (AI-01, pc.13th February, 2019). Moreover, because of starvation which faced refugees due to insufficient of the food assistances they received from international donor, most of them have experienced with drug-addicted behaviors such as smoking cigarette, chewing chat, *shisha*, alcoholism, theft and rape are the serious social problems

which occurred because of their economic worse –off when their food aid is not sufficient to feed themselves smoothly.

However, according to the responds received from the local communities in both the Gambella town and Itang Special Woreda have expressed that, one of the severe problems which bring conflict between refugees and the local people is the competition on resources such as land, water, housing, foods, and medical services (AI-01, pc. 10th February and NI-02, pc. 13th February, 2019). Because of an international aid increase in the camp, the general price on house rent, food price, food demand and other commodities in the market increased and this affected local people’s livelihoods. One of the staff from ARRA stated that,

Though refugees are getting rations from the international relief agencies, they continued to depend on local crops and live stocks, as there are limited supply of rations on time (ARI-05, pc. 21st January, 2019).

According to feedback received from local residents in Itang district, refugees have introduced behaviors which did not exist so long on local community, and this was a direct negative impact by their presence in the camps near to local community that initiated the act of prostitution because of the fact that the food aid which is donated to them is not sufficient for their living. As the result, women engaged in prostitution in which they are pay some money to secure their living expense in the camps. The increase rate of prostitution has brought serious problem of rampant of sexual transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS, which in turn affected the host community at large (AI-01, pc. 13th February, 2019).

The arrival of the refugees for the first time in Itang district has introduced social tension, conflict, and violence (UNHCR, 2018). Some researches revealed that there are usually concerns and mental health impacts, especially, on members of the hosting communities over the long-term process of hosting refugees far from the last period of times (Codjoe e tal, 2013). Other research such as Jacobsen (2002: 95) showed that the presence of refugees improves the livelihood and this also increased human security because of economic interdependence within and between communities. At the same fashion, refugees started introducing their own values or cultural values to the local communities which had never fit the host community’s culture. Excessive resources competition between refugees and the

local communities is another negative consequence as the result of refugee settlements in Gambella regional state.

Positive Impacts

However, the responds from refugees is quite different when it comes to over view of socio-economic and the security dimensions. Some respondents from Nguenyiel camp stated that, both refugees and the host community have one unique value which created some times peaceful coexistence-that is their being *Nilotic* black people (NI-02, pc. 28th January, 2019). Socially, local people started the culture of hard work and this is the result of taking experience from the refugees when they are engaged in the business activities, handcraft work and other related activities which generate income.

According to the responds marked from one of the social service staff from refugee camp said, the existence of refugees around the local community has a significance contribution on the local people the remittances of money receive from abroad by refugees which fuel the local economic because their purchasing power keep growing up. When refugees receive money abroad from their relatives, they consume the local people products which raise the income of the local people. As responded from the governmental public sectors which stated that, there are social benefits which are derived by the host community due to refugee settlements-including could acquiring skilled knowledge as because of some employed teachers from refugees who are giving teaching services to the refugees' students (GI-04, pc. 21st January, 2019).

At the same time, skills transfer is made by the refugees on local people because refugees for example communicate with local people with Arabic, and English which is not easy for local community to manage without their being in the camps. In contrary, local community purchase goods and services at the lower price from refugees and they also sell their local produced goods and service to the refugees, this is called market system. And because of this over resources competition, some local community's members resist their being with refugees by attacking refugees putting them (refugees) under security threat (NI-02, pc. 28th January, 2019). This was the view expressed from the focus group responds in Nguenyiel camp as the food assistance is nowadays becoming very limited and this problem made

refuges to be adopted to alcoholism and within the extension of many social problems such as physical violence, psychological violence and sexual harassment (RNFGD-03, pc. 25th January, 2019).

According to UNHCR and ARRA (2018), socio-economic impacts of refugees is not necessary viewed only as negative impacts on host communities because those communities who host refugees always receive same supports from UN and other humanitarian organizations on related to benefits on healthcare, clean water supply, nutrition, sanitation, general hygiene, protection, shelters, education, environment and even food conservations. Similarly, Plan International Ethiopia (2015), expressed that the presence of refugees in Itang Special Woreda local populations are seen to have some positive impacts on the host communities due to sharing medical services, primary schools, and teachings offered by some refugees qualified teachers which is also viewed a total benefit to whole Gambella region (NGO-6, pc. 24th February, 2019). Sometimes, local people received aid and this support initiated peaceful coexistence between local communities and the refuges. Based on an observation taken from the field interview, local people sell mango, tomatoes, carrots and other produced vegetables to refuges. At the same manner, refuges sell blankets, cooking oil, salt, sugar, tents, soaps, wheat and maize to the local communities. On the side of refugees, improvement of nutrition and diversification is among the core positive impact of their interaction with the local people in term of market exchange.

In summarizing, this research finds that pertaining issues connected to socio-economic, environmental, security and political impacts of hosting refugees are increased in responsibility sharing. Under more open policies, refugees can be an economic benefit to their host communities in the long term. Refugees bring skills and buying power, and can be an asset to the labor market. Many refugees when given the opportunity can establish businesses that can create jobs and wealth which benefits both with hosts. Refugees bring with them memories of problems that qualified them to displacement, but they do not pose any more of a security risk than the general population. While each situation is different, refugees are no more likely to be involved in crime than the general population.

As result, policies that avoid encampment or closed settlements often provide greater opportunities for refugees to meaningfully interact with host communities and access the

labor market. They can also reduce tensions between hosts and refugees and foster win-win environments, whereby refugees and their hosts benefit. Adding that, the large population of refugee settlement has an effect on host communities identified through problem of transportation and deforestation impacts.

5. 2. Conclusion

Ethiopia has an open-door policy to receive and host refugees as per United Nations' international agreement. However, the new wave of hosting a large scale refugee numbers in Gambella Regional State has posed a considerable socio-economic, environmental and security as well as the political impacts on host communities, following the aftermath of 2013 civil war in the world's youngest nation, South Sudan. This research has deployed the qualitative research method considering the nature of the problem combining both primary data and the secondary information for the motive of analysis which led the researcher into significant conclusion.

The concept of refugee settlement is a broader sense because it is not something which can be left only at domestic level between host and refugees communities rather a response to everyone whether at national or international level. This means, once refugees are received for settlement, the receiving organizations such as ARRA and UNHCR have to be selective in where refugees are to be settled. This is to avoid suspicious from host communities of their land being taken without any consultations. This is true in Gambella that, the settlement of refugees needs to be revised for instance, camps nearest to Gambella town such as Jewi, some 40 km from the town, is not comfortable for every citizen in the region.

In this regard, refugees are often perceived as a burden for the host communities, putting pressure on public budget and service provision, which in fact, hosting significant numbers of refugees have some economic and social impacts for host countries. This could be the case as because from the moment of arrival, refugees may compete with local citizens for scarce resources such as water, food, housing, and medical services. Clearly, their presence increases demands for education, health services, infrastructure such as water supply, sanitation, and transportation, and also in some cases, for natural resources such as grazing and firewood. However, there are also possibilities that when a refugee situation creates

economic opportunities for both the displaced and their hosts, they also contribute to host community developments by providing skills and resources, bringing a secure environment for production capacity and consumption demand.

Findings revealed that, refugee settlement in Ethiopia with the case of Gambella Regional State has both negative as well as positive impact on the host community. Bolding the negative impact, the relationship between refugee and the host communities has grown worse and worse because of their competition on the scarce resources such as land, overcrowdings of the local people from the labor market, and increase in the market prices on food items which make local people to be worse-off. In the case of economy, the current status is potentially affecting the region because the refugee population is more or less equals the number of host population, and that would bring more economic, social, environment and even political effects due to competition over scarcity of resources.

Politically, high tension among the population of Gambella regional state has occurred because of rampant in crimes due to demographic change on refugee which affect the local communities significantly. Considering the environmental change, the intensive deforestation, burning of fuels by refugee altered the ecological balance of the surrounding resulting in desertification which made the wild life's evacuating the region. Taking consideration on the social dimensions, poor services are being faced by the local people such as health facilities became scares; because most refugee receive their treatment from the general hospital where by the local people depend on. Besides that, lots of criminal cases are other problems facing because of the population increase of the refugee which imposed burden on host communities not only in Gambella town, but Itang Special Woreda has experienced such tragic problems.

This has concluded that there is an opposite to the living style in urban towns because there are some considerations-being economic burden that bring shortage of food and competition of resources by the whole community in towns or environmental implications due to mass presence which does not imply the way refugees may come in that rapid type of movement. During observation, host communities in Gambella town are economically and socially affected differently due to the refugee presence because even one can surprise when people come out of a huge number from bus station around 4-5 PM local times, heading directly to

Newland (01 *kebele*) which is inhabited by Nuer and Highlanders, through foot walking while they are not going for private shelter-rather each and every resident in the area has a burden to receive more than 5-10 people for a single house.

Throughout the study, the gap on the existed literatures investigated only the negative side of the refugee influx without underlining the positive impacts brought by refugee settlement particularly in the case of Gambella Regional State. The research questions on how refugee settlement/influx impact the host community has received an answer, even if there stills a gap to be narrowed by other researcher on the same topic. Therefore, the researcher has identified the gap of how Ethiopian Government implements the refugee policies without any jeopardize of its practice in all locations of the country.

5. 3. Recommendations

From the findings part of this research, evidences indicated that the settlements of refugee have both negative and positive consequences on socio-economic, political, the environmental and legal frameworks which govern refugee towards refugee-host community relationships. In order to mitigate the negative impacts of hosting a large scale of refugees on local communities in Gambella region, the following recommendations are essentially advisable to maintain a peaceful co-existence between these two communities:

- Since there are lacks of appropriate refugee-host community managements as this could lead to a potentially raise conflicts between the two communities, both the federal and regional government should apply refugee policy implementation problems.
- The Federal Government, especially ARRA, in collaboration with UNHCR and other refugee aid agencies operating in the region must come up with programs that create more jobs that benefit not only refugees but the host communities who are most vulnerable as a result of hosting vast number of refugees adding on regional government responsibility of job creation.
- Double joint efforts are needed for the government and UN agencies in response to expand youth capacity buildings for regional developmental programs that initiate

business activities in ensuring both sides benefits from key social services such as health, education and other social welfare activities at local and regional levels.

- Refugees should be given a chance for integration because they have potential skills to create micro business opportunities that could be added into host development programs.
- Awareness creation on both refugee and the host community on the importance for keeping a healthy and safe environment by protecting forests and effects against deforestation have to be initiated.
- In general term, states in the Global North must recognize that the vast majority of the world's refugees are hosted in the Global South, and that these countries in the South assume significant challenges and immense responsibilities in hosting large number of refugees. They should follow with the increased resettlement and policies that foster the full integration of refugees in their territories.
- To avoid suspicions from the surrounding communities especially Anywaa, for claiming as their land being systematically taken by the refugees, the Regional Government and ARRA have to be strategically selective to refugee settlement areas that include the consent of local communities in the region.
- The research found out that there is need for further research that can better inform policy makers on the impacts of hosting refugees under the least developing host countries.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Guiding Questions for Host Communities

General information

Dear respondents,

My name is Gatwech Wuor Diew. I am a student, pursuing my Masters of Art program (MA) in Peace and Security Studies, from Addis Ababa University, Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS). In order to attain this program, I am here to assess the overall socio-economic, environmental and political impacts on host communities due to the vast refugee inflow to Ethiopia, particularly, Gambella Region. In this regard, you are kindly requested to provide consistent information to the statements forwarded from interview questions under the topic refers to: **THE SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE INFLUX TO ETHIOPIA AND ITS IMPACT ON HOST COMMUNITIES: THE CASE OF GAMBELLA REGIONAL STATE**. Thus, any information you provide will be kept secret and confidentiality will be granted at all courses. The assessment has 2 major parts designed to adequately reach all participants for better information. The first part deals with an in-depth interview that is Key Informant Interview (KII) as a linkert scale, which directs both open-ended and close-ended types of questions and answers. While other part is survey designed for Focus Group Discussions (FGD). I, therefore, respectfully request your support in gathering information on the research topic under the above mentioned.

Thanks for your cooperation in completion of the research!

Part 1: Basic information

Please tick the blank box below for your answers.

1. Sex: Male

Female

2. Age:

a) 18-25years

b) 26-33years

c) 34 and above

3. Nationality:

a) Ethiopian

b) South Sudanese

Others

4. Marital status:

a) Married

b) Single

5. Educational level:

a) Primary

b) Certificate

c) Diploma

d) Undergraduate (Degree)

e) Post graduate (Master) and above

f) Others

6. Occupation:

a) Government employee

b) Self employee

c) Others

Part 2: KII Guiding Questions for Host Community

2. 1. Please read and try to answer all the below mentioned questions from question 1-15 and from 1-6 in an appropriate way. You can tick the blank box or circle your options from letters; a) b) and c) or others for your answer.

1: Generally, how would you describe the overall situation of Gambella region in relation to hosting refugee? Do you feel threatened due to refugee presence?

Yes

No

If yes, what type of threat?

a) Economic

- b) Political
- c) Environment
- d) Security
- e) All

2: How do you compare the living conditions with refugee?

- a) Very good
- b) Fairly good
- c) Bad
- d) Very bad

3: Is there any social interaction between you and refugee communities?

- Yes
- No

If yes, among the following ethnic communities which one has engaged in deep interaction with refugees?

- a) Anywaa
- b) Nuer
- c) Opo and Highlanders

If one of them is your answer, can you elaborate the reason why?

4: Can you share with us any social value or norms you may have the same with refugee due to ethnic and cultural backgrounds?

5: Refugees are said to bring together both positive and negative impacts on host communities, do you agree?

- a) Strongly agree
- b) Agree
- c) Disagree
- d) Strongly disagree

6: Does refugee presence bring economic failure leading to resource competition in your area?

- Yes

No

If yes, which types of resource? (Livelihood, forest degradation...)

e) Neither good nor bad

7: Do you believe that refugee bring demographic challenges to Gambella regional politics?

Yes

No

If yes, what is your argument?

8: Was there any conflict occurred between refugee and host community?

Yes

No

If yes, when and who are the conflicting parties?

9: Does refugee issue concerned regional and federal governments?

Yes

No

If yes, who do you think can take responsibility to stop that?

a) Government

b) Host community

c) Refugees

d) All have equal responsibility

10: Have you encountered any criminal acts from refugee members?

Yes

No

11: Have you any information about refugee governing norms?

Yes

No

If yes, what are those normative frameworks?

12: Looking ahead, will you accept the newly passed national law for refugee integration to peacefully work with you?

Yes

No

If no, can you explain why?

13: Is there anything else you would like to say?

Part 3: For Community leaders and elders

14: As an elder/leader to the community, what experience can you tell me about refugee problems being in your respected area?

15: Do you believe that refugee interaction with other host communities affects your intra relationships?

Yes

No

If yes, what are your justifications please?

16: Do you have joint operations on refugee humanitarian issues between local authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations?

Yes

No

If yes, list some of the NGOs working closely with local authorities.

Part 4: Guiding Questions for Host community Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

1: Why is refugee issue becomes a problem to your area as host community?

2: Are there socio-economic, environmental and political impacts such as cutting trees and sharing scarce resources you think posed on you due to refugee presence?

3: Are there emerging issues of ethnic conflict between local communities due to refugee presence?

4: What kind of future relationship with refugee/host community do we expect on ward?

5: In any occasion, would you accept refugee to live with you in case the country's refugee law may allow?

6: What are the benefits that the host community gets from refugee operations?

Annex table 1: List of FGD participants from host community

Name of respondents		Sex	Occupation/ Position	Kebele	Place of interview	Interview date
FGD 1	1	M	Block 5 leader	01	<i>Newland</i>	2 nd February,2019
	2	M	Block 2 leader	01	>	>
	3	F	Block 4 leader	01	>	>
	4	M	Block 1 leader	01	>	>
	5	M	Block 7 leader	01	>	>
	6	F	Block 8 leader	01	>	>
FGD 2	1	M	Member	03	<i>Gonder Sefer</i>	8 th February,2019
	2	M	Member	03	>	>
	3	M	Member	03	>	>
	4	M	Member	03	>	>
	5	F	Member	03	>	>
	6	F	Member	03	>	>
FGD 3	1	M	Member	Achwa	Itang town	20 th February,2019
	2	M	Member	Achwa	>	>
	3	F	Member	Achwa	>	>
	4	M	Member	Achwa	>	>
	5	M	Member	Achwa	>	>
	6	M	Member	Achwa	>	>

FGD 4	1	M	Gov't employee	Pulkot	Tharpam town	13 th February,2019
	2	M	>	Pulkot	>	>
	3	M	Member	Pulkot	>	>
	4	F	Member	Pulkot	>	>
	5	M	Member	Pulkot	>	>
	6	M	Member	Pulkot	>	>

Part 5: KII for Regional Government officials, ARRA and UNHCR

1: In general, can you tell me the overall situation of refugee-host community relationship problem? Is there any problem existing?

Yes

No

If yes, how?

2: As regional administrative are there normative frameworks that govern refugee-host community relationships?

Yes

No

If yes, how strong you think they exist?

3: In lines with refugee-host community interactions, are there socio-economic, political and environmental impacts you have listed out as a result of hosting a vast number of refugee?

Yes

No

If yes, in which area is affecting most?

a) Economy

b) Social

c) Political

d) Environmental

e) All

4: What type of impact do host community faces due to refugee presence?

5: Do you (Regional Government and ARRA) have policy implications to address the existing refugee-host community problems?

Yes

No

If yes, which ones are they?

6: What are the challenges do your organization face in relation to refugee administration?

7: Finally, are there conflicts between host community refugees, or among ethnic communities themselves?

Yes

No

If yes, what are the reasons behind?

ANNEX 2: Guiding Questions for Refugee Communities

Part 1: KII for Refugee

1: Briefly, what sort of relationship do you think you have with the nearby host communities?

a) Good

b) Very good

c) Poor

d) Vey poor

e) I have no idea

2: Do you believe that social interactions occur between you and host communities as a result of ethnic ties?

Yes

No

If yes, which ethnic community in host community do you interact most?

a) Anywaa

b) Nuer

c) Others

3: Have you ever been interacting with host communities in case of ethnic ties?

Yes

No

If yes, what attracted you to be with host community rather than being in the camp?

4: Have you any information about refugee-host community governing norms?

Yes

No

5: As refugees, do you accept refugee laws that govern your relationship with host community?

Yes

No

If your answer is yes, why have you prepared to live in urban towns than in refugee camps?

6: Have you ever been targeted by the host community due to ethnicity?

Yes

No

If yes, when?.

7: What other issues do you like to say for future relationship with host communities?

Part 2: For block and zonal leaders

8: As a member of refugee community, what do you experience from refugee-host community relationships?

9: What challenges does refugee face from local communities?

10: Do refugee sometimes engage into conflict with host communities?

Yes

No

Part 3: Guiding Questions for Refugee Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

1: What are the problems facing you in relations to host community?

2: Are there emerging issues of ethnic conflict between you and the local people?

3: What are the socio-economic, environmental and political impacts such as cutting trees and sharing scarce resources, you think you brought to host community as refugees?

4: What kind of future relationship do you expect from host community?

5: Finally, how do you evaluate the recent passed Federal Law of refugee integration? In many occasions, would you accept working with host community in a peaceful environment?

Annex table 2: List of FGD participants from refugee camps

Name respondents	of	Sex	Occupation/Position	Zone	Place of interview	Interview date
FGD 5	1	F	Zone A leader	A	Jewi camp	25 th January,2019
	2	F	Zone B leader	B	>	>
	3	M	Zone C leader	C	>	>
	4	F	Women's affairs	A	>	>
	5	M	Member	C	>	>
	6	M	Member	A	>	>
FGD 6	1	F	Women's affairs	E	Nguenyiel camp	20 th February,2019
	2	M	Zone A leader	A	>	>
	3	M	Block B leader	B	>	>
	4	M	Member	C	>	>
	5	M	Member	D	>	>
	6	M	Member	A	>	>

**ANNEX 3: Different pictures from field work
FGDs conducted in Jewi camp and Itang town**



Primary school in Gambella region for both host and refugees communities



Joint Teaching and healthcare for both communities in Itang town

