**CHAPTER ONE**

**INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

**INTRODUCTION**

Conflict between refugees and the host community remains a presenting issue in Zambia’s Lusaka city. According to estimates from the United Nations (UN) programme on the Elimination of conflicts, Zambia has been hosting between 3,000 and 4,000 Somalis mainly in Lusaka and Ndola since the late 1960s due to civil wars and natural disasters in their various countries. Conflict, especially in its worst forms, often causes severe physical harm for both refugees and the host community (UN, 2010). It is therefore, banned under UNHCR convention of 1971 as well as the AU convention on the rights of the Refugees (ibid).

Due to war, political identity, drought, flood and other human and natural disasters, refugees flee their nations of origin and seek asylum in other countries such as Zambia. As refugees arrive in these safe havens, they begin to compete for socio-economic resources with the host community. In this respect, the impact is noticed among the host community because refugees are unexpected competitors over the meager resources which are meant for the local community (UNHCR, 2010). According to Willard (2012) refugees also cause significant increases in food, fuel prices and place new pressures on the housing market and public services, which in turn leads to conflict with the host community. This implies that refugees become a threat to the host state by imposing a burden to their economy.

The world is estimated to have around 20 to 25 million refugees and internally displaced persons. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (Hereafter, UNHCR) Report of 2000, the largest refugee population then was in Asia with nearly 8.5 million, followed by Africa with 6.1 million while Europe had 5.6 million. Due to wars and other inhuman conditions such as natural disasters in their country of origin, refugees seek asylum in other countries.

In Somalia, for example, civil war has been fought in that country for decades. Since 1991, when the Somali Dictator Major General Muhammad Siad Barre was overthrown, Somalia has not experienced peace. Subsequent fighting among rival faction leaders resulted in the killing, dislocation and starvation of hundreds of thousands of Somalis. Conflict between rival warlords and their factions continued throughout the 1990s and Somalia failed to establish a stable government. Some negotiations to bring peace in Somalia were carried out in vain. For example, in May 2006, heavy fighting broke out in Mogadishu between the non-Transitional Federal Government (Hereafter, TFG) the affiliated Supreme Islamic Courts Union (Hereafter, ICU) and TFG warlords hoping to find favour with the United States by fighting against supposed terrorist supporters. The Transitional Federal Government of the Republic of Somalia was established in 2004 through various international conferences. It was an attempt to restore national institutions to the country. It should be made clear that there were two distinct phases of the transitional government, the Transitional National Government (TNG) and the Transitional Federal Government. The Transitional National Government (TNG) was formed in April–May 2000 at the Somalia National Peace Conference (SNPC) in Djibouti. It came up with the following recommendations: Election of members of parliament from every clan who in turn elected president Abdiqasim salad Hassan. It also elected the National Commission for Reconciliation and Property Settlement.

Although efforts had been made to establish a government, Somalia remains one of the most insecure places in the world, with an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. The situation was worsened by the rise of Islamist fundamentalist insurgents, namely Al Shabaab and Hizbul Islam who intensified fighting displacing millions of people. The majority of the displaced people found themselves in Kenya as refugees. Factions in the Somali Civil War which were fighting for the control of government were as follows; Ahlu Sunna Waljama’a, Al-Shabaab (militant group), Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia, Alliance for the Restoration of Peace and Counterterrorism, Allied Somali Forces, Democratic Front for the Liberation of Somalia, Hizbul Islam, Islamic Courts Union, Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya, Jabhatul Islamiya, Juba Valley Alliance, Somaliland Armed Forces and many others. They were settled in arid and semi-arid lands with environmental challenges therefore placing more pressure on the already limited resources.

In India, similarly, refugees from Afghanistan began to cross borders in 1960s due to war, violence, environmental degradation, deprivation, fear, identity politics, and economic insecurity among other factors forced refugees to seek asylum in the country (UNHCR, 2010). Currently, Afghanistan refugees accounts for 37% in India (UNHCR, 2017). In Tanzania, on the other hand, the immigrants accounted for 27% as of 2015. In Nigeria, over 15, 000 refugees were said to have entered the country in 2000 alone (ibid).

Moreover, refugees face a number of political, cultural and economic challenges in host communities which vary with time and space, even as certain common themes can be identified. In Rwanda, for example 35% of Afghanistan refugees experiences socio-cultural conflicts with the host community (Johnson, 2001).

As the war intensified in other countries, the number of refugees crossing into Zambia increased like in many other countries. As consequently, Zambia has been hosting between 3,000 and 4,000 refugees mainly in Lusaka and Ndola since the late 1960s. Some of these refugees migrated as workers for the defunct Zambia Tanzania Road Services Limited, a transport company that used to ferry fuel from Tanzania during an operation dubbed ‘Hell Run’ after His Excellency, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, First President of the Republic of Zambia brought them in to work as expatriate drivers. This was after Zambia stopped using the south route for her exports and imports following the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Ian Smith’s white Rhodesia regime in 1965. This marked the genesis of refugee presence in Zambia and many of them settled in Ndola’s Ndeke Township and Lusaka mainly in Chaisa Township.

In 2006, fighting between the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) and Ethiopian government forces in Somalia for instance caused an influx of 34,111 new arrivals to Zambia at an average rate of 100 per day (3,000 per month). Heavy flooding and water logging in October 2006 displaced some 14,000 refugees within and outside Ifo camp. Some 15,000 refugees were moved as a priority to what is now known as Ifo Camp Section N.

However, the arrival of these refugees fuels the conflict with the host community due to competition of health services, education services, employment opportunities and many other resources (UNHCR, 2010). In response to this problem, the Zambia government undertook a massive scale up of its measures to combat the problem in 2011. However, Somali migrants in Zambia continue to engage in conflicts with host community due to lack of intensified well-coordinated conflict inspections (ILO and UN, 2016). Gaps remain in the current legal framework related to conflict. In addition, studies that have been conducted on the same topic attempted to focus on the impacts conflicts on social wellbeing of the refugees. Therefore, an area in which research is still limited are the factors which lead to conflicts between refugees and host community in Kanyama community in Lusaka. This study therefore endeavors to establish the origin of conflicts between refugees and host community in Kanyama compound.

**1.1. Statement of the Research Problem**

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2000), immigrants are granted asylum in another country because of war or any other instabilities which is the case with the Rwanda, Congo, Angola, and democratic republic of Congo refugees in Zambia. In ideal, there is supposed not to be conflicts between these immigrants and the local community. However, there has always been a conflict between the immigrants and the local communities in Zambia (UNHCR, 2000). In Zambia, for example the conflicts account 24% (UNHCR, (2014). Conflict between immigrants and the local communities in Zambia still remains unrest despite certain measures by the government to end it (UN, 2015).

Moreover, there is no study that sort to investigate the origin of conflicts between immigrants and local community in Kanyama compound. The studies that have been conducted in Zambia so far have sort to investigate the impacts of political, cultural, social and economic conflicts on the wellbeing of the immigrants and the local communities. A good example of such studies is the study by Gill (2006) which investigates the impacts of economic conflicts on the wellbeing of local communities and immigrants in Ndeke community. It is from this understanding that this study aims at investigating the origin of conflicts between immigrants and the local community of Kanyama compound of Lusaka.

**1.2. Study Objectives**

The objectives of the study were to;

1. Identify the conflicts between immigrants and the host community in Kanyama compound of Lusaka;
2. Identify the causes of conflicts between immigrants and the local community in Kanyama compound of Lusaka;
3. Explore the remedial action taken by stakeholders in order to overcome the conflicts between immigrants and the host community in Kanyama compound of Lusaka.

**1.3. Research Questions**

The research questions were:

1. What are the source of conflicts between immigrants and the host community in Kanyama compound of Lusaka?
2. What are the causes of conflicts between immigrants and the host community in Kanyama compound of Lusaka?
3. What measures can be put in place by stakeholders in order to overcome the conflicts between immigrants and the host community in Kanyama compound of Lusaka?

**1.4. Significance of the Study**

In ideal sense, there should not be conflict between the immigrants and the local communities (UN, 2007). In this regard therefore, this study was rationalized on a number of reasons; firstly, it shall increase awareness to the general public as well as the policy makers regarding the origin of conflict between the host community and the immigrants. Additionally, this awareness will increase the interest in other researchers to carry out their studies on the other aspects of the origin of conflicts between refugees and the host communities. Secondly, this study is also important for the researcher’s academic requirements. Thirdly, this study also provide the needed information on the effects these conflicts has on the wellbeing of both immigrants and the host community to organizations whose mission is to advocate for the wellbeing of the immigrants such as the United National (UN) and OAU. Fourthly, the study will provide the recommendation to various stakeholders to resolve the conflict

Therefore, this study will provide information on the origin of the conflicts between the host community and the immigrants in urban areas. More so, the study will also provide necessary information with regard to the measures that can be put in place by stakeholders in order to combat the problem in Kanyama compound of Lusaka city. In addition, the study will contribute to the generation of new knowledge in promoting and protecting the rights of immigrants. In this regard, therefore the study is suitable on the origin of conflicts between the refugees and the host community in the field of conflict resolution.

**1.5. Scope and Delimitation of the Study**

Since conflict is an extremely phenomena, this study is limited to examining the origin of conflicts between immigrants and the host communities in Kanyama township of Lusaka city. The study will include both immigrants and the host community as they are the victims of the problem under investigation. The study will look at one country (Zambia), specifically Kanyama Community of Lusaka city. Kanyama Community has been chosen for the study because it is one of the areas in Zambia where a large number of immigrants experience conflicts with the host community. Both Kanyama Community and the country Zambia have been experiencing the burden of the phenomenon and difficulties to eradicate it, hence this scope.

1.**6. Definition of the key Concepts**

**1.6.1. A Cause**

According to Miriam (1997) a cause is defined as a person or thing that gives rise to an action, phenomenon or condition. Gill (2011) on the other hand, defines a cause as a principle, aim or movement to which one is committed and which one is prepared to defend or advocate. Webster (2000) defines a cause as an action, inaction or occurrence that brings about change, effect, reaction, result or provides grounds for initiating a legal proceeding.  For Johnson (2012) a cause is defined as a situation, event or agent that produces an effect or result. This study will use Webster (2000) definition which defines a cause as an action, inaction or occurrence that brings about change, effect, reaction, result or provides grounds for initiating a legal proceeding.

**1.6.2. Conflict**

Harry (2014) defines a conflict as a serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one. For Gill (1997) conflict is defined as an active disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles. According to Miriam (2001) conflict is defined as a friction or opposition resulting from actual or perceived incompatibilities. This study will use Gill (1997) definition which defines conflict as an active disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles.

**1.6.3. An Immigrant**

According to David (2014) an immigrant is defined as a person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country. Billy (2007) defines an immigrant as a person who comes to one country from another country in hope of having a better life. Foe Webster (2000), an immigrant is defined as a person who migrates to another country usually for permanent residence. This study will use Billy (2007) definition which defines an immigrant as a person who comes to one country from another country in hope of having a better life.

**1.6.4. A Host Community**

According to UNHCR (1998) a host community refers to the country of asylum and local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees or immigrants live. Miriam (1999) defines a host community as any country, city or town within whose jurisdiction boundaries construction of hazardous waste facility is proposed. This study will use UNHCR (1998) definition which defines a host community as the country of asylum and local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees or immigrants live.

**1.6.5. A Refugee**

The 1951 United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugee, defines a refugee as person “who  
owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reason of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion and that such a person is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or owing to such fear, unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the country.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**2.1       INTRODUCTION**

This chapter reviews relevant literature to the study. The chapter presents both empirical literature review and conceptual framework with regard to the origin of conflicts between immigrants and the host community. It presents relevant literature at Global context, Sub-Sahara Africa and the Zambian context.

**2.2. Review of Empirical Studies**

The study conducted by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (2000) found that the world is estimated to have around 20 to 25 million refugees and internally displaced persons. The findings indicated that the largest refugee population was in Asia with nearly 8.5 million, followed by Africa with 6.1 million while Europe had 5.6 million. Somali refugees constituted the largest population of the refugees on the African continent. This is due to the civil war, environmental degradation, identity politics, and economic insecurity in the host country among other factors (UNHCR, 2000).

Johnson (2007), similarly, observed that  the coming of refugees into a host countries results into conflict between the host community and the immigrants due to economic, social, political and cultural factors (Johnson, 2007). It was also found that 25 million refugees and internally displaced persons are estimated to have conflicts with local dwellers worldwide. The conflict was estimated to be high in Asia with nearly 34%, followed by Africa with 24.4% while Europe had 22.4% (Johnson, 2007). Somali refugees constituted higher conflicts rates with locals as of 2000. This was due to the civil war that has been fought in the country for decades (ibid).

However, the study conducted by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and Johnson is limited as it did not show the place where the study was carried out from. Furthermore, the study is limited as it did not indicate the approach, study site, sampling methods and tools, instruments, research design and data collection methods that were used in the study. To that effect, it was important to conduct the study of this nature to fill these gaps by carrying out a study that could indicate the study approach used in the study.

Another similar study was conducted by Webster in Jordan (2004). The results of the study revealed that conflicts between refugees and Jordanian nationals in host communities has been documented since the beginning of the ongoing refugee crisis in Jordan. Increases in rents, competition for “income-generating activities,” competition for resources (including water), and overcrowding of public services (especially in the areas of health and education) have been identified as major factors in conflict between the two communities in northern Jordan. In another assessment, 59 per cent of Jordanians and 27 per cent of Syrians surveyed described “uneven access” to employment as a reason for tension regarding employment, and 43 per cent of Syrians surveyed reported “security issues at work” as a source of tension between the two communities. Syrians are sometimes perceived by Jordanians as holding an unfair advantage over Jordanians due to the support the refugees receive from international organizations and NGOs.

Security issues in accessing basic services were also reported, including a perceived lack of security for Syrian children in basic education, as schools have become major points of contact for the two communities. Syrian children surveyed in 2014 described bullying as a major reason (and, in some age groups, the primary reason) for failing to attend or dropping out of school. Tensions within schools were reportedly exacerbated by overcrowding in Jordanian classrooms, despite a two-shift system that allows schools to serve twice their usual number of students. Overcrowding has been exacerbated by the entry of an additional 35,000 Jordanian students in government schools due to deteriorating economic conditions. Some refugee families surveyed in 2014 reported moving their households to a different area due to the violence and bullying that their children experienced. Safety was also a concern for transportation to and from schools located at a distance from refugees’ homes (Webster, 2015).

Additionally, previous research on conflict and tension between Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities has indicated that perceptions of conflict vary across different gender and nationality groups. As noted above, a 2014 study revealed differences in Jordanians and Syrians’ attitudes towards employment related conflict: 43 per cent of Syrians surveyed reported security issues at work as a source of tension between the two nationalities, compared with only 3 per cent of Jordanians attributing conflict to security issues at work. More than twice the percentage of female respondents (31 per cent) as male respondents (15 per cent) in the same study cited security issues at work as a reason for employment-related tension in the community. In 2014 Mercy Corps assessment, percentages of Syrians and Jordanians attributing tensions , access to housing, relief assistance from NGOs, and access to water differed: higher percentages of Syrians attributed tensions, access to housing and relief assistance from NGOs, while higher percentages of Jordanians attributed tensions to lack of public services and access to water.

However, the above study carried out in Jordan is limited as it did not show the methods that were used in the study, hence the current study to fill the gap.

A similar study conducted by Muhammad (2015) in Jordan found that Men and women’s perceptions of conflict and potential means of addressing it also varied, with women expressing more positive attitudes than men regarding local Syrian-Jordanian relations and citing interaction in community-friendly spaces as a reason for this positivity. However, Jordanian women especially held negative perceptions of some Syrian women’s cultural habits and customs, attributing behavior to them that would traditionally be unacceptable in the host community (such as going walking at night or running errands alone during the day). The issue of marriage was also a reported point of conflict among women, with Jordanian women expressing resentment of Syrian women married by Jordanian men in part because Syrian women’s families require smaller dowries. Syrian women reportedly viewed the situation differently, feeling concern that they would be treated disrespectfully as “cheap” despite coming from “good families. Jordanian men were found to be more likely to express concerns about Syrians as potential infiltrators, spies, or troublemakers, which negatively influenced their relations with the refugee community (a trend reportedly worsened by negative media portrayals of Syrians). In Mafraq specifically, young Jordanian men were also described in a 2012 study as presenting particularly aggressive attitudes towards Syrians, including Syrian women. This issue may well relate to the significant pressures young men face in the host communities, due to conditions that predate the Syrian crisis but have been exacerbated by the refugee influx.

The findings also revealed that attitudes towards Jordanian-Syrian relations and tensions also varied by region, according to the tribal affiliations of the refugees and host communities in some cases. In some areas, refugees arriving in Jordan joined members of the same tribes, and mediation of conflicts through tribal authorities was reportedly successful. For instance, refugees from Dara in Syria received assistance from relatives in Ramtha and in the Sahel Houran area (in Irbid Governorate, Jordan). However, communities’ self-perceived ability to meet both their own needs and those of their refugee relatives in the longer term without conflict was reportedly limited. In other areas, such as Mafraq, Syrians moved into communities with different tribal affiliations. It is important to note that these social dynamics have changed rapidly over the course of the refugee influx, as more recent arrivals came from more distant areas of Syria such as Damascus, Homs and Aleppo.

The above findings were of importance in researcher’s current study as it helped him to determine whether the conflict between the host community of Kanyama community and refugees varied by region.

The study by United Nations (2000), on the other hand shows that this conflict between immigrants and the host communities has been in existence since 1960. The findings by UN further showed that these conflicts vary by host country and immigrant group. For example, Nigerian Hausas in Ghana’s capital, Accra, have integrated within the society’s Muslim minority, to the point that many indigenous Ghanaians consider the Hausa’s immigrant language a native Ghanaian language and the Hausa tribe a native Ghanaian tribe (UN, 2000). In contrast, Nigerian Hausas in Niger’s capital, Niamey, are excluded by their hosts, both in the marriage market and in the political arena. Moreover, some of these conflicts are political, cultural and social inclined while others are economical in nature (Ibid).

A similar study was conducted by Muhammad in 2007 in Kenya. The findings of the study revealed that some negotiations to bring peace in between immigrants and the host community were carried out in vain. For example, in May 2006, the Kenyan government allocated large portions of land to the host communities hoping to find lasting solution to the conflicts for land between immigrants and the local population (Muhammad, 2007). A similar study was conducted in Nigeria. It was also revealed that certain measures have had been put in place in an attempt to overcome the conflicts between the locals and the immigrants (United Nations, 2016). The government had put in a law which favors the locals with regard to the allocation resources as it was observed that much of the conflicts were being fueled by the competition for scarce resources. In Zambia, on the other hand, the government of the first Republican President Dr Kenneth Kaunda tried to explain to the local community in Zambia that refugees are granted asylum in another country because of war and other instabilities such as natural disasters, mainly to minimize the conflicts between the local communities and the immigrants (UNHCR, 1999).

The International Labour Organization further revealed that many countries have subscribed to the international body of laws that seek to safe guide the right of refugees in an attempt to resolve the conflict (ILO 2010). Conventions and recommendations have been the primary pillars to protect immigrants and refugees from conflicts with host communities throughout the world. Such legislative frameworks have been formulated by United Nations peace keeping and the African Unity (ILO, 2010). A good example of such convention is the United Nations Convention No 133 on Protection of the Rights of Refugees (ibid).

The study further showed that despite having efforts that had been made to overcome the conflicts between the local communities and the immigrants, tension between two groups remains an issue throughout the world (International Labour Organization, 2010).

However, the above study conducted by the International Labour Organization is limited as it did not indicate the factors leading to conflict between the host community and refugees. To that effect, it was necessary to conduct the researcher’s current study to fill this gap by indicating the political, cultural, social and economic origin of conflicts between the host communities and the immigrants or refugees in Kanyama Township.

A study by Hovel (2006) in Los Angeles, USA, revealed that refugees in any country are a drain on national resources and a social and economic burden to the host state. They impose a burden to the host country’s expenditure. Moreover some of them sneak out of the designated camps to urban areas. Equally, George Kritikos argues that if refugees are not employed, they are a clear burden to the host state, yet if they are employed, they are taking jobs from the local community, which is equally unacceptable to host governments.

A review of literature by Crisp, on the other hand observed that the arrival of Iraqi refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Zambia and Syria caused significant increases in food and fuel prices by 3% thereby placing new pressures on the housing, market and public services (Crisp, 2010). The study further found that refugees became a threat to the host state by imposing a burden to their economy.

Hatton (2016) observed that increases in the prices of fresh goods such as bananas, plantains, and milk in the refugee-affected regions as the cause of conflicts between Rwandan refugees and local community of Burundi. The findings further indicated that the presence of welfare indicators such as dirt floors, electricity, televisions, refrigerators, and vehicles in the households near the camps, increased and their concomitant of the same after the arrival of the refugees. Suggestive evidence indicate that local residents living near the refugees may have earned extra money from selling home produced agricultural products, profits from which they then invested in improving their homes and acquiring more assets.

The above study by Hatton is limited as it did not clearly indicate the causes of the conflict between the host community and the refugees. The study just provides crucial insights into potential benefits of host communities through interaction with refugees. To that effect, it was vital to conduct the researcher’s current study in order to determine the causes of conflict between the immigrants and the host community.

Another similar study was conducted by Felix in Washington in 2004. The findings indicated that the influx of refugees and relief resources into any country significantly altered economic opportunities for host communities. The findings also showed that immigrants or refugees use their purchasing power to buy local goods increasing the local market and that this automatically led to un-expected upsurge in business and trade conducted by both local hosts and refugees (Felix, 2004). It was also observed that commercial centers developed in the refugee camps with daily markets and countless shops and restaurants and refugees were perceived as better at doing business than their local hosts. This fueled the conflict between the two groups.

A review of literature by UNHCR (2014) contended that the migration was due to war, violence, environmental degradation, deprivation, fear, identity politics, and economic insecurity among other factors is relatively high in Sub-Sahara Africa such that the refugee or immigrant population was as high as 6.7 million as of 2008 (ibid). The findings further showed that currently, the Congo refugees accounts for 37% in Malawi while the Somalia accounts for 41% (UNHCR, 2017). In Tanzania, on the other hand, the immigrants accounted for 27% as of 2015. In Nigeria, over 15, 000 refugees were said to have entered the country in 2000 alone (ibid). The prevalence of immigrants in Africa is also evident in Mozambique where refugees and immigrants account for 43% (UNHCR, 2014).

The findings also revealed that Kenya, like many other African countries has been home to thousands of refugees from neighboring countries such as Uganda, South Sudan and Somalia among others (Sen, 2001). However, the Dadaab refugee camps introduced in 1991 to host Somali refugees fleeing the clashes and subsequent civil wars after the ouster of Siad Barre in January 1991 have posed more security concern to Kenya. Until 2009, majority of Kenyans had not heard of Dadaab and hardly knew of its geographical location in the Kenyan map. Surprisingly, Kenya has been hosting the World’s largest refugee camp-Dadaab refugee camp. Indeed, the Kenyan government has been in a dilemma of a genuine humanitarian concern for the refugees and the need to control its borders as a security matter. Moreover, violence, war, environmental degradation, deprivation, fear, identity politics, and economic insecurity are said to be the driver of conflict-induced migration in Kenya (Sen, 2001).

Moreover, refugees in Sub-Sahara Africa are a drain on national resources and a social and economic burden to the host state which in turn leads to conflict with the host community. When the refugees migrate to safety they are not part of the host country’s expenditure. Their presence becomes a burden to host community. For instance in Burundi, the arrival of Rwanda refugees in Kenyan  caused significant increases in food and fuel prices and placed new pressures on the housing market and public services (UNHCR, 2010). The refugees were considered a threat to the host state leading to conflict with the host communities. Another example is Dadaab where the Kenyan feels the refugees are given special attention than them because they receive assistance from humanitarian organization like UNHCR and other NGO’s. Refugees are given food, medical attention, and education among other social services. Majority of Kenyans cannot afford this and therefore view the refugees (who are also Somalis) as enemies who are taking Milk and Honey‟ while they starve in their motherland.

The study by Johnson (2015) in Congo revealed that the conflict was due to land shortage between the host community and the immigrants. The findings further showed that 45% of the cause of conflict was due to job competition between the locals and the immigrants. Similarly, a study by George revealed that if refugees are not employed, they are a clear burden to the host state, yet if they are employed, they are taking jobs from the local community, which later lead to conflicts between the two groups (George, 2014).

However, the above study which was conducted by Johnson is limited as it did not indicate the research design, sampling methods, research approach, data collection methods and analysis which were used in the study. More so, the study did not indicate how land shortage leads to conflicts between the immigrants and the host community. In this regard, it was important to conduct the study of this nature to fill these gaps.

According to Muhammad (2007), movement of refugees into any urban centre affect the way of life of the host communities. He further noted that urban communities are normally impacted on by large and rapid intakes of refugees. To that effect, the impacts are noticed because they are unexpected competitors over the scarce resources which are meant for the residents.

Lutta (2002) also conducted a study on the causes of conflict between the locals and the immigrants. The study was conducted in Kenya. The findings indicated that fierce competition for all positions by the refugees and host communities fueled the conflict even if employment opportunities had increased with the coming of the refugees (Lutta, 2002).  It was also observed that the economic boom associated with the refugee’s presence was accompanied by an increase in the cost of living. It was observed that the prices of basic items such as meat, salt, soap, and kerosene rose by high percentages which became a particular hardship for most city dwellers whose salaries did not include cost-of-living allowances, and hence the conflict (Ibid).

According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (2009), Zambia has been experiencing conflicts between immigrants and its local communities, especially Somalis (UNHCR, 2000). Moreover, these conflicts have been in existence since 1960s when Somalis migrated as workers for the defunct Zambia Tanzania Road Services Limited, a transport company that used to ferry fuel from Tanzania during an operation dubbed ‘Hell Run’ after His Excellency, Dr Kenneth Kaunda brought them in to work as expatriate drivers. This was after Zambia stopped using the south route for her exports and imports following the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Ian Smith’s white Rhodesia regime in 1965 (UNHCR, 2000). This marked the genesis of immigrants or refugees’ presence in Zambia and their conflicts with the local communities.

A review of literature by OECD (2001), on the other hand, observed that the tensions and conflicts between immigrants and the host communities in Zambia break in cases where refugees are often well served by humanitarian agencies and enjoy better access to water, food, health and education than the host population (OECD 2001, Ikanda 2008, Charny 2009). As a result of being poorly served by humanitarian agencies, host communities tend to exist in regions that are often neglected by the state (Petersen & Hovil 2003, Ikanda 2008, and Agblorti 2011).  OECD further notes that due to the physical separation that often exists between refugee and host communities, the benefits enjoyed by refugees may be exaggerated in the eyes of the host communities, thereby fueling conflicts between the two groups (Petersen & Hovil 2003).

The above findings were important in the researcher’s current study as they helped the researcher to determine whether the conflict between the host community people and the refugees in Kanyama Compound break in cases where refugees are often well served by humanitarian agencies and enjoy better access to water, food, health and education than the host population.

Furthermore, the presence of refugees, according to OECD, normally has a negative economic impact on the host population. This is so because economic benefits generated by refugees ‘seldom outweigh the negative impacts of a large-scale refugee presence over extended periods (OECD, 2001). Despite the fact that even if the host community can benefit, but the economic rewards is normally confined to a small group of elites (Maystadt & Verwimp 2009, Charny 2014).

Martin (2005), on the other hand have it that conflicts between the immigrants and the host community in Zambia are fueled by resource competition. He states that although environmental degradation is often cited as an important factor in refugee-host relations, in many cases these issues are instrumentalised by political leaders (Martin 2005). More so, tensions in Zambia are found to be most significant where cultural ties between the host community and refugee communities are weakest (OECD 2001).

A study by Harrell (2012) observed that border trading towns which were once home to thriving international businesses were negatively affected by abrupt collapse of local markets. The coming of the refugees effectively moved markets closer to local villagers whereby instead of walking or seeking transport to the border, the hosts sold their products in nearby camps. Often, it was found that refugees brought negative impacts on the economy of the host community and hence the conflict.

The review of literature also showed that the Zambia government undertook a massive scale up of its measures to combat the issue since 1964. For example, the government of the First Republican President of Zambia Dr Kenneth Kaunda tried to explain to the local community in Zambia that refugees are granted asylum in another country because of war and other instabilities such as natural disasters, mainly to minimize the conflicts between the local communities and the immigrants (UNHCR, 1999).  However, the problem remains an issue (immigrants continue to engage in conflicts with host community) (United Nations, 2017). Gaps remain in the current legal framework related to conflict between the host community and the refugees.

It was also observed in the literature that studies that have been conducted on the same topic attempted to focus on the impacts of conflicts on social, political, cultural and economic wellbeing of the refugees and the host communities in Zambia. A good example of such studies is the study conducted by Mwanga in 2001 which attempted to investigate the political, social, cultural and economic impacts of the conflicts to the wellbeing of the host community and refugees in Lusaka (Mwape, 2017).

As far as is known, there has been no study done to specifically investigate the economic, political, social and cultural causes of conflict between the local community and the refugees or immigrants in urban areas in Zambia (Mwanga, 2017). Therefore, an area in which research is still limited is the political, economic, social and cultural causes of conflicts between the immigrants and the host community in Kanyama compound of Lusaka city. This necessitated the conduction of this study to establish the origin of conflicts between the immigrants and the host community of Kanyama community in Lusaka.

Sarah Bailey argues that urban communities in Zambia are normally impacted on by large and rapid intakes of refugees. The researcher further argued that movement of refugees into any urban centre affected the way of life of the host communities. To that effect, the impact is noticed because they were unexpected competitors over the meager resources which are meant for the residents. Although Bailey acknowledged the impact caused by urban refugees but did not specify whether the impacts were political, social or economic.

Similarly, Crisp investigated refugees in the southern African scenario and observed that the arrival of Iraqi refugees in Zambia, Malawi and Botswana caused significant increases in food and fuel prices and placed new pressures on the housing market and public services. The refugees became a threat to the host state by imposing a burden to their economy. However, the author failed to examine how these problems are felt at specific areas within a host state and only emphasized at the national level (Crisp, 2015).

Hatton and Williamson show increases in the prices of fresh goods bananas, plantains, and milk in the refugee-affected regions as the numbers of Zambian refugees increased. Increases in Burundian refugees in western Tanzania were associated with rises in the price of maize. The differences in the effects were explained by the differences in the diets of the two groups, as well as the nature and magnitude of the two crises. Hatton and Williamson further analyzed changes in expenditures and welfare indicators. They observed that presence of welfare indicators such as dirt floors, electricity, televisions, refrigerators, and vehicles in the households near the camps, increases and their concomitant of the same after the arrival of the refugees. Suggestive evidence shows that local residents living near the refugees may have earned extra money from selling home produced agricultural products, profits from which they then invested in improving their homes and acquiring more assets. This study is important to the envisaged research as it provides crucial insights into potential benefits of host communities through interaction with refugees.

Koki argues that although employment opportunities increased with the coming of the refugees, there was fierce competition for all positions by the refugees and host communities. Equally, the economic boom associated with the refugee presence was accompanied by an increase in the cost of living in Zambia. Local landlords benefited substantially from this situation, while renters struggled to pay. The prices of basic items such as meat, salt, soap, and kerosene rose by high percentages. Price increases were a particular hardship for most city dwellers whose salaries did not include cost-of-living allowances (Koki, 2014).

According to Wilson Kenneth, the influx of refugees and relief resources into any country significantly altered economic opportunities for host communities. He argues that some refugees use their purchasing power to buy local goods increasing the local market and that this automatically led to un-expected upsurge in business and trade conducted by both local hosts and refugees. The researcher further argued that in Uganda, entrepreneurs from around the country also flocked to the area where the refugees were settled. Commercial centers developed in the refugee camps with daily markets and countless shops and restaurants. In the Ugandan case, refugees were perceived as better at doing business than their local hosts.

Ndege, Leonis, Piters, Nyaga and Lutta (2014) argued that trade increased significantly at the village level where refugees settled in Ndola. Before the refugee influx, farmers had difficulty in finding local markets for their harvests. In most countries where cross border trade thrived, with the outbreak of war and the subsequent influx of refugees, the border trade broke down. Markets shifted to the new population centers namely refugee camps and refugee urban centres which were generally located not far from the border.

Equally, Harrell-Bond observed that border trading towns which were once home to thriving international businesses were negatively affected by abrupt collapse of local markets. The coming of the refugees effectively moved markets closer to local villagers whereby instead of walking or seeking transport to the border, hosts sold their products in nearby camps. Often, it was found that refugees brought impacts on the economy of the host community. In addition to business and trade, the coming of the refugee relief operation increased employment opportunities for the host communities Harrell-Bond (2003).

**2.3. Theoretical Framework**

**2.3.1. Introduction**

The researcher used a theoretical framework encompassing one approach in order to establish the origin of conflicts between refugees and the host community of Kanyama Compound, namely the conflict theory. This approach is useful in understanding and analysing the conflicts between refugees and host community in Lusaka’s Kanyama Township.

**2.3.2. Conflict Theory**

This theory was developed by Karl Marx. The theory argues that the competition of individuals and groups for wealth and power is the fundamental process shaping social conflicts. For conflict theories, the basic question about this social conflict is who gets what and why? In the case of refugees and the host communities, this has created tension between these two groups of people as they compete for education, health services, and employment opportunities. The refugees tend to use schools, health centers with the host community. On the other side, the host community feels that those services were meant for them not for the refugees leading to conflict. The Marxist argument fits in this study. As mentioned above, the two conflicting parties consists of refugees and the host community who have a clear and conscious goals that are difficult to satisfy for as long as refugees make impossible for local community in terms of scarce resources and other social services.

**2.4. Conceptual Framework**

This study intends to use a conceptual framework below to understand the origin of conflicts between immigrants and the local community in Kanyama Township.

**Causes of seeking asylum**

* War, environmental degradation, deprivation, fear, identity politics, economic insecurity, natural disaster etc. in the country of origin.

**Host Country**

**Refugees/ Immigrants**

**Host community**

**Political**

**Social**

**Economical**

**Cultural**

**Conflict between host community and refugees**

According to the conceptual framework above, people are forced to seek asylum in another country as refugees or immigrants, due to war, environmental degradation, deprivation, fear, identity politics and economic insecurity among other factors. While in the host country however, refugees compete for health services, education services, employment opportunity, land among other goods and services with the host communities.

**CHAPTER THREE**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**3.1. INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the research philosophy, research approach, research design, sampling methods, data collection methods, sample size, study area and the methods of data analysis that will be used in the study. It further highlights ethical issues which were taken into account in the study.

**3.2. Research Design**

The study used a case study research design to investigate the origin of conflict between immigrants and the local community in Kanyama compound.Moustakas (1994) argued that “the purpose of the phenomenological approach is to illuminate the specific, to identify phenomena through how they are perceived by the actors in a situation”. In the human sphere this normally translates into gathering deep information and perceptions through inductive, qualitative methods such as interviews, discussions and participant observation, and representing it from the perspective of the research participant(s). Further, he argues that “phenomenology is concerned with the study of experience from the perspective of the individual, ‘bracketing’ taken-for-granted assumptions and usual ways of perceiving. Phenomenological approaches are based in a paradigm of personal knowledge and subjectivity, and emphasize the importance of personal perspective and interpretation” (ibid). As such they are powerful for understanding subjective experience, gaining insights into people’s motivations and actions, and cutting through the clutter of taken for-granted assumptions and conventional wisdom.

According to Webster (2014), phenomenological approaches are interested on the meanings of the lived experiences that people share from their own perspective. Therefore, this approach helped the researcher to have a broader understanding of the current issue under investigation from the perspective of the research participants in Kanyama compound. The approach also enabled the researcher to have in-depth information about the origin of conflicts between immigrants and the host community in Kanyama compound.

**3.3. Research Approach**

The study adopted a qualitative research approach to investigate the origin of conflicts between immigrants and host communities in urban areas. Moan (2000) defines qualitative approach as the approach usually associated with the social constructivist paradigm which is about recording, analyzing and attempting to uncover the deeper meaning and significance of human behaviors and experience, including contradicting beliefs, behaviors and emotions. In qualitative approach, researchers are interested in gaining a rich and complex understanding of the phenomena from people’s point of view. In this respect, therefore this approach was used as it enabled the researcher to gain complex understanding of the origin of conflicts between immigrants and the host communities from people’s point of view. More so, the approach helps the researcher to collect rich information concerning the issue under investigation.

**3.4. Research Philosophy**

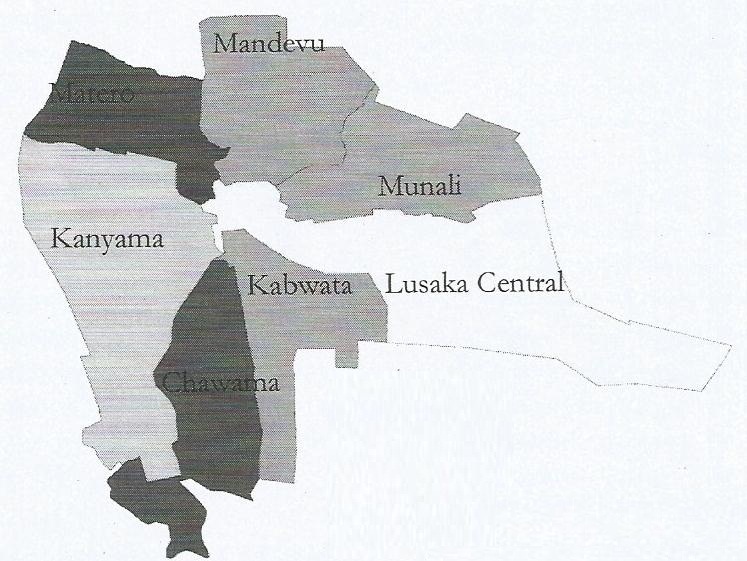
This study used an interpretivist philosophical research. This philosophical research argues that social worlds cannot be studied in the same way as physical phenomena because complexity needs to be taken into account (Johnson, 2004). In this regard therefore this research philosophy enabled the researcher to understand the causes of conflict between immigrants and the local communities in urban areas based on people’s reality and perceptions.

**3.5. Study Site**

This study was conducted in Kanyama community of Lusaka city. This area was deliberately selected by the researcher in that during his fieldwork, he noticed some conflicts between the immigrants and the host community. To that effect, the researcher thought of carrying out the study in this area in order to understand the causes of these conflicts in the area.

Kanyama compound is located on the western side of the Central Business District about 4.5 km from the city centre. It is developed in an area that was originally zoned to be an industrial site. The land is rocky, and the drainage system is very poor. On this side of town are located Chinika industries with assorted processing and manufacturing industries. Processing industries include the National and Superior millings, Tiger Animal Feeds, Calcite Industries, Timber processing and manufacturing industries like Plascon and Zambia paints, Southern Steel and many others. These various industries produce assorted types of wastes, all of which somehow find their way to Kanyama compound. While the concentration of industries in this area is a "pull" factor for menial labourers, the pollution that they produce is also detrimental to the health of the residents. Kanyama compound is both densely populated and heavily polluted.

**Map of Lusaka showing the location of Kanyama Compound**

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Most residents are not able to make any savings because of economic hardships. Lack of resources inhibits parents to send their children to school resulting in most youths being illiterate. Kanyama Compound's population is largely youthful. A population of almost 183,500 is under the age of 18 years (CSO, 2010). The population notwithstanding, the area has only five government schools that offer basic education from grades one through to nine.  Harry Mwanga Nkumbula ward hosts four schools while Kanyama ward has only one school. The five schools are over-enrolled and the teacher-pupil ratio is abnormally high. This makes it challenging to teachers to give individual attention to needy pupils. Because of this, the performance of pupils is negatively affected. Apart from the five government schools, there are some private schools. However, because of the financial constraints, few parents manage to send their children there.

Kanyama compound has no government high school. Pupils in higher grades attend schools either in Matero, north of Kanyama or they go to Kabwata, east of Kanyama. Because of the monetary hardships, pupils traverse the CBD on foot and sometimes without food. Because of walking long distances and learning while hungry, the pupils' performance is adversely affected. As a result, most of the youths stop schooling before attaining higher levels of education.

Rains disrupt the school calendar in this part of town. During the floods, schools are closed for three months either because they become inaccessible or because of cholera outbreaks. Sometimes, children drown in drainages or are swept away by the rain water but sometimes its' psychological, parents just fear to let the children go out when it has rained heavily.

Consequently, illiteracy rate in Kanyama compound is high. Because of illiteracy, the youths are compelled to depend on the environment for their survival.

Crime is very rife in Kanyama compound with criminal activities not confined to a particular time. Some residents depend on criminal activities for survival. They take advantage of the population density, unfinished buildings and the non-availability of street lights to steal items like handbags, phones and anything valuable from the unsuspecting public.

**3.6. Research Participants**

This study used the many population of Kanyama Township. The sub-population included the immigrants residing in Kanyama Township and some selected local people as research participants. In addition, officers from the department of migration, officers from immigration department, teachers and police officers from the local police post shall be included in the sample because they are stakeholders in the community.

**3.7. Sample Size**

The sample consisted of 40 participants only. This is so because the study aimed at generating rich information about the origin of conflict between the immigrants and the host community of Kanyama compound. Moreover, sample sizes in qualitative research should not be too large as it may be difficult for the researcher to collect and analyze in-depth data (Webster, 1998). In this respect therefore this sample size was suitable as it enabled the researcher to collect rich information as well as for easy analysis of the data.

**3.8. Sampling Methods and Procedures**

This study utilized purposeful sampling because the researcher aimed at obtaining detailed information on the origins of conflicts between the immigrants and the host community in Kanyama compound. Rocha (2004) defined purposeful sampling as a technique widely used in qualitative research for identification and selection of cases that have got rich information for the most effective use of limited resources. It involves identifying and selecting individuals or groups of individuals that are knowledgeable or experienced about a phenomenon under investigation (Chanda, 2013). Therefore, this method of sampling enabled the researcher to generate rich information by targeting the people who have knowledge about the issue which the study intends to investigate.

**3.9. Data Collection Methods**

**3.9.1 Primary and Secondary Sources of Data**

The study used both primary and secondary data in order to obtain the needed information about the problem. Primary data was collected from the immigrants, local people and key informants who will be part of the sample using the structured interviews, focus group discussion and in-depth qualitative interviews. In this regard, primary data allowed the researcher to collect data based on the lived experiences of the origin of conflicts between the immigrants and the host community. Primary data also enabled the researcher to collect insightful information about the causes from key informants and other stakeholders who are knowledgeable about the issue under study.

Secondary data, on the other hand, included the review of relevant documents, reports from the internet, and articles from the Ministry of Home Affairs databases. Secondary data enabled the researcher to review previous studies carried out on the origin of conflicts between immigrants and the host community in Zambia and other parts of the world. All in all, secondary data provided empirical evidence on the causes of conflict. In this regard, secondary data allowed the researcher to find gaps in the existing literature. This in turn led to formulation of research questions which guided the current research.

**3.10. Data Analysis**

The data was systematically analyzed using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is used as a method for analyzing qualitative data (Chanda, 2014). In this study,the data was firstly read and re-read in order to be familiar with what the data means. Secondly, the initial codes that have reoccurring patterns were generated in order to gain meaningful data. Thereafter, data was coded into conceptual categories of similar meaning. Thirdly, themes were searched. This allowed the researcher to examine how codes combine to form overreaching themes in the data. At this point, the researcher had a list of themes and his focus will be on broader themes in the data. The researcher also narrowed down the potential themes into main themes in order to allow categories of data to emerge. Fourthly, themes were refined and reviewed to see if they are connected between overlapping themes. Themes were then defined and named and helped the researcher in analyzing data within each theme.

**3.11. Ethical Considerations**

In any given research, it is important to take into account ethical issues regarding the research participants (Gill, 2003). To that effect, therefore certain ethical issues such as the informed consent, non-beneficence, anonymity and the respect for confidentiality were taken into account in the current study.

**Informed Consent:**informed consent implies that a person knowingly, voluntarily and intelligently, gives his consent.” According to Wilson (1998), an individual can participate in research voluntarily only if they have information on the possible risks and benefits of the research. In this regard, therefore participants in this study were informed about any possible physical harm they could encounter in the study. Moreover, the subjects were told that some information had been deliberately withheld in order to avoid altered behaviors.

**Beneficence**: according to Raymond (2000) beneficence relates to the benefits of the Research. To that end, respondents were given in-depth information about the purpose of the study and how they would benefit from the researcher’s current study.

**Respect for Anonymity**: Anonymity was also taken into consideration by ensuring that the names of the participants are not disclosed.

**Respect for Confidentiality:**confidentiality means that individuals are free to give and withhold as much information as they wish to the person they choose and that the researcher is responsible to “maintain confidentiality (Ibid).  In this respect therefore the researcher ensured that all information collected was kept confidential.

**3.12. Limitations of the Study**

* Limited resources to conduct the research. The researcher did not have enough resources to conduct the research. In this respect, the researcher was required to gather some resources before carrying out his study in Kanyama compound.
* It was also difficult for the researcher to locate the immigrants. In this regard, the researcher was required to look for some people within the community who helped him to locate the immigrants.
* Language difficulties. The researcher faced some difficulties with regard to language. This is so because immigrants may use their language which the researcher does not understand. To that effect, the researcher was required to look for an interpreter who understands both the researcher’s language and the immigrant’s language.

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS**

**4.1. INTRODUCTION**

This Chapter presents and discusses the findings of the study according to the research questions and major themes that came out of the transcription of the interviews. The presentation begins with the findings of the study on the characteristics of key informants and respondents because personal data will be helpful in understanding the main findings according to themes and research questions. This study aimed at establishing the origin of conflict between refugees and the host community in Kanyama Township of Lusaka. The major themes that came out of the transcription of interviews include: the economic factors leading to conflicts, social factors leading to conflicts, political factors leading to conflicts, measures put in by the local community and refugees to address their conflict and the means that can be put in place by the stakeholders to resolve the conflict between the host community and refugees.

**4.2. Characteristics of Key informants and Respondents**

The interviews were held with key informants and respondents from Lusaka City of Zambia. The key informants included one 15, immigrants, 15 members of the host communities, (1) Public Relations Officer, one (1) Risk Management Officer and two (2) Legal Principle Officers from office of Commission for Refugees, four officials from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and two (2) officials from IOM. These key informants were selected because they deal with issues concerning refugees and welfare of the local citizens in Zambia. The key informants have in-depth information about the origin of conflict between the host community and refugees/immigrants in Zambia.

The research participants were Kanyama residents who experience conflict with immigrants. The study also included refugees and immigrants from Burundi, Rwanda, and Congo etc. as they are the ones who experience conflicts with the host community of Kanyama Township.

**4.3. Economic Factors Leading to Conflict between Immigrants/Refugees and the Local People.**

This study was guided by the question, *what are the causes of conflicts between immigrants and the local community in Kanyama compound of Lusaka?”* and the findings revealed that the most of the shops in Kanyama township are run by Rwandans and Burundians which in turn lead to conflict with the host community. In this respect, shops that are supposed to be run by the local people are being run by the foreigners leading to conflict with the local community. It was also revealed that most of the bus stations such as intercity bus station are run by the immigrants which leads to conflict with the host community. For example, one of the local people said:

*“It is very unfortunate that bus stations that are supposed to be run by the Zambians are being controlled by the foreigners”.*

In view of the foregoing, it was also revealed that refugees impose a burden to the host community’s expenditure. In this regard, some refugees sneak out of the designated camps to urban areas where they are taking jobs from the host community leading to conflict between the two groups. The results of the study further indicated that Kanyama Township is normally impacted on by large and rapid intakes of refugees. In this regard, the movement of refugees into the township affects the way of life of the host communities economically. The impacts are noticed because they were unexpected competitors over the meager resources which are meant for the residents.

On the related issue, the in-depth interviews with key informants affirmed that refugees led to the increase in the prices of fresh goods such as bananas, vegetables and milk in the community as the numbers of Rwandan refugees increased. The community chairman said that increases in Burundian refugees in Kanyama community were associated with rises in the price of maize and meal-meal. The differences in the effects were explained by the differences in the diets of the two groups, as well as the nature and magnitude of the two crises. This in turn lead to conflict between the two groups as the local people complains that food prices increases because of the immigrants and refugees who came in the township. For example, one community member said:

*“Some refugees use their purchasing power to buy local goods increasing the local market and that this automatically leads to un-expected upsurge in business and trade conducted by both local hosts and refugees.”*

In view of the foregoing, the findings of the study further indicated water as a significant economic source of conflict between refugees and Kanyama residents. In this respect, the demand for this precious commodity by both the refugees and the local community of Kanyama Township has compelled the refugees‟ organizations to dig water boreholes and in some cases put up tap water for both groups. Even with this development, the results of the study revealed that the conflict between the refugees and Kanyama residents has not been determined completely and this implies that competition for this scarce resource remains as one of the major sources of conflicts in the community. For example, one of the community elders narrated that:

*“UNHCR has not built water taps and pumps for the refugees in this township but still we normally see refugees coming to our taps to fetch* *water for domestic usage. Sometimes misunderstanding between the host community and the refugees arises on who has the right to* *fetch water first causing them to fight at times”.*

In the interview with the public relations officer (the government official) the public relations officer said that even if employment opportunities increased with the coming of the refugees in Kanyama Township, there was fierce competition for all positions by the refugees and host communities. Equally, the economic boom associated with the refugee presence was accompanied by an increase in the cost of living in the community leading to tension between the two groups. The results also indicated that the local landlords benefited substantially from this situation, while renters struggled to pay. More so, price increases were a particular hardship for most local community dwellers whose salaries do not include cost-of-living allowances.

**4.4. Political Factors leading to conflict between Immigrants and the Local Community.**

This study further answered the question, ‘*what are the source of conflicts between immigrants and the local community in Kanyama Township? And the* findings of the study showed that the government gave out voter’s cards to the immigrants which allowed them to vote during the 2016 general elections. The study revealed that refugees and immigrants such as those from Congo competed with local people in voting when in actual sense they are not supposed to participate. As a consequent, many immigrants were granted authority to control and run the market places and the bus stations as a way of compensation leading to conflict with the local community. For example, one of the local people narrated that:

*“One of the causes of conflict between refugees and local people here in Kanyama is that the government allowed foreigners to vote and then later on put them to be in charge of most of market places”.*

Furthermore, the respondents said that refugee inflows from adjacent states significantly increased the risk of political ideologies that contribute to violence. In this regard, security problems on the social life of host community is as a result of mass arrivals of refugees which at the end leads to increase crime rates, theft and on the extremely it causes deaths in the community. It was also revealed that the persistent refugee situations have led to political related problems that have affected the host community of Kanyama. The results of the study indicated increased resident political violence and repeated banditry along road-war as the most notable political problems leading to conflict between the refugees and the host people of Kanyama Township. For example, one of the community members narrated that:

*“Political-violence cases have increased since refugees started coming to Kanyama in 1992. Recently we experienced high-level of political violence before, during and after the 2016 general elections under which some of our community members were killed by the same refugees, leaving others with injuries. Moreover, the police take time to respond* *to any distress call and therefore making the situation worse.*

**4.5. Social causes of Conflicts between Immigrants and the Local Community**

This study further explored the social related factors leading to conflict between the refugees and the local community of Kanyama Township. The findings of the study revealed health, education, sports and transport facilities as the social related factors leading to conflict between the refugees and the host community. In this regard, providing these social services to the refugee in Kanyama has been a difficult task since new arrivals of refugees is still witnessed and scrambling for these limited services. Refugees does not have their own social services in the community and are forced to go and share with the host community which in most cases results to tension and conflicts according to the findings of the study.

On the related issue, the findings further indicated that Refugees‟ children prefer to enroll at Kanyama primary and secondary schools and this normally makes the host community to feel bad since these schools are few and not enough for them. The parents of both the refugees and the host community do quarrel because of the situation in these schools whereby they become congested. For instance, one host community elder narrated that:

*“Our children do share boarding schools with refugees’ children and therefore congesting them. We do not want our children to* *share schools with refugees since schools look like prison.”*

When it comes to sports, the findings indicated that youth from both do quarrel or fight when they want to use football fields or indoor grounds. It was also revealed that both refugees and the host community do use public transportation and sometimes the local community feels that they cannot travel together with the refugees in one car or bus. This is one source of quarrel and conflicts since the host feel they are in their own country and they are entitled to use the transportation service.

The in-depth interviews with community chairman showed that the conflict sometimes is caused by an equal treatment between the refugees and the host community by both the aid agencies and the government. It was reported that the host community does not get aid or support the same way refugees do through refugee agencies led by UNHCR and this implies that refugees get the chance to access better education, health, and basic livelihood which the host do not get and hence leading to tension and conflicts.

The findings also showed that sometimes the host community and the refugees quarrel over who should be served first at the local clinic thereby causing tension and conflicts. During interviews with some of the community members and refugees, it was clear that the two group quarrel over the health services. For example, the community chairman contended that:

*“It is sad that some of us we* *have to wait in long queues as a result of allowing the refugees and immigrants to share with us the hospital services.”*

In the same related issue, the findings indicated that there were socio-cultural factors leading to conflict between refugees and the local people such as the religious, regional, language and tribal difference. This means that the host community and refugees do experience social impact that is brought by difference in religion, language, tribe and clans difference which in turn that result to disagreement and conflicts between the host community and the refugees. In this respect, there is no doubt that the socio-cultural influence of the refugees on the host community happens simply as result of their presence since refugees come with their culture and believes. It was also observed that the host country do face social-cultural challenges that comprises of ethnic, racial and ideological challenges that is between the host community and the refugees. The host community and the refugees interviewed were in agreement that there exist religious and cultural differences between them, in addition to social causes. For example, it was observed that Somali refugees who are predominantly Muslims are unable to marry the host community because the majority is Christians. When one walks through the camp, he/she cannot miss to see Mosques and churches. This is also evident around Kanyama Township where refugees have influenced introduction of new churches and mosques. A good example is the Zambia Orthodox Church situated at the center of Kanyama Township a few miles away from the market premises. This statement was echoed by one refugee youth who said;

*“We cannot marry or get married to host community since we are Muslims and they are Christians. Any engagement or* *marriage of this kind is totally unacceptable in our community.” Ibrahim, Somalia Youth Representative.*

**4.6. Measures that can be put in Place by Government in order to overcome the Conflict**

Another objective was to explore measures that can be put in place by the stakeholders to address the conflict between refugees and the host community of Kanyama Township. The findings of the study revealed that the stakeholders can put in place certain measures to overcome the conflict between the refugees and the local community. On the whole, all the key informants indicated that the stakeholders can initiate Peace Education Programme aimed to allow people to grow skills which would make them develop a more peaceful life where they live. The programme would educate people on the importance of respecting others. Key informants informed that the stakeholders can also put up a vocational training Center that provides technical training to the refugees giving them practical skills in various fields.

On the related issue, all the key informants confirmed that the government of the republic of Zambia and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) can also put in place measures like the Information Communication Technology (ICT) to empower refugees, more specifically girl child to have information communication technology skills that will help them develop marketing skills to start their businesses thereby overcoming economic related conflict with host community of Kanyama Township. The Migration Officer from department of migration said:

*“The government of the republic of Zambia, in partnership with UNHCR and other stakeholders can initiate*Information Communication Technology (ICT) in order*to offer a chance for the girls to gain exposure to some of the newest ICT inventions such as web design and development, digital art creation, basic computer and coding skills. This will help them have self-employment and hence stop fighting for employment with the local community.”*

Furthermore, respondents revealed that the government, UNHCR and other stakeholders can start Refugee-Host Community Project to reduce conflicts with a goal to improve the living conditions of the refugees and the host communities in the community. In this regard, the Refugee-Host Community Programme would provide social services, encourage peaceful co-existence, provide skills on management and help the refugees and the local community to become self-reliant.

In the interview with the community chairman, the community chairman revealed that the stakeholders should ensure that the refugees are taken to refugee camps. In this regard, all the refugees and immigrants are removed from Kanyama Township and taken to refugee camps. This will help overcome the conflict with the local community as they will no longer be competing for scarce resources with local people in the community according to the findings of the study.

In the related issue, respondents also indicated that the UNHCR and the government of the republic of Zambia can build schools and health centers such as clinics or hospitals specifically for refugees in refugee camps. In this respect, refugees should have their own schools and health centers in order to overcome the fight for social services between the refuges and the local residents of Kanyama community according to the findings of the study.  For example, one community elder said:

*“It is better for the stakeholders to build separate schools and clinics for refugees in their camps in order to address on-going social services-related conflict between the refugees and the host community”.*

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS**

**5.1. INTRODUCTION**

This study endeavored to establish the origin of conflict between refugees and the local community in Kanyama Township.The findings of the study revealed that the origin of the conflict between refugees and host community includes economic, political and social related factors. Additionally, the results of the study showed that the government of the republic of Zambia and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and other stakeholders can put in place measures like the Information Communication Technology (ICT) to empower refugees, more specifically girl child to have information communication technology skills that will help them develop marketing skills to start their businesses and hence overcoming the conflict with host community of Kanyama township. In view of the foregoing, the findings below are discussed in relation to previous studies conducted on researcher’s current area of interest.

**5.2. Economic Factors Leading to Conflict between Immigrants/Refugees and the Local People.**

This study explored economic related factors leading to conflict between refugees/immigrants and the local community in Kanyama compound of Lusaka. The findings revealed that the economic related factors leading to conflict has to do with ownership of the shops. It was indicated that most of the shops in Kanyama Township are run by Rwandans and Burundians. In this respect, shops that are supposed to be run by the local people are being run by the refugees. However, the local community feels that refugees/immigrants are not supposed to own any shop. This in turn therefore leads to conflict with local people.

On the same related issue, it was also evident that some refugees/immigrants from Kanyama community are in charge of certain bus stations such as intercity bus station and other local small bus stations. In this respect, refugees are the ones collecting the money from these bus stations. However, the local people feel that it is unacceptable for the foreigners to be charging the local people station fee in these bus station. To that effect, the ownership of these bust stations is another economic-related factor leading to conflict between the refugees/immigrants and the local people of Kanyama community.

The findings of the researcher’s current study further revealed that refugees impose a burden to the host community’s expenditure. It was also observed that economic related conflict arises as a result of competition for employment opportunities between the local community and refugees in Kanyama compound of Lusaka. In this regard, some employments are taken up with immigrants leading to conflict with local community.

In view of the foregoing, the prices of certain fresh goods such as bananas and vegetables increased as a result of refugees. This in turn lead to conflict between the two groups as the local people complains that food prices increases because of the immigrants and refugees who came in the township. These findings are affirmed in the study carried out by Jones (2000) in his study about factors leading to conflict between refugees and local community. Jones observed that the arrival of Iraqi refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria caused significant increases in food and fuel prices and placed new pressures on the housing market and public services. In this respect, the refugees became a threat to the host state by imposing a burden to their economy.

In the same vein, it was evident that presence of refugees generated problems to the host community of Kanyama in terms of placing more pressure on already scarce resources such as water resources. The findings of the current study are affirmed in the study conducted by Watson (2004) in Kenya. Watson (2004) observed that, due to scarcity of resources in areas where refugees were placed to live, the refugees and the host communities were often in conflicts as they continue to exert pressure on those resources. These limited resources were found to be the major source of tensions and conflicts with high magnitude within and outside Kakuma refugee camp.

The findings of the current study are also in consonant with what Hovel (2006) observed in Los Angeles, USA.  His study revealed that refugees in any country are a drain on national resources and a social and economic burden to the host state. They impose a burden to the host country’s expenditure. Moreover some of them sneak out of the designated camps to urban areas. Equally, George argues that if refugees are not employed, they are a clear burden to the host state, yet if they are employed, they are taking jobs from the local community, which is equally unacceptable to host governments (George, 2012).

Sarah Bailey argues that urban communities are normally impacted on by large and rapid intakes of refugees. The researcher further argued that movement of refugees into any urban centre affected the way of life of the host communities. To that effect, the impacts are noticed because they were unexpected competitors over the meager resources which are meant for the residents. Although Bailey acknowledged the impact caused by urban refugees but did not specify whether the impacts were political, social or economic.

The findings of the current study are also in line with the study conducted by Crisp (2010) in the Middle East scenario and observed that the arrival of Iraqi refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria caused significant increases in food and fuel prices and placed new pressures on the housing market and public services. The refugees became a threat to the host state by imposing a burden to their economy. To that effect, the host community felt the burden of the refugees at the national level (ibid).

In view of the foregoing, the findings of the researcher’s current study showed that refugees led to the increases in the prices of fresh goods bananas, plantains, and milk in the Kanyama community or township as the numbers of Rwandan refugees increased. Increases in the number of Burundian refugees, on the other hand, were associated with rises in the price of maize. The differences in the effects were explained by the differences in the diets of the two groups, as well as the nature and magnitude of the two crises. Moreover, the findings are in line with Hatton and Williamson (2013) who analyzed changes in expenditures and welfare indicators in Tanzania. They observed that presence of welfare indicators such as dirt floors, electricity, televisions, refrigerators, and vehicles in the households near the camps, increases and their concomitant of the same after the arrival of the refugees. Suggestive evidence that local residents living near the refugees may have earned extra money from selling home produced agricultural products, profits from which they then invested in improving their homes and acquiring more assets. To that effect, the presence of refugees impacted negatively on the lives of the local people leading to conflict.

On the same related issue, the findings showed that although employment opportunities increased with the coming of the refugees, there was fierce competition for all positions by the refugees and host communities. Equally, the economic boom associated with the refugee presence was accompanied by an increase in the cost of living. Local landlords benefited substantially from this situation, while renters struggled to pay. The prices of basic items such as meat, salt, soap, and kerosene rose by high percentages in Kanyama Township. Price increases were a particular hardship for most city dwellers whose salaries did not include cost-of-living allowances.

The findings are in line with Kenneth’s study, where it was observed that the influx of refugees and relief resources into any country significantly altered economic opportunities for host communities. He further observed that some refugees use their purchasing power to buy local goods increasing the local market and that this automatically led to un-expected upsurge in business and trade conducted by both local hosts and refugees (Kenneth, 2014). The researcher further argued that in Uganda, entrepreneurs from around the country also flocked to the area where the refugees were settled.

The findings of the current study, however, revealed that trade increased significantly at the community level where refugees settled. The findings are in line with Johnson’s study where he observed that trade increased significantly at the village level where refugees settled in Kenya (Johnson, 2011). As a consequent, farmers had difficulty finding local markets for their harvests Johnson observed that before the refugee influx. It was also observed in his study that in most countries where cross border trade thrived with the outbreak of war and the subsequent influx of refugees the border trade broke down. Markets shift to the new population centers namely refugee camps and refugee urban centers which were generally located not far from the border, which in turn lead to conflict between the local people and refugees.

In view of the foregoing, the findings of the study also are in consonant with what Mathews observed in Rwanda. He revealed that border trading towns which were once home to thriving international businesses were negatively affected by abrupt collapse of local markets. The coming of the refugees effectively moved markets closer to local villagers whereby instead of walking or seeking transport to the border, hosts sold their products in nearby camps. Often, it was found that refugees brought impacts on the economy of the local people. In addition to business and trade, the coming of the refugee relief operation increased employment opportunities for host communities (Mathews, 2000).

**5.3. Political Factors leading to Conflict between Immigrants and the Local Community.**

Another objective was to identify the causes of conflicts between immigrants and the local community in Kanyama Township. The findings of the study revealed that during the 2016 general elections, the Zambian government gave out voter’s cards to the immigrants in order for them to vote for the government. However, the local people feel foreigners have no rights to vote in a country which is not of their origin. Despite that, it was indicated that that refugees and immigrants such as those from Congo competed with the local community in voting. Moreover, they were promised jobs in the event that the ruling part got re-elected into power.

In light of the above findings, what followed after the ruling part was re-elected was granting of the immigrants/refugees with authority to control and run the market places and the bus stations as a way of compensation. This resulted into conflict between refugees and host community of Kanyama community because the local community felt that it was unacceptable for the refuges to be granted such opportunities when citizens are suffering from critical levels of poverty.

The above findings are also affirmed in Akim (2014) who noted that refugees does not only affect the economy but also affects the country’s political stability leading to tension with local communities. This means that the presence of these refugees normally affects the political stability of nations hosting the refugees which later lead to conflict between the local community and immigrants/refugees.

As if that was not enough, the findings further indicated that refugee inflows from adjacent states to Kanyama Township significantly increase the risk of political ideologies that contribute to violence. In this regard, security problems on the social life of host community is as a result of mass arrivals of refugees which at the end leads to increase crime rates, theft and on the extremely it causes deaths in the community. On the same related issue, the results revealed that the increased resident political violence and repeated banditry along the road in Kanyama was as a result of refugees/immigrants. This means that refugees caused political violence in Kanyama Township according to the findings of the study.

In the light of the above findings, political-violence cases have increased since refugees started coming to Kanyama in 1992. It was indicated that recently the community experienced high-level of political violence before, during and after the 2016 general elections under which some of the community members were killed by the same refugees, leaving others with injuries. As a consequent, conflict arises when the locals feel like revenging.

**5.4. Social Factors Leading to Conflicts between Immigrants and the Local Community**

This study further explored the social related factors leading to conflict between the refugees and the local community of Kanyama Township. The findings of the study revealed health, education, sports and transport facilities as the social related factors leading to conflict between the refugees and the host community. In this regard, access and proper use of these social services by locals has been a difficult task since new arrivals of refugees in the community. Refugees does not have their own social services in the community and are forced to go and share with the host community which in most cases results to tension and conflicts according to the findings of the study.

In light of the above findings, Refugees’ children prefer to enroll at Kanyama primary and secondary schools and this normally makes the local people to feel bad since these schools are few and not enough for them. The parents of both the refugees and the host community do quarrel because of the situation in these schools claiming that they have become congested.

Undeniably, children of the two groups do quarrel for sports services according to the findings. In this regard, youth from both parts do quarrel or fight when they want to use football fields or indoor grounds. Furthermore, it was also evident that both refugees and the host community do use public transportation making the local community feel that they cannot travel together with the refugees in one car or bus. This is another source of quarrel and conflicts between refugees and the local people since the host feel they are in their own country and they are entitled to use the transportation service.

On the same related issue, the findings revealed that the conflict sometimes is caused by an equal treatment between the refugees and the host community by both the aid agencies and the government. It was reported that the host community does not get aid or support the same way refugees do through refugee agencies led by UNHCR. The findings are also affirmed in the study conducted by Muhammad (2014) in Kenya where he found that refugees got the chance to access better education, health, and basic livelihood which the host never uses to get and hence leading to tension and conflicts.

The above findings are in line with the study conducted by Webster study in Jordan in 2004, where it was observed that conflicts between refugees and Jordanian nationals in host communities has been documented since the beginning of the ongoing refugee crisis in Jordan, and that increases in rents, competition for “income-generating activities,” competition for resources (including water), and overcrowding of public services (especially in the areas of health and education) have been identified as major factors in conflict between the two communities in northern Jordan. In another assessment, 59 per cent of Jordanians and 27 per cent of Syrians surveyed described “uneven access” to employment as a reason for tension regarding employment, and 43 per cent of Syrians surveyed reported “security issues at work” as a source of tension between the two communities. Syrians are sometimes perceived by Jordanians as holding an unfair advantage over Jordanians due to the support the refugees receive from international organizations and NGOs.

Like in researcher’s current study, the findings in Jordan showed that security issues in accessing basic services were also reported, including a perceived lack of security for Syrian children in basic education, as schools have become major points of contact .for the two communities. Syrian children surveyed in 2014 described bullying as a major reason (and, in some age groups, the primary reason) for failing to attend or dropping out of school. Tensions within schools were reportedly exacerbated by overcrowding in Jordanian classrooms, despite a two-shift system that allows schools to serve twice their usual number of students. Overcrowding has been exacerbated by the entry of an additional 35,000 Jordanian students in government schools due to deteriorating economic conditions. Some refugee families surveyed in 2014 reported moving their households to a different area due to the violence and bullying that their children experienced. Safety was also a concern for transportation to and from schools located at a distance from refugees’ homes (Webster, 2015).

Like in the current study, the findings further showed that tension between Syria refugees and Jordanian host communities has indicated that perceptions of conflict vary across different gender and nationality groups. As noted above, a 2014 study revealed differences in Jordanians and Syrians’ attitudes towards employment related conflict: 43 per cent of Syrians surveyed reported security issues at work as a source of tension between the two nationalities, compared with only 3 per cent of Jordanians attributing conflict to security issues at work. More than twice the percentage of female respondents (31 per cent) as male respondents (15 per cent) in the same study cited security issues at work as a reason for employment-related tension in the community. In a 2014 Mercy Corps assessment, percentages of Syrians and Jordanians attributing tensions to access to housing, relief assistance from NGOs, and access to water differed: higher percentages of Syrians attributed tensions to access to housing and relief assistance from NGOs, while higher percentages of Jordanians attributed tensions to lack of public services and access to water.

The researcher’s current study findings are also in consonance with the study conducted by Muhammad (2015) where it was found that Men and women’s perceptions of conflict and potential means of addressing it also varied, with women expressing more positive attitudes than men regarding local Syrian-Jordanian relations and citing interaction in community-friendly spaces as a reason for this positivity. However, Jordanian women especially held negative perceptions of some Syrian women’s cultural habits and customs, attributing behavior to them that would traditionally be unacceptable in the host community (such as going walking at night or running errands alone during the day). The issue of marriage was also a reported point of conflict among women, with Jordanian women expressing resentment of Syrian women married by Jordanian men in part because Syrian women’s families require smaller dowries. Syrian women reportedly viewed the situation differently, feeling concern that they would be treated disrespectfully as “cheap” despite coming from “good families.” Jordanian men were found to be more likely to express concerns about Syrians as potential infiltrators, spies, or troublemakers, which negatively influenced their relations with the refugee community (a trend reportedly worsened by negative media portrayals of Syrians). In Mafraq specifically, young Jordanian men were also described in a 2012 study as presenting particularly aggressive attitudes towards Syrians, including Syrian women. This issue may well relate to the significant pressures young men face in the host communities, due to conditions that predate the Syrian crisis but have been exacerbated by the refugee influx.

Like it was observed in researcher’s current study, the findings also revealed that attitudes towards Jordanian-Syrian relations and tensions also varied by region, according to the tribal affiliations of the refugees and host communities in some cases. In some areas, refugees arriving in Jordan joined members of the same tribes, and mediation of conflicts through tribal authorities was reportedly successful. For instance, refugees from Dara in Syria received assistance from relatives in Ramtha and in the Sahel Houran area (in Irbid Governorate, Jordan).However, communities’ self-perceived ability to meet both their own needs and those of their refugee relatives in the longer term without conflict was reportedly limited. In other areas, such as Mafraq, Syrians moved into communities with different tribal affiliations. It is important to note that these social dynamics have changed rapidly over the course of the refugee influx, as more recent arrivals came from more distant areas of Syria such as Damascus, Homs and Aleppo.

In countries like Ethiopia and Uganda similarly, it was reported that Sudan refugees were provided with relief aid by aid agencies making the issues complex and worst since the locals claimed that refugees were treated special than the host. The findings are also in line with Johnson’s study who observed that favoring refugees in terms of provision of social services caused tension between refugees and the local people.

In view of the foregoing, the findings also showed that sometimes the host community of Kanyama and the refugees quarrel over who should be served first at the local clinic. Normally the local people feel they should be served first since they are the owners of the clinic. Refugees, on the other hand feel that the service should be on the basis of first come first serve. As a consequence, there is conflict between the two groups. This was also echoed by Adisa (1996) who observed that sometimes local people of great lakes clinics in Kenya were forced to wait in long queues at the clinic leading to conflict.

In the same related issue, the findings indicated that there were socio-cultural factors leading to conflict between refugees and the local people such as the religious, regional, language and tribal difference. This means that the host community and refugees do experience social impact that is brought by difference in religion, language, tribe and clans difference which in turn that result to disagreement and conflicts between the host community and the refugees. In this respect, there is no doubt that the socio-cultural influence of the refugees on the host community happens simply as a result of their presence since refugees come with their culture and believes.

The above findings are in consonant with Cheludo (2015) study who observed that refugees in Ethiopia experience socio-cultural factors leading to conflict with the host community. These factors included the religious, cultural, regional, language and tribal difference. In this regard, many times refugees in Ethiopia do experience social impact that is brought by difference in religion, language, tribe and clan’s difference which in turn result to disagreement and conflicts with the host community.  Gill (2004) similarly, observed that the socio-cultural influence of the refugees on the host community might happen simply as result of their presence since refugees come with their culture and believes.

According to James (2008), developing countries hosting refugees do face social-cultural challenges that comprises of ethnic, religious, racial and ideological challenges that is between the host community and the refugees. The host community and the refugees interviewed were in agreement that there exist religious and cultural differences between them. Take for example; Somali refugees who are predominantly Muslims are unable to marry the host community because the majority are Christians. When one walks through the camp, he/she cannot miss to see Mosques and churches. This is also evident around Kakuma town whereby refugees have influenced introduction of new churches and mosques (James, 2008). A good example is the Ethiopian Orthodox Church situated at the center of Kakuma town a few miles away from the refugee camp.

**5.5. Measures that can be put in Place by Stakeholders to overcome the Conflict**

The study further explores measures that can be put in place by the stakeholders to address the conflict between refugees and the host community in Kanyama Township. The findings of the study revealed that the stakeholders can put in place certain measures to overcome the conflict between the refugees and the local community. On the whole, the results indicated that the stakeholders can initiate Peace Education Programme aimed to allow people to grow skills which would make them develop a more peaceful life where they live. The programme would educate people on the importance of respecting others. Additionally, the stakeholders can also put up a vocational training Center that provides technical training to the refugees giving them practical skills in various fields. This would enable the refugees imparted with skill in different field thereby reducing employment related conflict with the host people.

Furthermore, it was confirmed that the Zambian government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and other stakeholders can also put in place measures like the Information Communication Technology (ICT) to empower refugees, more specifically girl child to have information communication technology skills such as web design and development, digital art creation, basic computer and coding skills. This would therefore help them develop marketing skills to start their businesses thereby overcoming economic related conflict with host community of Kanyama Township.

The findings of the study also showed that the government, UNHCR and other stakeholders can start Refugee-Host Community Project with a goal to improve the living conditions of the refugees and the host communities in the community. In this regard, the Refugee-Host Community Programme would provide social services, encourage peaceful co-existence, provide skills on management and help the refugees and the local community to become self-reliant.

As part of measures designed to resolve the conflict between refugees and the local community, the stakeholders should also ensure that the refugees are taken to refugee camps according to the findings of the study. In this regard, all the refugees and immigrants are supposed to be removed from Kanyama Township and taken to refugee camps. This will help overcome the conflict with local people as they will no longer be competing for scarce resources with local people in the community. Moreover, the finding are affirmed in Gill (2010) who observed that removing refugees from certain communities in Namibia would help address the conflict between the local community of Namibia and the refugees.

On the related issue, the findings further revealed that the UNHCR, the government of the Republic of Zambia and other stakeholders can build schools and health centers such as clinics or hospitals specifically for refugees in refugee camps. In this respect, refugees should have their own schools and health centers if the social services related conflict is to be resolved. It means that refugees should have their own schools and hospital in refugee camps and also the local people in their respective communities if the tension is to be addressed.

**CHAPTER SIX**

**CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS OF FURTHER RESEARCH**

**6.1. CONCLUSION**

There is still a vast lack of information on the economic, political, and social factors leading to conflict between local people of Kanyama Township and the refugees, as well as measures that can be put in place by the Zambian government to overcome the conflict. This study therefore has attempted to fill that gap and provide information regarding the economic factors, political factors and social factors leading to conflict, as well as measures that can be put in place by the Zambian government to address the conflict.

What is revealed from this study is that there is economic, political and social related factors leading to conflict between Kanyama residents and refugees/immigrants. The study has further revealed that the government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) can put in place certain measures designed to address the conflict between Kanyama residents and refugees. These include the information technology, building of separate schools and clinics for, taking of all the refugees in refugee camp, among others.

**6.2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

* It was revealed in the study that refugees normally fight for health services with local people. To that effect, the government should build separate clinics for refugees/immigrants in order to address health services related conflict.
* It was also noted that local people and refugees quarrel over schools with local people. Therefore the government should and UNHCR must build schools specifically for refugees to address the conflict.
* The government should also empower both the refugees and local with skills in order for them to be self-reliant and hence address employment related conflict with each other.
* The government should also stop allowing refugees/immigrants to vote.
* The government must also ensure that no bus stations and market being run by a refugee in order to address the conflict. It must ensure equality in terms of running of these bus stations and markets.

**6.3. Areas of Further Research**

This study looked at the economic, political and social factors leading to conflict between local community and refugees, as well as measures that can be put in place by the government to address the conflict. However, during data collection and analysis, it came out clear that there are also cultural related factors leading to conflict between refugees and the local people of Kanyama Township. Additionally, reviewed literature indicated that there has not been any research done to specifically establish cultural related factors leading to conflict between local people and refugees in Kanyama community. Thus, this calls for a need to carry out research on the cultural related factors leading to conflict between refugees and local people of Kanyama community

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**APPENDICES**

**Questions for the host community**

1. Do you know that there are some foreigners living here in Kanyama Compound?
2. Are you aware that these foreigners are illegal immigrants / refugees running away from their countries because of wars etc?
3. Do you which countries they are coming from?
4. What do they do for their living?
5. How is their relationship with the local community?
6. Are you aware that there is conflict between the immigrant and the host community?
7. What economic conflicts are there between the local community and the illegal immigrants?
8. What political conflicts are there between the local community and the immigrants?
9. What social conflicts are there between the local community and the immigrants?
10. What cultural conflicts are there between the local community and the immigrants?
11. How do you resolve these conflicts at community level?
12. When you fail to resolve these conflicts on your own, where do you go to report and what help do you get?
13. What measures do you thing the stakeholders can put in place to resolve these conflicts?
14. What measures are you putting in place as stakeholder to stop the illegal entry of immigrants?
15. As stakeholders, what are you doing to resolve the conflict between the local community and immigrants in Kanyama compound?

**Questions for immigrants**

1. When did you first come to Zambia and in particular Kanyama Compound?
2. How long have you been living in Kanyama Compound?
3. How is the relationship between you and the local people in Kanyama Compound?
4. How did you come to Zambia?
5. Did you know anyone prior to your arrival here in Zambia?
6. Where did you live upon arrival?
7. How did you identify/find housing?
8. What kind of housing was it?
9. Where was it located?
10. How did you find the neighbourhood in which you live?
11. Is there any conflict in the neighbourhood you are living?
12. What do you suggest would be the best approach to resolve these conflicts?

**Questions for Office of the Commissioner of Refugees**

1. Who is a refugee?
2. Who is an illegal immigrant?
3. What is the process of determining the status of a refugee?
4. What is the process for refugees to be resettled?
5. In your experience, what are the most immediate needs for the refugee resettlement?
6. In your experience, are the needs of refugees met by the services provided by your organization?
7. What are the services that are necessary to meet the needs of refugees?
8. Where does your funding come from?
9. Are you working with any local or international organization?

**Questions for the government department**

1. Are you aware that there are immigrants in Kanyama Compound?
2. What are you doing about it as a department?
3. Are you aware that there are some conflicts between the immigrants and the people of         Kanyama?
4. What kind of problems have you been experiencing as a department to stop illegal immigrants?
5. How long have you been experiencing these problems?
6. What are you doing as a department to see to it that immigrants do not enter the country without proper documentation?
7. How many border entries do we have in Zambia?
8. How many port entries do we have in Zambia?
9. How many officers do you have under your department?
10. Do you think these officers are enough to provide manpower?
11. What do you think should be done to solve the issue of manpower?
12. How is the local (if at all) community involved in resolving these conflicts?
13. Would you be in a position to know any local organization in Kanyama that is working towards resolving these conflicts?
14. Has the local community helped in any way in reporting these illegal immigrants to your office?
15. How do you motivate these whistle blowers?
16. Do you protect whistle blowers?
17. As a government department, what measures have you put in place to resolve the conflicts between the immigrants and the local community?
18. What challenges do you face as stakeholders in resolving these conflicts between the immigrants and the local community in Kanyama?