

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF REFUGEES ON THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
IN KIBONDO DISTRICT**

BY

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ABSTRACT

The sudden presence of refugees significantly altered the lives of the local population in Kibondo District. The present study was carried out to determine socio-economic effects of refugees on the local community. It was geared specifically to determine economic status of local people in Kibondo district after refugees' influx. Furthermore, the study investigated social effects of refugees on the hosts, attitude of people towards the refugees and mitigation efforts done by the government and other relief agencies to reduce effects of refugees on the local community. The study was conducted in Kibondo district which has been highly receiving refugees from various countries. Data was collected from households and individuals in the refugee host area. Other respondents included key informants such as the District Commissioner, District Natural Resources Officer; Head of UNHCR Sub-office in Kibondo district and District Medical Officer. Secondary data were documentary materials from the government reports, research reports, village records and books from University of Dar es salaam and Sokoine University of Agriculture libraries. A cross-sectional survey was employed and covered 150 hosts' households and 30 households in refugee camps. The study revealed that the opportunities available in the host communities changed in both positive and negative ways in agriculture, environment, market economy, infrastructure and social services context. On the positive side, refugees represented a source of cheap agricultural labour for villagers in the study area; refugees labour was attractive to local farmers because it was cheap and readily available hence increased production of food crops. Despite the benefits of refugee labour, many villagers blamed theft, particularly of food crops. On environmental perspective, refugees affected environment due to firewood and charcoal uses. The study findings can be used by a wide range of stakeholders and the government of Tanzania to create refugees' policies.

DECLARATION

I, Elias Runeye Ntiruhungwa, do hereby declare to the Senate of Sokoine University of Agriculture that, this dissertation is my own original work and that it has neither been submitted nor concurrently being submitted for a degree award in any other University.

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The above declaration is confirmed

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Date

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my parents Ntiruhungwa and Ntabi who laid down the foundation for my education. It is also dedicated to my beloved wife Mercy Ntiruhungwa who was calm and tolerant throughout the period of my studies. I further dedicate this work to my children, Honest and Doreen for their patience they showed during my absence the whole period of my studies.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

CBOs	-	Community Based Organizations
EU	-	European Union
IDRC	-	Integration and Development of Refugees Council
IRC	-	International Rescue Committee
IRIN	-	Integrated Regional Information Network
LDC	-	Least Developed Countries
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals.
NGOs	-	Non Governmental Organizations
NPA	-	Spain and Norwegian Peoples Aid
NSGRP	-	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty.
OAU	-	Organization of Africa Union
REDESO	-	Relief to Development Society
TWESA	-	Tanzania Water and Environment Sanitation Agency
UN	-	United Nations
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme.
UNEP	-	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRISD	-	United Nations Refugees Integration and Sustainable Development
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
WFP	-	World Food Programme

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Principally, before World War I efforts to receive and protect refugees were never internationally coordinated. Rather were for particular countries to regulate refugees domestically. Thus, the First World War and subsequent events brought the need to lay down principles governing protection of refugees. This followed adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the establishment of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in 1949, and the Geneva Convention on the status of refugees particularly Article 33 of 25 July, 1951 embodying the principle of *non-refoulement*, that is, non-rejection of aliens claim on threat to life. Furthermore, the Declaration of Territorial Asylum adapted by the United Nations General Assembly on 4th December 1967 recommended for all states to respect, including refrain from application of extradition to asylum granted persons. Also, those who had sought refugees from persecutions, these and the later conventions have complimented refugee's related principles (UNEP, 2005).

The African continent is one of the major areas with refugee problems. The flow of refugees in Africa became acute in the 1960s, coinciding with the struggle for the attainment of independence by most African state (Black, 2001). The process of decolonization brought new and powerful political forces into play and released new conflicts which created mass displacements. The Biafran conflict in Nigeria and the Katangan problem in the Congo in 1960s are some glaring examples (Crisp, 2002).

Persecution caused many people to flee from Ethiopia. For example, in one incident alone (on 29 April, 1977) more than a thousand school children were killed in Addis Ababa in this manner. The killing continued on a large scale and between December 1977 and February 1978 over 5000 Ethiopian young people between the ages of 12 and 25 were victimized (UNHCR, 1996a).

The situation in the South and South east was not less dramatic. The Ogaden was overrun by the Somalia regular forces in 1977. The conflict between the Somalia and Ethiopian armed forces affected not only the Somalia-speaking people of the Ogaden but also the neighbouring peoples. The Oromo peasants of Hararghe, Bale and Sidamo regions suffered from the presence of the Somali troops and the Ethiopian army in their areas (UNHCR, 1996b). In the recent years, countries of “the Great Lakes Regions of Africa” have been experiencing frequent and intermittent internal wars and conflicts which have led (and are leading) to a tremendous exodus of citizens to the neighbouring countries. The countries which have been highly involved in these internal crises are Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Tanzania has a long history of hosting refugees. Between 1993 and 2000, Tanzania was host to almost 1.5 million refugees (Jacobsen, 1997). The recent changes in its refugee policy, its practice of restrictive policies and its concern about environmental degradation in refugee camp areas also make it a good case study. Tanzania has hosted the largest number of refugees in the Great Lakes region of Africa. Flinton (2001) outlined these movements showing that Rwandan refugees were the first group to arrive in 1961 and settled in the Karagwe District in Kagera Region. Some groups of Rwandan refugees and from Zaire (now the DRC) also moved to Tanzania and settled in the Mwese-Mpanda district in Rukwa region. In the 1960s more refugees from Malawi and Zaire were settled

in Pangale (Tabora). In the 1970s, refugees from Uganda and Burundi arrived in Tanzania. During the same period, migrants from South Africa and Kenya also sought asylum in the country. Another group of refugees who arrived in Tanzania in the 1970s were Mozambicans, who settled in the Southern part of the country. The group of refugees from the 1960s ad 1970s is referred to as the old case load (Kalpers, 2001). Most of the refugees in this group have been repatriated and some have been granted citizenship in Tanzania, but the majority of Burundians are still living in settlement villages in Ulyankulu, Katumba, and Mishamo (Kurimoto, 2005).

In the beginning of the 1990s, Tanzania received its largest number of refugees. These refugees arrived in three groups. According to Rutinwa, and Kamanga, (2003), the first major group of over 250 000 Burundians arrived in 1992 fleeing the assassination of the first democratically elected President, the late Melkior Ndadaye. Second, the Rwandese arrived in 1994 following the genocide in which approximately 700 000 were hosted in Tanzania. Third, Zaireans (now the congolese from the DRC) arrived in 1997 following the ousting of the late President Mobutu. Tanzania received over 900 000 refugees from that country. The attempt by rebels to remove President Laurent Kabila has, however, prolonged the influx of Congolese, with 95 424 refugees received between August 1998 and July 31, 1999 (Whitaker, 2002). The second movement of refugees to the country was referred to as the new case load (Kalpers, 2001). After the assassination of President Juvenale Habyalimana of Rwanda and Ntamirwa of Burundi in a mysterious plane crash in April 1994, an influx of refugees of unprecedented magnitude was experienced in Kibondo district (Jacobsen, 2002). The influx of a large number of refugees brought population pressure in the border district sheltering the refugees. Environment and ecological destruction, depletion of stocks, havoc to the social services and infrastructure, insecurity and instability in the border areas occurred (Liganga, 2006).

1.2 Problem Statement

The subject of refugees' socio-economic effects on a given locality is not a new phenomenon. The number of refugees has been doubled due to recurring civil wars, ethnic / religious conflicts, conflicts over economic resources, violation of human rights and political clashes. Intuitively, this moulds the lives of Tanzanians in terms of social – economic paradigms. There have been many researches conducted on the same topic. Results have always been varying depending on the nature and objectives of the study. Most of these studies have tried to be one sided, focusing on either the economic burden imposed by refugees or on benefits which are a result of the refugee influx.

Other studies have focused on the impact of refugee's movement on the local communities alone, leaving out the impact of their struggle to survive in the face of the dwindling help from international communities and changing refugee's policies among host countries. However, in recent years there has been recognition that the influx of refugees brings both costs and benefits to the host population on various groups of people and various strategies natives establish in order to overcome the negative impacts.

Those studies did not indicate coping strategies initiated by the refugees and how these mechanisms affect the lives of both refugees and natives in rural settings. Much has been written about refugees but the question on effects of refugees on socio – economic lives of local population in Kibondo district with regard to social stratification has not received much attention. The current study intends to fill this gap by analyzing the socio – economic effects of refugees in Kibondo district on the hosting communities. The population in Kibondo District is composed mainly of rural peasants who have a long history of contacts with refugees from various countries. The idea was to establish whether the refugee's influx in Kibondo district had any socio – economic effects on the host communities.

1.3 Justification of the Study

Currently, the problem of refugees is a serious issue in Tanzania. Despite the efforts done by the government to reduce the number of refugees, groups of refugees have been entering in the country. This study is in line with the National Development Vision 2025 which outlines the long term socio-economic development goals and aspirations. National Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) emphasize on poverty reduction committed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as internationally agreed targets for reducing poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy and environmental degradation by 2015. The study will be helpful to a number of stake holders, including policy makers, planners, NGOs, Educationalist and the general public. It will enable the government of Tanzania to lay down a mechanism to facilitate good refugees – host relations, which will mitigate hostility and enhance cooperation to identify and deal with criminals from refugees' camps. It will help various international agencies to readjust their policies to suit demands of adequate provision of resources to refugees to prevent them from making up the deficit through crimes.

Research findings also will help the international community identify areas of assistance to Tanzania as a country of asylum.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

To investigate the socio-economic effects of refugees on the life of the local communities in Kibondo district.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

In this particular investigation the study is geared specifically to:

1. Determine economic status of local people in Kibondo District after refugee's inflow.
2. Determine social effects of refugee's inflow on the people of Kibondo district.
3. Assess the attitude of local people towards the refugees.
4. Examine the mitigation efforts and to draw workable recommendations.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What is the contribution of refugees on the economy of local people in Kibondo district?
2. Are there social effects of refugees on the people of Kibondo district?
3. What is the attitude of local people toward refugees?
4. What are the mitigation efforts done by government or NGOs to reduce the effects of refugees?

1.6 Conceptual Frame Work

Since the coming of refugees is a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary phenomenon to lives of the host nation, it implies that refugee's inflow impacts every aspect of human life. This study will employ quantitative and qualitative analysis where different variables like employment, business opportunities, productions, household income, illegal business on one hand and intermarriage, education, health facilities, crime rates and foreign culture assimilation on the other hand will be investigated to study the economic and social effects respectively.

The conceptual framework and operational definition of variables are in Fig. 1 and Table 1 respectively.

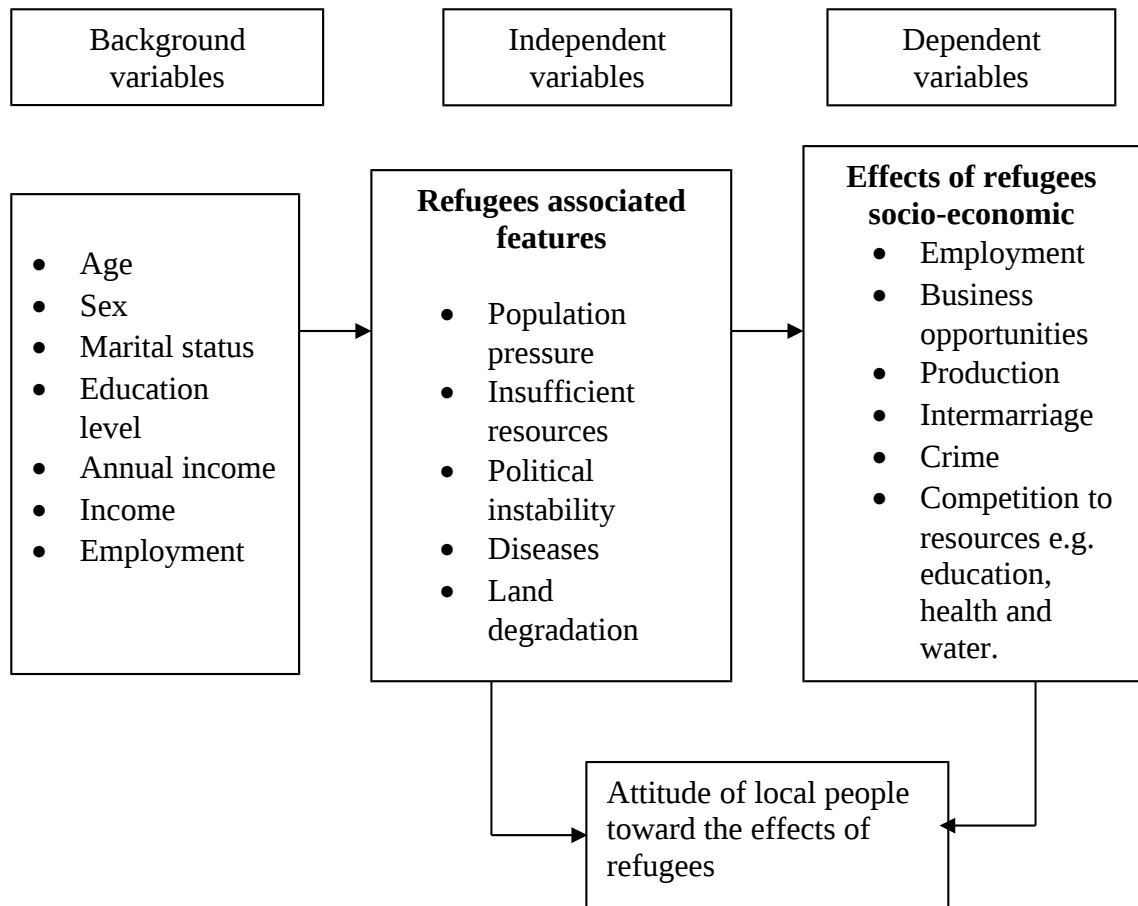


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Table 1: Operational definition of variables

Variables	Operational definition of variables
Employment	A state of an individual to be given a certain job to attend.
Richness	A condition of a person to access a material wealth and money
Age	Number of years a person has since he/she was born
Resources	Things which provide livelihood to people
Population Pressure	Is when demand of the people exceeds available resources
Refugees	A person who is outside of his/her country of origin for fear of
	persecution and living in a refugees camp
Impact of refugees	Changes resulted from hosting refugees

Having stated the background problem and justification of the study as well as outlined the objectives, conceptual framework and research questions of the study, in the next chapter attention is focused on literature review pertaining to the study.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview

In this chapter literature on the socio-economic effects of refugees on the local community is reviewed. First the concept of refugees is discussed. This is followed by a review of the causes of refugee's presence in the world, situation of refugees at global level, negative and positive effects of refugees on local communities and finally theories of international migration are presented.

2.2 Definition of Refugees

Refugees are people who have left their usual place of abode and crossed an international frontier with the explicit aim of reaching safety and living in peace without politically, socially or economically determined threats to their lives (Collins, 1996). A refugee is any person whom, owing to a well founded fear from persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside his/her county of origin or habitual residence and is unable or unwilling to avail himself to the protection of government which he has previously fled (Kelly, 1989).

The OAU definition of refugees relating to status also includes those people compelled to leave their countries for reasons of external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order either in part or in the whole of the country of origin (Chasiani, 1990; Baconnier, 1994). The refugees are classified into convention and non convention refugees. Convention refugees are those refugees who fall under the 1951 UN convection or the 1969 OAU convection. The 1951 United Nations Convention or the 1969 OAU Convention emphasizes on the integration of refugees. The conventions enumerate social and economic rights designed to assist integration, and in its Article 34 calls on states to facilitate the assimilation and naturalization of refugees. So convention

refugees applies to all persons who have entered EU Member States through UNHCR resettlement programmes and to those who have been granted subsidiary protection (Kelly, 1989). Non- convection refugees are the displaced persons who have fled their homes due to well founded fear of being persecuted on various grounds but do not qualify to be refugees because they have not crossed an international boundary (Chasians, 1990). These are known as Internally Displaced People.

2.3 Tanzania Refugees Policy

In the 60s and early 80s, the Government of Tanzania practiced an Open door refugee policy that was characterized by the liberal admission of refugees who were awarded full socio-economic rights and were only repatriated to their countries when conditions were conducive (Rutinwa and Kamanga, 2003). Policy changes occurred in the 90s and the government awarded temporary protection of refugees with a view of rapid voluntary repatriation (Fox, 2007). Furthermore, refugee's freedom of movement and engagement in self-reliance activities was restricted. Tanzania new foreign policies seek to ensure that United Republic of Tanzania relations with other nations and international entities are also driven in line with economic interest (Rutinwa and Kamanga, 2003).

2.4 Causes of Refugee's Presence in the World

The rise of refugees in the world has been caused by various factors such as recurring civil wars, ethnic/ religious conflicts, conflict over economic resources, violation of human rights and political clashes (UNEP, 2005). These conflicts and abuses of human rights force many people to flee their countries in search for safe places.

2.4.1 Conflict over resources

A study by Kunt and Cook (1999) found that nature and causes of conflicts over scarce land and water resources for livelihood differ from one place to another; from ownership disputes between or among the livelihoods groups or classes to competition for access to use of resources for livelihood activities. When there are uneven distributions of national economic resources by those in power or when one group wants to advance at the expense of others conflict breaks out (World Watch, 1994). This dissatisfaction among the people makes those oppressed one to flee from their origin country searching for protection.

Murray's (1981) study on the impact of refugees in Lesotho found that refugees were linked to pervasive rural economic insecurity. He summarizes results from a series of field studies centered on villages hosting refugees in four provinces in China i.e. Jiangsu, Anhui, Sichuan and Gansu. They noted that refugees are caused by land scarcity in their origin country.

2.4.2 Political instability

Political instability occurs when one political group is fighting against another group in order to gain political control. Political fights and battles make various political followers especially those less powerful groups left unprotected, destabilized and even killed. This forces the less powerful groups to cross boundaries in search for peaceful places to settle (Wordegabriel, 1996). States which suffer from diminished capacity to exercise legitimate authority over governance including the capacity to administer government, maintain law and order, provide social services and defend state sovereignty bear a good number of refugees (Jacobsen, 2002). The incapacity to exercise effective control over their resources is in part, the source of their crises of legitimacy (Green, 1994). These crises force weak

people to abandon their homes to their neighbouring countries for searching peace and harmony.

In the mid 1990s, about 125 million people lived outside their country of birth or citizenship (Oucho, 2002). Every world region hosts some political refugees but Africa and Western Asia contain over half of the world total of 27 million refugees and displaced persons (Flinton, 2001). According to King (2006), Tanzania has been hosting refugees on a cyclic basis since the late 1950s. In the 1970s she offered naturalization to more than 30 000 Rwandan refugees (Kamanga, 2005). On 22 October 1993, thousands of refugees arrived in western Tanzania just one day after the assassination of Melchior Ndadaye, the Burundian first democratically elected Hutu president, in a failed coup attempt (Borgadi, 2007). Between October and December 1993, approximately 300 000 refugees fled to Tanzania's Kigoma and Kagera regions (Whitaker, 1996). Other refugees came from Uganda, especially during Amini's rule in 1970's in which political stability in Uganda was fragile (Jacobsen, 1997).

2.4.3 Recurring civil wars

This occurs when there is a fundamental civil dispute over who should control the government, how the society should organize itself, who commands the power and enjoy their privileges. This happens when there are no free and fair elections in a country giving chance to emergence of tribal rulers and fundamentalist religious groups to emerge. These situations have been observed in Africa, Afghanistan in central Asia, Elsalvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala (UNHCR, 1996a).

In 1960s and 1970s, the focus of refugees assistance were set in less developed countries, notably in Africa where large numbers of refugees were fleeing wars (Fox, 2007). Despite the commonly expressed idea that the world has enjoyed an era of peace since the Second World War, conflicts have proliferated in different places where people such as Koreans, Vietnamese, Cambodians, Salvadorans, Ethiopians, Mozambicans or Somalis as an example due to civil wars which soared a lot of refugees from these countries. Kenya and Uganda have been hosting a lot of refugees from Somalia and Ethiopia. Following the fall of Siyaad Barre in 1991 and the subsequent power struggle in Central and Southern Somalia, an estimated 300 000 Somali refugees fled to Kenya (Omar and De Waal, 1993). Tanzania has been hosting refugees from Rwanda, Burundi, the DRC, Somalia, Uganda, Mozambique, Namibia, Angola, Zimbabwe and South Africa due to civil wars and violation of human rights. For example, in Kigoma and Kagera regions, after the assassination of President Juvenile Habyalimana of Rwanda and Ntamirwa of Burundi in a mysterious plane crash in April 1994, an influx of refugees of un precedent magnitude was experienced (Liganga, 2006).

2.4.4 Violation of human rights

Today the society recognizes a wide range of basic or fundamental rights including civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights and people's rights. Civil rights emerged at the end of the Second World War (Johnson, 1994). The rights in this generation includes the right to life, equality before the law, recognition and respect for dignity, freedom from torture, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment.

Violation of human right happens when there is a denial of civil right which makes people to be forced to flee their country in search of areas where they can get their basic rights

(Fox, 2007). Between 1984 and 1988, a major new influx of refugees fleeing the increasing inhuman and degrading treatment of Mengistu Haile Mariam's rule in Ethiopia to Somalia (Liganga, 2006).

2.4.5 Ethnic and religious conflicts

Ethnic and religious conflicts are not to be solely, in the other words called psycho-cultural, perceptual or subjective conflicts (Whitaker, 1996). In sub-Saharan Africa the ethnic differences between the Hutu and Tutsi in Rwanda and Burundi generate a large proportion of refugees in Africa (Green, 1994). Also there are ethnic and religious conflicts in former Yugoslavia, the Republic of Tajikistan, Sri-Lanka, Cyprus, India, Lebanon, Northern Ireland, Philippines and Sudan (UNHCR, 1996b). Refugees may have been compelled to or felt forced to seek refuge because of ethnic conflicts resulting from civil war and fighting between two belligerent powers (URT, 2002). Ethnic conflicts and associated sources of strife have been identified as powerful factors in creating refugee flows in the Somali-inhabited region (Adelman, 1992).

The ethnic conflicts in Rwanda and Burundi of the 1990s and the Rwandan genocide of 1994 had a powerful spill over effect on refugees' outbreak, putting the six neighbouring countries into the fray (World Watch, 1994). Today a big number of refugees hosted in Tanzania originated from the Hutu and Tutsi ethnic conflicts in Rwanda and Burundi countries. In 1994 Uganda played host to 270 000 refugees from Rwanda due to ethnic conflicts of the 1990s. The trend shows that between 1985 and 1993 there were about 247 000 and 56 456 refugees from Burundi and Rwanda respectively in Tanzania (Kelly, 1989). In the year 1994 Tanzania received 500 000 refugees from Rwanda alone (URT, 2002).

2.4.6 Geographical factor

Geographical factor may be nature or man-made. Natural calamities such as earthquakes, prolonged drought, tsetse fly and outbreak of dangerous diseases in a specific area forces people to flee from such areas (Adepoju, 1995). When the environment becomes uninhabitable people are compelled to move from such places. There is a close link between deteriorating environment and conflict over economic natural resources (Kibondo District Council, 2006). This is due to the fact that when the environment becomes harsh the people are forced to squeeze into a small area which eventually generates land degradation and conflicts.

2.5 The Situation of Refugees at the Global Level

There is a dramatic rise of refugees in the world from about 2.5 million in the early 1970s to about 23 million in the 1990s (Flinton, 2001). In 1960s, refugees in Africa were estimated to be 250 000 people only but currently it is estimated to be 5 million refugees which represents between 25-30% of world refugees population (World Watch, 1994). The global situation of refugees has reached such an alarming proportion that finding remedy for the problem especially with regards to socio-economic, political and environmental consequences in the country of origin and that of destination remains a major challenge to the international community (Kelly, 1989). In the developing countries, however the situation is tense, especially in countries such as Pakistani, Afghanistan, Eastern Timor, Sudan, Uganda, Burundi, Tanzania and Kenya the state of refugees and its consequences are not bearable (Whitaker, 1996).

The factors which contribute to the rise of refugees in the world include civil disorders (Adepoju, 1995), political violence (Wordegabriel, 1996; Adepoju, 1995), conflict over

economic resources, environmental factors, violation of human rights, ethnic and religious conflicts (Johnson, 1994; Black, 1991). In the 1950s, 1965-1966 and in 1973 Tanzania received refugees from Burundi and Rwanda some of who settled in Kagera region particularly Karagwe and Ngara district and in Kigoma region. Others were kept in the camps in Ulyankulu Tabora region, Katumba, Mishamo and Mwese in Rukwa region. In between 1985 and 1993, about 247 400 and 56 456 Refugees from Burundi and Rwanda Entered Tanzania respectively (Mugerwa, 1992). Tanzania in particular Kibondo District in Kigoma Region, has been receiving refugees from Burundi and Rwanda. These have been due to ethnic conflicts and civil war in Burundi, Rwanda and DRC between the Hutu and the Tutsi which forced many people to flee to Tanzania (Whitaker, 1996).

2.6 Negative Socio-Economic Effects of Refugees on Local Communities

The presence of refugees in a certain locality has an effect in terms of security, social, Political, environment and economic aspect of life. Refugees need water, Healthcare, sanitary services, food, education and other social services. Apart from these, they also need firewood, trees for building their shelter and offices. These resources are obtained from the host communities which is a heavy burden to most developing countries with fragile economies (WFP, 1990). When the local communities miss the basic services it may lead to complaints which in turn may erode national cohesion.

2.6.1 Environmental degradation

According to Daley (1989) the carrying capacity at Katumba has exceeded by over 400% which is due to the area being accommodating a good number of refugees from Burundi. This has resulted into environmental degradation and water pollution due to rise in demand for timber, poles, fuel wood and charcoal which stimulates deforestations and degradations

of farm land. The effects include: deforestation, de-vegetation, erosion destruction, degradation and pollution of water resources and catchments areas, illegal poaching and fishing and overgrazing (Liganga, 2006). Many refugee camps were located relatively close to protected forest reserves, where refugee cutting and charcoal-burning practices threatened vital natural resources. As a general category, refugees are predisposed to become resource degraders (Jacobsen, 1997).

2.6.2 Peace and security

Insecurity is due to the fact that some of the refugees participate in military activities with the aim of returning back destabilizing the regimes in their countries of origin. Banditry and other illegal activities make the asylum countries to initiate destabilization programmes (Whitaker, 2002). The administration of refugee related issues, especially those related to security and the increase in population and attendant crime has increased pressure on the police and Judiciary. Western Tanzania experienced high levels of crime and insecurity after the refugees came. Armed bandits were also a problem. Crime rates rose sharply in Kagera and Kigoma regions after the refugee influx, especially crimes such as murder, armed robbery, and illegal possession of firearms (Johnson, 1994).

2.6.3 Physical and social infrastructure

Infrastructure such as roads, dispensaries and water schemes suffer a lot as they were not designed to serve large numbers of people and heavy vehicles. Roads, bridges, airstrips and school buildings were run down or destroyed while social services such as education, health and water supply were severely strained (Collins, 1996). During the influx, border area schools were damaged when refugees slept in class rooms, burned desks as firewood and misused school latrines. In addition to overburdening the existing infrastructure, the refugee presence led to the diversion of development resources to the relief operation. In

1994, for example, contractor's equipment for a major highway in Ngara District was moved instead toward camp construction before eventually returning to its original purpose (Green, 1994).

2.6.4 Competition for scarce resources

Kalyango and Kirk (2002) conducted a study in south western Uganda on land conflicts between refugees and local communities and their impact on refugees' woman's livelihoods. The authors found out that land conflicts between refugees and local communities are a result of government policy of settling refugees in gazettes areas. As the refugee's situations became protracted, hospitality gave way to competition for resources such as agricultural and grazing land, water and forest resources (Jones, 2002). The land conflict between refugees and host communities can be attributed to two main factors, firstly, exceeding of field or residential boundaries (encroachment) and land acquisition by nationals. Secondly, lack of clear refugees' settlement boundaries (Mugerwa, 1992; Nowagaba, 2002). No clear demarcation between refugees and host communities land.

2.6.5 Economic opportunities

The influx of refugees and relief resources significantly altered economic opportunities for host communities. Subsistence farmers were less able take advantage of refugees' labor because they did not have sufficient fund to pay the refugees while wealthy hosts and surplus farmers benefited more from the refugees' labor. Subsistence farmers in the local community who depended on day labors to meet basic household needs were negatively affected by the presence of refugees (UNHCR, 2009). After refugees influx the wage paid to a causal labour dropped by 50% because refugees were able to accept lower wages because they were already receiving food ratio and non food items (Kibreab, 1985).

2.7 Positive Socio- Economic Effects of Refugees on the Local Communities

It is not always true that the presence of refugees has negative effects in the area of destination. Black (1991) noted that, refugees who were running from Uganda to Sudan in the late 1970s and early 1980s were engineers, foresters, doctors, accountants, teachers and even flight instructors who had a lot to offer to the host society.

2.7.1 Business opportunities

Refugees may stimulate some economic activities like business and agricultural marketing and establishment of refugees' sites and camps which requires labor and material from the local people. In some settlement schemes refugees have exerted a positive demonstrational effect to the surrounding communities (Armstrong, 1987). This is due to the fact that refugees work hard to improve their situation. In some cases they enter into economic relation with businessmen in their new homes.

Allen (2001) conducted a study to examine the economic impacts of Utica's refugee's population on a local economy of Northern America. He found out that although refugees become a challenge to the area, they later changed into an economic plus to the region. For instance, they were given houses and employment basing on their education, and later on they were needed by local business people who needed workers from these refugees population thus they contributed to the economy of the country.

2.7.2 Agricultural opportunities

Whitaker (1996) conducted a study on refugees and host communities in Karagwe district Tanzania and found out that, the arrival of the refugees' increased agricultural production as Tanzanians use refugees labour hence expanded cultivation. Production of bananas

which went from 396 metric tones in 1993 to 651 metric tones in 1996, beans production rose from 19 metric tones to 38 metric tones in the same period. Some local farmers even increased their cultivated areas by loaning land to refugees through winamo, a system where by the land lord is paid a percentage of the eventual harvest.

Survey in western Tanzania found out that the labour shortages and lack of markets were significant constraints to agricultural production (Ndege *et al.*, 1995). The massive influxes of refugees from the neighbouring countries increased the size of the local market as well as the pool of labour. Hence, Tanzanian Villagers in Kibondo responded quickly to the increased demand for local produce by using refugees' labour to expand their farms and increased production.

2.7.3 Infrastructure and development resources

In the process of hosting refugees, the International Non governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the UNHCR construct some infrastructure to facilitate service provision to the refugees; for example Houses, roads, bridges, etc which help to create development in the host area (UNHCR, 2009). Further, projects which are established to assist refugees may lead to improvement of infrastructure such as all weather roads, bridges telecommunication, schools, health facilitates, food distribution and water supply which will also be enjoyed by the local population.

2.8 Theories of International Migration

Theories of international migration have dealt with the question of why people migrate from one country to another and to a lesser extent, the dynamic of migration, such as chain

migration in migrant networks. Omari (1993) noted two important theories of international migration which are micro and macro level theories.

Micro level theory states that the number of persons going distance is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at the distance and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities. This means if opportunities are distributed relatively homogeneously over geographical space, then the number of intervening opportunities obstacles such as a nation-state frontiers-is a simple inverse function of distance. Macro level theory is the gravity approach which concern with the relation between distance and the propensity to move.

Micro level theory concerns with individual decision to migrate for securing survival, comfort, autonomy and morality. Macro level theory goes further to economic, social and political factors such as income and unemployment differentials, political repression, ethnic, national ad religious conflicts, population growth and availability of arable land between the countries. International migration is the most important product of today's refugee's presence in the world due to social economic and political differentials among countries in the World (Omari, 1993).

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

The purpose of this Chapter is to describe the study area and methodology employed in the study. Section 3.2 describes the study area and justification for its selection. Research design and procedures for sampling methods are outlined in section 3.3 and 3.4 respectively, study units are in section 3.5 while section 3.6 presents the sampling of population. Section 3.7 describes the sample size, data collection process and the techniques used for data analysis are presented in section 3.8 and 3.9 respectively.

3.2 Study Area and Justification

The study was conducted in Kibondo district Kigoma region. Kigoma region has been receiving many refugees from both Burundi and Rwanda compared to other regions in the country. Kibondo district is the most affected district among other districts in Kigoma region which for instance between 1995 and 2001 there were about three refugees camps namely Kanembwa, Nduta and Mtendeli whereas in the year 1994 Kibondo district received 573 600 refugees (Whitaker, 1996). Kigoma was selected to host this study mainly due to three basic factors. The first one was the presence of a lot of refugee camps in the region compared to other regions in Tanzania. It was sought therefore that; such big amount of refugee population might have many social and economic effects on both refugees themselves and local population. The second reason was connected with the nature of the region population which was observed to be predominantly rural with agriculture being the dominant economic activity. The third reason was connected with the fact that, the region has been lagging behind in many aspects including education, health and other economic activities. During the period of refugee influx, the region was ranked

as one of the poorest regions in Tanzania with per capita income of less than U.S \$ 50 (Whitaker, 1996). Therefore, the influx of large number of refugees accompanied with a large flow of cash from donor communities would have presented many socio – economic impacts on the lives of the poverty stricken rural population particularly under the current change of refugee policy in Tanzania.

3.3 Research Design

A Cross – sectional research design was adopted in this study. The approach allows data collection on a sample at one point in time. This study design was recommended because it is economical to conduct in terms of time and it allows comparison of variables of interest (Kothari, 1990).

3.4 Sampling Method

A multistage sampling was used in selecting wards and villages. Purposeful sampling was used to get wards and villages which are close to refugees camps. Simple random sampling was used to select respondents from the villages' residents list. Five villages were selected and 30 households' heads from each village were chosen for interview.

3.5 Study Units

Data was collected from households and individuals in the refugee host area in Kibondo District. Other respondents included key informants such as the District Commissioner who is in charge of Government affairs in the District, District Natural Resources Officers, and Head of UNHCR Sub- Office in Kibondo who provided information on the mitigation of the effects which have been caused by the refugees, The District Medical Officer and the District Education Officer these were asked to provide information with regard to the level of provision of Social Services before and after arrival of the refugees.

3.6 Sample Population

The sample was drawn at households from the villages in Kibondo districts. The rural villages formed sampling frame of villages. The household heads were chosen. Others were key informants like District Natural Resource Officer, District Medical Officer and the head of UNHCR Kibondo sub-office.

3.7 Sample Size

A sample of 180 household heads both Tanzanians and refugees from Nduta and Mtendeli camps were involved in the study. Thirty household heads from each village among five villages in the host area were chosen and 30 household heads from refugees' camps were interviewed to make a total 180 respondents. Two focused group discussions comprised of ten people were conducted in Kifura and Kumhasha villages.

3.8 Data Collection Methods

3.8.1 Primary data

Primary data were collected using structured questionnaires to 180 respondents as follows 81 males and 69 females for Tanzanian respondents, where as, refugees were 25 males and 5 females. Close and open- ended questions were included in the questionnaires. The interview schedule was written in English but was administered to respondents in Kiswahili the national language for easier comprehension. Formal interviews and discussions were also done in Kiswahili to capture information on socio-economic effects of refugees on the local community. Two focused Group discussions were employed to add information obtained through interview schedules which included 10 persons in each group comprised 5 men and 5 women to add information obtained through interview schedules.

3.8.2 Secondary data

Secondary data sources were documentary materials from government reports, research reports, village records, books from the university libraries and heads of some governments, department and agencies such as UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and NGOs dealing with refugees.

3.9 Data Processing and Analysis

Collected data were sorted, coded and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 11.5 computer programme. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations were used to elaborate the analytical results and helped in determine socio-economic effects of refugees on local communities.

3.10 Limitation of the Study

The study faced a number of limitations and obstacles. The following were eminent;

- i. Language was a main barrier during the collection of data. The researcher main languages are English and Kiswahili while, Congolese and Burundians speak either French or their respective mother tongues or a bit of Kiswahili. As a result, the researcher depended, mainly, on translators. So in the course of translating, some information might have been destroyed or left out by translators.
- ii. Resources in terms of fund were another huddle which undermined the study. Because of limited funds, the researcher was forced to stay in the field for a short time (one month). As a result, the sample was small. In some instances, he

could not go deep into details or observe some incidents long enough to make objective inferences.

- iii. Security situation in the camps was unstable. Because of unstable security in the camps and wide spread suspicions of new faces in the camps, camps' administrator warned the researcher not to go in some places and had to be escorted wherever he went. Such a situation, in one way or another, affected the data collected.
- iv. Another limitation was based on information provision. Some respondents were reluctant to share information with the researcher basing on the fact that, some of their relatives have been killed or their property stolen by refugees. Therefore, they thought the researcher could give compensation as a remedy for damages. Contrary to that, some were not friendly and thus, were unable to share information with the researcher. The researcher had to educate them the objective and significance of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Overview

This chapter presents and discusses the main findings of the study. The purpose of this study was to determine socio-economic effects of refugees on the local community in Kibondo district. The chapter consists of characteristics of respondents, both social and economic effects of refugees to local people; refugees' information's on the major issues and lastly information gathered from focused group discussions.

4.2 The Respondents Characteristics

The demographic characteristics of respondents under discussions are age, sex, marital status, education level, household size and household head occupation.

4.2.1 Age

The study showed that 24.7% of hosts' respondents were at the age of between 18-28 years; meanwhile 57.3% were in the age group of 27-58. Slightly more than a quarter, (18%) of the respondents was at the age of 58 years and above. Among refugee respondents 20% were in the age group of 18-35, while 30% were in the age group of between 36-45 where as 23.3% were at the age of 56-64. The researcher noted that, majority of respondents were under an age group which supply labor in the production of commodities for their households. Changing dynamics associated with the refugee presence created different opportunities for local hosts depending on their age and physical health. Generally speaking, Tanzania youth were most able to take advantage of the business and job opportunities created by influx of refugees and international organizations (Whitaker, 2002).

4.2.2 Sex

The study found that majority (54%) of hosts' respondents were male and 46% of respondents were female, where as 83.3% of refugee respondents were male and 16.7% were female. However, the result show that the number of women interviewed in refugees camp was small (16.7%) compared to men. This situation was contributed by the reason that many households whose heads were women were very poor they leave their home early in the morning and go in the surrounding village refugee camps to look for jobs in hosts' farms.

4.2.3 Marital status

Only few (4.7%) of hosts respondents were single, while majority (84.7%) of the respondents were married. The rest of respondents 5.3% were divorced, 2% widowed and 3.3% separated as shown in Table 2. Meanwhile for refugee respondents 80% were married, 10% were divorced, 6.7% separated and 3.3% were widowed (Table 2).

4.2.4 Education level

Majority (58%) of the host respondents had attended primary school, where as (24.7%) attended ordinary level secondary schools and only few (4%) have no formal education. Apart from that 9.3% of the hosts respondents had attended secondary education up to Advance level certificates (Form six) and lastly 4% attended College or University education (Table 2). The education level of respondents is an important determinant of household economic characteristics.

Table 2: Distribution of hosts respondents by socio-economic characteristics (N=150)

Socio-economic characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Age		
18-28 years	37	24.7
27-58 years	86	57.3
58 and above years	27	18.0
Total	150	100.0
Sex		
Male	81	54.0
Female	69	46.0
Total	150	100.0
Marital status		
Single	7	4.7
Married	127	84.7
Divorced	8	5.3
Widowed	3	2.0
Separated	5	3.3
Total	150	100.0
Education level		
No formal education	6	4.0
Standard seven	87	58.0
Form four	37	24.7
Form six	14	9.3
College/University education	6	4.0
Total	150	100.0
Household size		
2-5	76	50.7
6-9	47	31.3
More than 10	27	18.0
Total	150	100.0
Household head occupation		
Farming	119	79.3
Livestock keeping	3	2.0
Wage employment	20	13.3
Business	8	5.3
Total	150	100.0

Households whose members have attended Secondary education to University level have more chances of having good economic conditions in their households than those who attended primary education or with no education. According to the UNHCR (2009), education levels of the household head are among the most important characteristics of the household because they are closely associated with other socio-economic factors as well as reproductive behavior, use of contraception, fertility, infant and child mortality and the health status of children as education is not only a means of access to economic resources as manifested in household income and welfare but also encouraging involvement of those individuals in development skills.

4.2.5 Household size

The study showed that one half (50.7%) of hosts respondents have 2-5 people in their households where as 31.3% of respondents have 6-9 people in their households and 18% have more than 10 people in their household (Table 2). Among refugees, 40% of respondents have 1-4 people in their households, 36.7% have 5-6 people in their households and slightly more than a quarter 23.3% have 7-10 people in their household (Table 3). As observed in 2002 Population and Housing Census, there is a variation of household sizes from region to region, Kigoma have highest average of 6.9 people per household and whose household size is significantly affected by the treatment of refugee camps (URT, 2002). The study revealed that the majority of the household sizes were children up to the age of 17 years and to the less extent dependant of the family.

4.2.6 Household heads occupation

The respondents (household heads) were requested to mention their main economic occupation, whether they were engaged in farming, livestock keeping, wage employment

or business. The study revealed that majority (79.3%) of hosts respondents were farmers engaged in crop production, where as only few (2%) of the respondents were engaged in livestock production, 13.3% wage employment and the rest 5.3% engaged in business activities (Table 2). Agriculture is the primary occupation for more than ninety percent of the residents of western Tanzania, and also for the large majority of refugees who arrived in recent years (Whitaker, 2002). The study revealed further that majority (70%) of refugees respondents were not engaged in any economic activities, only few (13.3%) were employed, and 6.7% were involved in livestock keeping and business (Table 3). Among hosts' household heads, 54% were male while only 46% were female. The numbers of male and female households interviewed in refugees' camps were 83.3% and 16.7% respectively.

Respondents in the local hosts' communities reported that refugees provided cheap labour force in the hosts' farms. This helped the host communities to employ refugees in their farms hence increased their plot sizes as a result increased production. The local communities cultivated food crops such as maize, beans, potatoes, millet, and cassava and to the less extent banana. Mixed farming systems have been noticed by a researcher in the study area in which cattle keeping is undertaken. However, animal husbandry is not well flourished in the study area compared to food production activities.

Table 3: Characteristics of respondents in Refugees camps (N=30)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Sex of respondents		
Male	25	83.3
Female	5	16.7
Total	30	100.0
Age of respondents		
18-25	2	6.7
26-35	4	13.3
36-45	8	26.7
46-55	9	30.0
56-64	7	23.3
Total	30	100.0
Marital status		
Married	24	80.0
Divorced	3	10.0
Separated	2	6.7
Widow	1	3.3
Total	30	100.0
Education level of respondents		
Non formal education	9	30.3
Adult education	1	3.3
Primary education	17	56.7
Secondary education	3	10.0
Total	30	100.0
Household size		
1-2	1	3.3
3-4	11	36.7
5-6	11	36.7
7-8	5	16.7
9-10	2	6.7
Total	30	100.0
Household head occupation		
Farming	1	3.3
Livestock keeping	2	6.7
Business	2	6.7
Employed	4	13.3
None	21	70.0
Total	30	100.0

4.3 Economic Status of Respondents

4.3.1 Estimated income of respondents

The respondents estimated their income per month. The results show that one third (33.3%) of respondents live below 10 000 TSH per month, whereas 24.7% of the respondents earn between 10 000-30 000 TSH per month. Only few (12%) of the respondents in the study area earned about 30 000- 50 000Tsh. per month and almost a third (30%) of the respondents earned more than 50 000Tsh per month (Table 4). This indicates that about 58% of respondents live below 30 000Tsh, per month which is equal to below one dollar per day hence expected to be poor. According to Whitaker (1996), rich people in the host communities benefited more from the refugee presence because their able to employ them in their farms. Poor families in the host communities also devised strategies to make the most of it from the situation but were not able to benefit in the same way as rich people (Whitaker, 1996).The study revealed that, in Kibondo district those rich people benefited more from refugees influx as they were able to employ them in their farms while giving them low wages. On the other hand, poor people in the local community became poorer as the influx of refugees reduced jobs in the area especially for local people. Refugee's wage labourers were employed at a very low wages hence secured jobs easily than local people jobs seekers.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by estimated income per month (N=150)

Estimated income (Tsh)	Frequency	Percent
Less than 10 000	50	33.3
10 000-30 000	37	24.7
30 000-50 000	18	12.0
More than 50 000	45	30.0
Total	150	100.0

4.3.2 Assets ownership

The researcher asked the respondents to mention important assets owned in the household these includes land; house and both house and land. Study results revealed that 37.3% of the respondents owned land as their major asset, 39.3% of respondents owned a house as a major asset whereas 22.7% of the respondents owned both house and land. Only few (0.7%) of the respondents did not own any of the listed assets (Table 5). For those who did not own land they face difficulties to benefit from refugees as they have to hire land or supply casual labor to other people's farms. The study revealed that some (0.7%) of the respondents who did not own land or a house are poor and totally depend on their relatives for assistances. They depended on their relatives' houses for shelter and used to hire land for crop cultivation in return of food crops after harvests. This group forms a group of poor people who did not benefit refugees' labour as they were not able to employ refugees in their farms.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by important assets owned (N=150)

Assets	Frequency	Percent
Land	56	37.3
House	59	39.3
Both land and House	34	22.7
None	1	0.7
Total	150	100.0

4.4 Causes of Refugees

Refugees were asked about the reasons for them to flee from their country of origin. Majority (72%) of respondents mention ethnic conflicts as the main causes of fleeing their homesteads. Few 16% and 12% mentioned religious and political conflicts respectively as other reasons for them to flee. Such findings are supported by UNHCR (1996a), which

reported that, in sub-Saharan Africa the ethnic differences between the Hutu and Tutsi in Rwanda and Burundi generate a large proportion of refugees in Africa.

Conflict over economic resources is addition to other factors mentioned above that has driven people to move from their countries of origin for example in the Horn of Africa. In both Ethiopia and Somali, various groups have been struggling to control political power and economic resources of the country either by using dominant clan leaders or large ethnic groups. The same occurs in Rwanda and Burundi where the conflict between the majority Hutu and minority Tutsi is not purely ethnic but economic as well (Johnson, 1994).

Table 6: Distribution of respondents by reason for refugees to flee (N=150)

Causes of refugees	Frequency	Percent
Ethnic conflict	108	72.0
Religious conflict	24	16.0
Politics	18	12.0
Total	150	100.0

4.5 Responses of Local People towards Refugees

4.5.1 Feelings towards refugees

Respondents were asked how they feel about the presence of refugees in their districts. Majority (96%) of respondents said they are not comfortable with the presences of refugees where as only few (4%) of respondents said that they are comfortable with the presences of refugees in their areas. Those claimed not to be comfortable with the presence of refugees said refugees have increased scarcity of food and armed robbery while those comfortable with the presence of refugees said refugees have opened market for their commodities and availability of cheap labour in their farms. However, in recent years

there has been recognition that the influx of refugees brings both costs and benefits to the host population (Whitaker, 1996).

4.5.2 Relationships between hosts and refugees

The researcher also sought information on relationships between hosts and refugees in the study area. Majority (95.3%) of respondents ranked the relations as very low whereas only few (0.7%) of respondents ranked it as good relations. About 4% of respondents ranked the relationship between hosts and refugees as low due to increases of social chaos in the community. The study revealed that few people (0.7%) who claimed that relationship between hosts and refugees is good are rich or well off people such as business men who contended that refugees increased market opportunities for their goods.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents by relationships between hosts and refugees (N=150)

Relationships	Frequency	Percent	Total
Very low	143	95.3	
Low	6	4.0	
Good	1	0.7	100.0

Also respondents were asked if there are disadvantages in hosting refugees. Majority (95.3%) of respondents said there are disadvantages of hosting refugees while 4.7% of respondents did not see any disadvantage in hosting refugees. On disadvantages of hosting refugees 26.7% claimed on increasing armed robbery, 45% of hosts respondents claimed on poachers, 13% theft, 13% deforestation, 0.7% prostitution and diseases respectively causes by refugees as shown in Table 8. Whitaker (1996) also revealed that western Tanzania experienced high levels of crime and insecurity after the refugees came. The weapons used in these activities were generally acquired in refugees' camps, despite concerted government efforts to rid the camps of weapons.

Table 8: Disadvantage of hosting refugees (N=150)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Yes	143	95.3
No	7	4.7
Disadvantages		
Armed robbery	39	26.7
Poachers	67	45.9
Theft	19	13.0
Deforestations	19	13.0
Prostitution	1	0.7
Cause diseases	1	0.7
Total	150	100.0

4.6 Social Effects of Refugees on the People of Kibondo District

The sudden presence of refugees and relief resources in western Tanzania significantly altered the lives of people who lived there. The opportunities available to host communities changed in both positive and negative ways (Whitaker, 1996). The following sections will discuss the effects of refugees in local context.

4.6.1 Water sources

Respondents were asked about the main water sources and whether the presence of refugees affects water sources in the study area. Majority (62%) of the respondents Use Rivers as the source of water, 36.9% use traditional wells as the major water sources and only few (0.7%) of respondents used ponds as their main water source. On refugees negative impact on water, about 94.7% of the respondents did not say that refugees destroy water sources, where as only 5.3% of the respondents claimed refugees for destruction of water sources. Respondents who claimed that refugees destruct water sources said that refugees cultivate land near water sources and cut down forest near water sources (Table 9).

Table 9: Distribution of respondents by source of water (N=150)

Main source of water	Frequency	Percent	Total
Traditional wells	55	36.9	
Ponds	1	.7	
River	93	62.0	100.0
Refugees negative impact on water			
Yes	8	5.3	
No	142	94.7	100.0
If yes, how			
Cultivate near water source	2	33.3	
Cut forest near water sources	4	66.7	100.0

4.6.2 Education

Majority (95.3%) of the respondents revealed that refugees study separate in their schools located in the camps while only few of them (3.3%) of respondents said there were some refugees who were registered in the residents schools. It was revealed further by 94% of the respondents that there were no teachers from hosts' schools who taught in refugees schools where as 6% of the respondents said teachers from residents' schools taught in refugees' schools in the camps. It was concluded by the majority of the respondents (96.6%) that refugees had no negative impacts on education in the study areas, meanwhile for those few (3%) who said refugees affect schools indicated that teachers spent much time on refugees schools than in local school as major problem (Table, 10). When the asked about education all refugees respondents said that they have schools in their camps and did not hire teachers from local schools.

Table 10: Distribution of respondents by impact of refugees on education (N=150)

All refugees study in school	Frequency	Percent	Σ
Yes	143	95.3	
No	5	3.3	100.0
Do local teachers teach refugees			
Yes	9	6.0	
No	141	94.0	100.0
Does it affect local schools			

Yes	5	3.4	
No	143	96.6	100.0
If yes how			
Spend much time in refugees school	3	100.0	100.0

4.6.3 Health services

Study findings show that, majority (94.7%) of respondents said that refugees have health centers in their camps. Majority (83%) of respondents said that these health centre in the refugees' camps did not provide adequate health services to all refugees hence others get services at Kibondo district hospital as shown in Table 11. Meanwhile 74% of respondents claimed on negative effects of refugees in health services to study areas, where as 26% did not see any negative effects to the health services. Most of them complained about negative effects of refugees to health services due to increased population in the district hospital (53.1%), followed by uses of residents medicine (42.5%) and then priorities given to refugees in the hospital than the residents (4.4%).

Table 11: Distribution of respondents by impact of refugees on health services (N=150)

Health services	Frequency	Percent	Total
Health centre presence in refugee camps			
Yes	142	94.7	
No	8	5.3	100.0
Provide health to all refugees			
Yes	25	17.0	
No	125	83.0	100.0
Where else refugees obtain services			
Kibondo district hospital	150	100.0	100.0
Negative Effects			
Used medicine of Kibondo hospital	48	42.5	
Increase population in hospital	60	53.1	
Refugees given priorities than residents	5	4.4	100.0

The study concludes that the presence of refugees have negative impact on health services provided in the study areas due to population increase in the district hospital with scarcity of medicine and priorities of health workers give to refugees than the residents (Table 11).

4.7 Effects of Refugees on Economic Status of Local People

In western Tanzania, refugees and hosts devised a range of strategies and interaction which led to the emergence of a sophisticated and dynamic economic network (Whitaker, 1996). This section deals with elaborate study findings based on effects of refugees on economic status of local people as follows:

4.7.1 Employment

When asked about employment opportunities after influx of refugees, majority (83.3%) of the hosts respondents said employment in the study areas increased as the result of the presence of refugees, while few (16.7%) of them said there no increases in opportunities for employment. Majority (96.8%) of respondents said employment opportunities were high in NGOs dealing with refugees, 2.4% said due to increased business opportunities and 0.8% said people secured jobs in road construction and building. Although many Tanzanians benefited from employment opportunities in the refugees camps, employees on fixed incomes were negatively affected by increases in the cost of living during the period (Whitaker, 1996).

Table 12: Distribution of respondents by employment opportunities in host area (N=150)

Employment Opportunities	Frequency	Percent
Yes	125	83.3
No	25	16.7
Type of employment		
NGOs dealing with refugees	121	96.8

Increase business	3	2.4
Roads construction and building	1	0.8
Total	150	100.0

4.7.2 Business opportunities

Findings from the study show that, majority (70%) of the respondents said refugees increase business in Kibondo district, while 30% of respondents said there is no any business improvement. Among those who said business improved, 78.1% said it was due to increase in market needs, 30% said due to increase in market prices and few of them (1%) said because of improved roads from relief organizations fund hence easy transportation of goods. Also the study found out that, more than three quarters (89.3%) of the respondents said refugees used markets of some villages in Kibondo district, 9.3% in Kibondo and Kasulu districts and 1.4% in Kibondo urban markets.

Table 13: Distribution of respondents by business opportunities (N=150)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Refugees impact on business		
Yes	105	70.0
No	45	30.0
If yes, how		
Increase market needs	82	78.1
Increase market prices	22	21.0
Roads improved hence easy transportation of goods	1	1.0
Refugees markets		
In some village in Kibondo	134	89.3
In Kibondo and Kasulu districts	14	9.3
In Kibondo urban markets	2	1.4
Total	150	100.0

These findings imply that residents in the study area benefit much especially for those who involve in business by increased markets for their goods and roads improvement although non business respondents were affected by prices which increased because of large market for goods. On refugee's perspective, when the asked if some of them engaged in business

opportunities 100% were said yes, among them 90% said they obtained goods from Kibondo district Council and remaining 10% said from nearest district of Kasulu.

4.7.3 Source of food

The respondents were asked if food ration given to refugees is the only source of refugees' food for their survival. The results show that, Majority of hosts' respondents (70.7%) said yes, where as 29.3% said food ration is not the only food source for refugees but they also depend from local villages' food. Hence many farmers sell food to refugees or exchanged with other products from refugees, these benefited both sides as farmers get money to buy other products and refugees exchanged foods that provided through ration in order to obtain food variety for their diet.

Table 14: Distribution of respondents by sources food (N=150)

Source of food	Frequency	Percent	Σ
Food ration is only source of refugee survival			
Yes	106	70.7	
No	44	29.3	100.0
Additional food requirements			
From local villages	66	100.0	100.0

4.7.4 Labour force from refugees

The study found out that, majority (89.3%) of respondents said that refugees provide labour force to local peoples farms, while only few (10.7%) of respondents said there is no refugee's contribution to labor power. Furthermore 63.3% of respondents said refugees' increase crops production where as 36.7% of respondents said refugees do not increase crops production. Majority (79.6%) of respondents of those who said refugees increase crop productions was because refugees supply labour to local people farms, where as 20.4% hosts respondents claimed that refugees cheap labour helped the local people to

increase the size of their farms. The increase in the size of local people's farms helped to produce more crops to meet demand for food crops which was high as a result of refugees' influx (Table, 15). Farmers made use of cheap refugee labor to expand their farms, thus increasing production and selling even more surplus, the conditions is differently for poor farmers whose conditions become worse off during the refugees presence due to high inflation (Whitaker, 1996).

Table 15: Distribution of respondents on cheap refugees labour in residents' farms (N=150)

Causal labor	Frequency	Percent
Yes	134	89.3
No	16	10.7
Increased crop production		
Yes	95	63.3
No	55	36.7
If yes, why		
Supplies labour in local people farms hence increase acres cultivated	74	79.6
increase farms size to meet markets	19	20.4
Total	150	100.0

4.8 Mitigation efforts

The integration of refugees is a dynamic and multifaceted two-way process which requires efforts by all parties concerned, including a preparedness on the part of refugees to adopt to the host society without having to forego their own cultural identity, and corresponding readiness on the part of host communities and public institutions to welcome refugees and meet the needs of a diverse populations. The process of integration is complex and gradual, comprising distinct but inter-related legal, economic, social and cultural dimensions, all of which are important for refugees' ability to integrate successfully as fully included members of society (UNHCR, 1996b). These sections discuss different mitigation efforts done by host government and various relief NGOs to reduce the effects of refugees.

4.8.1 Measures to address refugees' effects

The researcher asked the respondents on whether there is any measure to address the effects of refugees in the study areas and then mention that measures before assessing whether they are effective in solving refugees' problems. Majority (93.1%) of respondents accept that there are measures to address the effects of refugees in the study area, where as 6.9% of respondents do not agree that there are measures to address the effects of refugees in the study area.

Further findings showed that, slightly more than one third (33.7%) of respondents mention the strategy of sending back refugees to their home country, 29.5% of the respondents mention prevention of refugees to cross borders of their camp, 25% of hosts respondents mention environmental management education, 6.3% respondents contended that refugees law breakers should be taken to the court of law and others 4.2% mentions rehabilitations of roads and supply medicine to refugees hospitals. On other hand, majority (68.4%) of respondents appreciate these measures as effective in solving refugees problems where as 31.6% do not appreciate it (Table 16).

Table 16: Distribution of respondents by measure to address refugees effects in the area (N=150)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percent	Σ
Measures			
Return back to their home country	32	33.7	
Prevent to cross border to their camp	28	29.5	
Environmental management education	25	26.3	
To take in court law breakers	6	6.3	
Rehabilitation of roads	2	2.1	
Supply medicine to refugees hospitals	2	2.1	100.0

4.8.2 Role of government and NGOs in mitigating refugees ' effects in Kibondo

Respondents were asked if there are institutions that deal with reducing effects of refugees. Slightly more than half (59.3%) of respondents were aware about institutions that deal with refugees where as 40.7% did not know. Among those who are aware, 59% mention. The United Republic of Tanzania as the main actor of reducing these effects. The study further indicated that 30.3% of the respondents mention REDESO as the institution that deal with reducing effects of refugees while remaining 10% mention institutions like UNDP, TWESA, UNHCR and IRC as key institutions that deal with refugees as shown in Table 16. These supported by Rutinwa and Kamanga (2003), humanitarian agencies such as UNHCR and REDESO implementing environmental education, awareness and conservation programs that were wide in scope, taking the broader local context into account and with benefit accruing to host as well as refugees Communities.

Table 17: Institutions that deals with mitigating refugees' effects in Kibondo (N=150)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Institutions		
Government	53	59.0
REDESO	27	30.3
UNDP	2	2.2
TWESA	2	2.2
UNHCR	1	1.1
IRC	4	4.5
Total	89	100.0

4.9 Access to resources in refugees' camps

In determining how refugees accessed important resources to sustain their life, thirty household heads in refugees' camps were interviewed. Respondents were asked to state their opinion on this issue. The responses to these issues are summarized in Table 18. These resources are water, schools, energy and raw materials for house construction.

4.9.1 Water sources

Refugees were asked on the major water sources used at the camps. All of them (100%) reported to use tap water as the major water sources (Table 18). This shows that refugees have safe and clean water in their camps while majority of residents uses traditional well as the major sources as shown in section 4.5.1.

4.9.2 Schools

Majority (100%) of refugees who were asked if their children study in local schools, and that they said no, they have schools in their camps. Local schools programs were not disturbed by refugees as they have their own schools and teachers who are paid by UNHCR.

4.9.3 Energy

The study found out that, 86.7% of refugees who were asked about energy sources for cooking said that they use charcoal and firewood where as 13.3% of the refugees used only firewood for cooking. These showed that refugees affect environment as all of them used forest products for cooking. According to the Kibondo District Council Development Plan for 2004, the presences of refugees resulted into environmental degradation due to large scale harvesting of fuel wood and clearance of forest for more land for cultivation. The area of about 6km from the camps was cleared of all vegetation leading to soil degradation. Refugees were allowed to use fuel wood near their camps but they jumped up to the reserved forests and clear forests without permission.

4.9.4 Raw materials for house construction

The study found out that, more than half (63.3%) used wood from forest for house constructions where as 36.7% reported to used tents given by UNHCR for house construction. According to Whitaker (1996), environmental degradation in refugee-hosting areas is not inevitable. The degree to which refugees negatively affect host environments depends on a variety of factors, including settlement patterns and refugee-host new relations. In the specific case of western Tanzania, the establishment of several large and concentrated refugees' camps increased the severity of environmental damage due to deforestation, erosion destruction, degradation and pollution of water sources and catchments areas (Table, 18).

Table 18: Distribution of respondents by access to resources in refugees' camps (N=30)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Water sources		
Tape water	30	100.0
Pupils study in local schools		
No	30	100.0
Raw materials for house construction		
Tents given to UNHCR	11	36.7
Trees from forest	19	63.3
Energy used for Cooking		
Firewood and charcoal	26	86.7
Firewood	4	13.3

4.10 Focused Group Discussion with Key Informants

Focused Group Discussion (FGD) is a discussion that focused a certain group of people for data collection and it is guided by checklist questions. It provides a chance to discuss in a free and frank environment on issues. Focused Group Discussion was used to obtain information on socio-economic effects of refugees in the study area. Focused Group

Discussions was conducted twice in Kifura and Kumuhasha villages respectively which included ten persons for each group comprised five men and five women.

4.10.1 Relationships between host and refugees

The relationship between the refugees and villagers in Kumuhasha is negative in social perspective but economically it empowered local villagers as they increases markets for their business and for crops grown. Also refugees have been securing jobs in the residents' farms in return of wages. In Kifura wards people complained about armed forces and robbery which has been increasing due to the presence of refugees. Many theft and armed banditry has been reported to be conducted by them in Kibondo.

Intermarriage between refugees and local people in the village is present especially women from the local people have been married by refugees men. Some women from the local people who have been married by refugees have been taken by refugees once they return home.

4.10.2 Economic effects of refugees

Refugees have impacted positive and negative results on local villagers. Positive effects include; new houses have been built by refugees using low costs, in case of production, they have helped residents to open big farms through employing refugees as casual labours. Also many people have secured employment as a result of the coming of refugees and lastly business opportunities also have expanded as a result of increase in market force demand for commodities due to populations' increase.

These relate with study conducted in North western Tanzania by University of Dar es Salaam which show upsurge in business, especially trade and real estate, owing to

increased demand and disposable income (Rutinwa and Kamanga, 2003). The economic boom associated with the refugee presence was accompanied by an increase in the cost of living. Cattle robbery and theft of farmers crops increased, causes excessive rise of price in the market due to competition for crops and other commodities as demand increases. Prices increases were a particular hardship for bank employees, teachers and civil servants whose salaries did not include cost of living allowances (Whitaker, 1996).

4.10.3 Social effects

In order to determine social effects created by refugees in the hosts area, respondents were asked to mention them and they did so by mentioning diseases, banditry, rap, theft, armed robbery and increase of prostitution in Kibondo district due to increase of mixture of different tribes who have come to work in refugees relief organizations. All these cases increased in the villages just after the influx of refugees in Kibondo district. Social problems such as drunkenness, prostitution, sexual promiscuity and mischief were noticeable in the camps. The level of crime and insecurity increased creating widespread sense of insecurity in host communities (Whitaker, 1996). The researcher noted that internal insecurity forced some local people to flee their farms and hence reducing agricultural production. Due to banditry, local people remained poor and some sustained physical handicaps.

4.11 Summary

This chapter provided main findings of the study based on the objectives and specific objectives on socio-economic effects of refugees on the local community in Kibondo district. Characteristics of respondents such as age, sex, marital status, level of education and household size have no much influence in the study. General information on socio-

economic effects of refugees in the study area identified, economic effects appear to be the positive ones to residents, where as affected by socio chaos increased due to influx of refugees like armed banditry, theft, diseases and prostitution. Many hosts took advantage of these opportunities and benefited substantially from the presence of refugees and international relief organizations. Other hosts were not able to benefit as much, and some even lost access to resources and power which they previously enjoyed especially those who are poor.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Overview

In chapter four the major findings of the study were presented and discussed. The results give evidence of socio-economic effects of refugees on the local community. The main conclusions reached are presented in section 5.2. Then, the study recommendations are listed in section 5.3.

5.2 Summary of Major Findings

In this study the researcher studied socio-economic effects of refugees on the local community in Kibondo. The influx of refugees created both positive and negative opportunities for local community. The general results of this study show economic effects to be positive among hosts but they were affected more by social chaos due to influx of refugees. The refugees' influx lead to huge increase in the market of local crops hence local people benefited much from the business. On the positive side, refugees represented a source of cheap agricultural labour for villagers in the study area, refugees labour was attractive to local farmers because it was cheap and readily available hence increased both cultivation and production. Despite the benefits of refugee labour, many villagers blamed theft, particularly of food crops. On environmental perspective, refugees destructed forests near their camps creating a state of deforestation in the local communities' environment. Refugees used fuel wood and charcoal as major source of energy which resulted into forest destruction.

The presence of refugees and relief agency significantly altered economic opportunities for host communities. With the increased local market, there was an increase in business and

trade conducted by both refugees and hosts. Furthermore, refugees' relief agencies such as REDESO, UNICEF, UNHCR, TWESA and others increased employment opportunities for local people. In health services refugees use district hospital as referral hospital hence increase population of patients in the district hospital and there is perception among local population that the refugees obtained better services in the district hospital than indigenous people. During the study, the District Medical Officer (DMO) claimed that, the presence of refugees in Kibondo District was initially a burden on the health infrastructure but later improved after receiving assistance from NGOs working with refugees in the district.

In general, the DMO was of the opinion that the health sector gained more from the presence of refugees. The researcher deduced from the study that refugees' relief agencies played a great role in improvement of health infrastructure such as hospital buildings and equipments. Many health centers such as Kifura health centre has benefited more as the refugees relief agency namely IRC has managed to build two buildings for Maternal and Child Health Aid (MCHA).

5.3 Recommendations

Findings from this study can be used by a wide range of stakeholders. Basing on the conclusions above, the following recommendations are important;

- (i) The government should create an appropriate institutional framework in terms of refugees' policy, law and service delivery so as to maximise the benefit of hosting refugees.
- (ii) The government and UNHCR should improve rural infrastructure by taking into consideration of local needs and priorities.

- (iii) Government and NGOs should enhance current environmental program and alternative energy sources should be investigated other than firewood.
- (iv) The International community should extend assistance to Tanzania to enable the Country to eliminate negative effects caused by refugees.
- (v) NGOs and CBOs should incorporate local community needs and priorities in their programmes through joint planning and implementation.
- (vi) The government, UNHCR and other partners should invest in social services and take into consideration local needs and priorities.
- (vii) Refugee hosting countries should provide effective security safeguards for refugee settlements.
- (viii) The refugee administering bodies should provide for democratic mechanisms in the settlements that will create an environment for a peaceful management of the refugee settlement.
- (ix) A special committee should be established to assist both the governments and refugees to facilitate voluntary repatriation with a view to solve problems related to security of people and property.

- (x) Countries in the international community should create a good environment for voluntary repatriation of refugees by assisting returnees, towards their proper resettlement in their home countries.

- (xi) Tanzania is one of the leading countries in Africa for receiving many refugees. Yet there are few studies on socio- economic effects of refugees on the hosts. It recommended that other studies should carry out from where this study has ended, because this study did not go into details in many aspects and where possible, each study should look into a single aspect.

- (xii) In the course of this study, respondents said although they fully participated in giving information to former researchers in area, they have not seen any effort to practically solve the problems researched for. Therefore, researches which are conducted should be practical to solve real social problems and not recreational.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire for Household in Host Community

General Information

Village..... Ward..... District.....
 Name of interviewer.....Date of interview.....
 Name of respondent.....Questionnaire serial number.....

SECTION A

Background information

1. Sex: 1=Male, 2=Female ()

2. Age (Years)

3. Marital status
 1. Single
 2. Married
 3. Divorced
 4. Separated
 5. Widow/Widower
 6. Separated ()

- 4 Level of education attained
 1. No formal education
 2. Adult education
 3. Primary school education
 4. Secondary school education
 5. College/university ()
 6. Others (specify).....

5. What is your family size?.....

6. What is your occupation
 1. Agriculture
 2. Livestock keeping
 3. Business
 4. Employed
 5. Others (specify).....

7. What is your source of income?

1. Farming
2. Off-farm activities
3. Salary-wages ()
4. Others (specify).....

8. What is your estimated income per month?

1. Below Tsh.10 000
2. Between Tsh.10 000-30 000
3. Between 30 000-50 000
4. More than 50 000 ()

9. What are important assets you own?

1= Land 2=House 3=Both Land and House 4= others (specify).....

Information about Refugees

10. Do you have refugees in your district?

1. Yes
2. No

11. What is the Country of origin of refugees in your area?

1=Rwanda 2=Burundi 3=DRC 4=Others.....

12. What do you think, are the main reasons for them to flee?

1=Ethnicity 2=Religion 3=Politics 4=Others.....

13. How long refugees have stayed in your district?

1= Less than a year 2= One to five years 3=Six to ten years
4=More than ten years

14. How do you feel staying with refugees in your area?

1=Not very comfortable 2=Not comfortable 3=Comfortable 4=Very comfortable

15. What is relationship between you and refugees?

1=Very low 2=Low 3=Moderate 4=Much 5= Very much

16. Are there benefits obtained from refugees?

1=Yes 2=No

17. If the answer is yes, what are these benefits?

.....

18. Is there any rehabilitation being done to mitigate the negative impact caused by the refugees?

1. Yes

2. No

19.If YES or NO, why?

.....

20. Is there any member of your village who has married refugees?

1. Yes 2.No

21. Do you have women in your village who have been married by refugees?

1. Yes 2.No

22. Is it true to say that refugees have increased crime rates in Kibondo district?

1. Yes 2.No

23. If yes, which among the following is committed by refugees in your village or else where in Kibondo district?

1. Banditry

2. Theft

3. Prostitution

4. Kidnapping

24. Do you have refugees who have been imprisoned in Kibondo district prison?

1. Yes 2.No

25 If yes, what do you think is the reason for this punishment?

.....

26. Please say how you feel towards staying with refugees in your area (tick). Respond to each of the statement by putting a tick to the appropriate number where: 1=strongly agree, 2=disagree 3=Neutral 4=agree 5=strongly agree

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Refugees increase local employment in Kibondo district					
Refugee improve business opportunities					
Refugees are helpful in production of food crops					
Refugees increase crime rate in Kibondo district					
Refugees have affected forest badly in Kibondo district					
Refugees secure health services in government hospital in kibondo district					
Water resources have been affected by the coming of refugees					
Government school have been affected by refugee flow					
Refugees increases prostitution in Kibondo					
Prices in the district market due to inflow of refugees					
Refugees have not increase local employment in Kibondo district					
Refugee have not improve business opportunities					
Refugees have not improve production of food crops					
Refugees has not increase crime rate in Kibondo district					
Refugees have not affected forest badly in Kibondo district					
Refugees do not get health services in government hospital in Kibondo district					
Water resources have not affected by the coming of refugees					
Government school have not been affected by refugee flow					
Refugees not increases prostitution in Kibondo					
Prices in the district market have not increases due to inflow of refugees					

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

27. Some people contend that refugees increase employment in the host area, Is it true in Kibondo district?

1=Yes 2=No

28. If yes, mention how the local people have secured employment as a result of the coming of refugees.....

29. If No, why.....

30. Do you think refugees have affected business opportunities in the district?

1=Yes 2=No

31. If Yes, how.....

32. Do the refugees have markets in their camps?

1=Yes 2=No

33.If yes, where do they get commodities?.....

34. Usually refugees are given some food ration to sustain their life do you think this ration is the only source of their survival?

1=Yes 2=No

35. If No. where do they get addition food requirements.....

36 Do you think refugees have increased price of local commodities

1=Yes 2=No

37. Have you ever seen refugees' causal labor in the local people farms?

1=Yes 2=No

38. If yes, do you think refugees causal labour have increased crop production in your village?

1=Yes 2=No

39. If yes, explain how.....

40. Do you think refugee causal labor has affected the local causal labour?

1=Yes 2=No

41. If Yes explain how?.....

SOCIAL EFFECTS

42. Do you have any source of water in your village?

1=Yes 2=No

43. If yes what is your main source of water in your village?

1=Traditional wells 2=Ponds 3=River 4=Shallow wells

5= tape water

44. Do you think refugees have impacted negatively your source of water?

1=Yes 2=No

45. If yes, give reasons.....

46. Is there any primary or secondary school belongs to the refugees?

1=Yes 2=No

47. If yes, do you think all refugees student belong to the refugees?

1=Yes 2=No

48. If No, what places else do they get school education.....

49. Do you have local teachers who teach refugees school?

1=Yes 2=No

50. If yes, do you think this action have affected your local school?

1=Yes 2=No

51. Is there health centre/hospital belongs to the refugees?

1=Yes 2=No

52. If yes, are those health centre/hospital capable of providing health services to all refugees?.....

53. If No, where do they get health services apart from their health centre?
.....

54. Do you think refugees have negative impact on health provision in your area?
1=Yes 2=No

55. If yes, explain how?.....

56. Are there measures to address the effects of refugees in your areas?
1=Yes 2=No

57. If yes, what are they.....

58. Are they effective in solving the problems of refugees?.....

59. Do you know any institution which deals with the process of reducing the effects of refugees in your district?
1=Yes 2=No

60. If yes, can you mention them?.....

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix 2: Questionnaire for Refugees

General Information

Village..... Ward..... District.....
 Name of interviewer.....Date of interview.....
 Name of respondent.....Questionnaire serial number.....

SECTION A

Background information

1. Sex: 1=Male

2=Female ()

2. Age (Years)

3. Marital status

1. Single

2. Married

3. Divorced

4. Separated

5. Widow/Widower

6. Separated ()

4 Level of education attained

1. No education

2. Adult education

3. Primary school education

4. Secondary school education

5. College/university ()

6. Others (specify).....

8. What is your family size?.....

9. What is your occupation
1. Agriculture
 2. Livestock keeping
 3. Business
 4. Employed
 5. Others (specify).....
10. What is your source of income?
1. Farming
 2. Off-farm activities
 3. Salary-wages ()
 4. Others (specify).....
8. What is your estimated income per month?
1. below Tsh.10 000
 2. Between Tsh.10 000-30 000
 3. Between 30 000-50 000
 4. Above 50 0000 ()
9. Do you have refugees who engage in business activities?
- 1=Yes 2=No
10. If yes, where do you get materials for their business?.....
11. Do you have member of this camp who is employed in the local people farming plots? 1=Yes 2=No
- 12Do you have any refugee members who have been married by the local people?
- 1=Yes 2=No
13. What about refugees being married by local people?
14. Do you have refugees in this camp who have been imprisoned in kibondo prison?
- 1=Yes 2=No
- 15.If yes, can you explain what crime did he/she committed?.....
- 16Do you become satisfied with the amount of food provided by WFP in your camp?
- 1=Yea 2=No
17. If No, where else do you get additional food?.....
18. Do you have a school in this camp?
- 1=Yes 2=No
19. Are there pupils/students from your camp who take their studies in the local schools?
-

- 20. If yes, explain why?
- 21. What is your major source of water?
- 22. Is the source enough to supply water all over the camp?
1=Yes 2=No
- 23. If No where else do you get water for domestic use?
- 24. If yes, is it able to provide health services to all refugees?
1=Yes 2=No
- 25. If No, explain other places where you get these services?
- 26. Where did you obtain raw materials for building your house?
- 27. What is the main source of energy used in the camps?
- 28. Do you have any institution in your camp which educates people on environmental management?
- 29. If yes, is it successful?
1=Yes 2=No
- 30. If No, explain why?.....

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix 3: Checklist for focus group discussion

1. Do you know what refugees are?
2. Do you have them in your district?
3. Do you prefer them to continue staying in the area?
4. What is the relationship between you and them?
5. Do you have people in your village who have married refugees
6. Are refugees helpful in production, business and employment opportunities in your area
7. Do you have any robbery or banditry occasion which involved refugees in your village?
8. Mention social effects which have been resulted by refugees' influx in your district/village?
9. Mention economic effects brought about by refugees.
10. Is there any organization that help to initiate the effects which are brought about by refugees in your area (mention them).
11. Are there measures taken to integrate the effects of refugees successful in your district?
12. Give suggestions on the migration efforts to be done to reduce the effects brought about by refugees?

Thank you for your cooperation