

Current number of refugees at global peak

- Africa hosts millions of refugees
- Local integration of central importance
- Key integration elements: opinion and contact
- Focus: common and novel factors which affect hosts' opinion towards and contact with refugees
- Policy context is fundamental
- Pilot character within the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) by United Nations



• "Mantapala refugee settlement", rural setting in northern Zambia, established early 2018

- Refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo
- Census data of 275 host households, April 2018
- Integration requirements within the CRRF
- Host society within 10-kilometer-radius
- Host-refugee-ratio: 1 to 10

Research Questions

- [1] What are the driving forces of hosts' opinion towards refugees?
- [2] Which factors affect host communities' contact with refugees?

Bivariate probit model on interrelation between opinion and contact

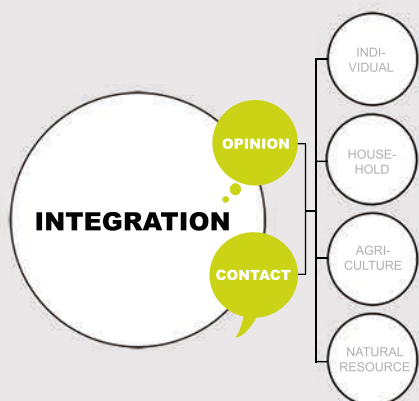
$$Y_1^* = x_1' \beta_1 + \varepsilon_1, \quad Y_1 = 1 \text{ if } Y_1^* > 0, 0 \text{ otherwise} \quad (1)$$

$$Y_2^* = x_2' \beta_2 + \varepsilon_2, \quad Y_2 = 1 \text{ if } Y_2^* > 0, 0 \text{ otherwise} \quad (2)$$

$$E(\varepsilon_1 | x_1, x_2) = E(\varepsilon_2 | x_1, x_2) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Var}(\varepsilon_1 | x_1, x_2) = \text{Var}(\varepsilon_2 | x_1, x_2) = 1 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Cov}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 | x_1, x_2) = \rho \quad (5)$$



Model confirms opinion-contact-relationship

3 of 4 hosts have an opinion towards refugees

9 of 10 hosts had contact with refugees

Older people are less likely to get in touch
Primary education increases contact
Religiosity and group membership are significant factors in opinion formation

Savings relate to a feeling of more security
Hosts' wellbeing relates to more openness
Food insecure households feel more affected

Land ownership leads to indifference towards refugees
Fear of livestock theft or opportunity for sale

Natural resources insignificant for initial integration purposes

| Significant variables of the bivariate probit model | | | | Not significant variables | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--|
| OPINION | Significance | CONTACT | Significance | | |
| Religion | 0,531* | Age > 54 | -0,722* | Age ≤ 54 | |
| Group member | 0,486* | Primary education | 0,809* | Gender | |
| Saving (ln) | -0,072* | Long distance | -0,725* | Secondary & higher education | |
| Worse life satisfaction | -0,961*** | Better life satisfaction | 0,730* | Social contacts | |
| Food access | -0,440* | | | Size | |
| Land size (ln) | -0,281* | | | Distance ≤ 5 km | |
| Livestock possession (ln) | 0,143* | | | | |
| | | | | Fish catch | |
| | | | | Firewood collection | |

* Significant at 10%, ** significant at 5%, *** significant at 1% SE, robust standard errors

Conclusion & Highlights

Opinion and contact crucial elements in a policy integration framework

- [1] Education to support host-refugee-contact
- [2] Church communications and community-based groups to target fears/opportunities
- [3] Relevance of hosts' life satisfaction, food insecurity and ownership of land and livestock
- [4] Natural resources need critical observation

- Results useful in comparable host-refugee settings, applicable to CRRF piloting countries and helpful for UNHCR interventions
- Further research tools (quantitative and qualitative) for scientific extensions

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Link to Publication