EFFECTS OF REFUGEES ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN NAKIVALE REFUGEE SETTLEMENT CAMP NGARAMA SUB COUNTY ISINGIRO DISTRICT

BY

LEONALD TURYAKIRA

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DECLARATION

I Turyakira Leonald declare that this research is my original work to the best of my knowledge, skills, and it has never been submitted to any institution of higher learning for any award

Signed..... date 31/07/2014.

APPROVAL

This work has been supervised and ready to be submitted to the college of humanities and social sciences of Kampala international university with the approval of the supervisor.

OTANGA RUSOKE PhD

Sign.....Otanga Rusoke

Date.....31st July 2014

DEDICATION

This research has passed through many processes before reaching the stage of compiling it and typing it

I would like to thank God for the time and keeping me alive to pass through this exercise, special thanks are extended to Dr. Otanga Rusoke university supervisor, Mr. Achoda Denis and madam Faridah for their hard working towards my studies. More thanks are extended to my parents, brothers, sisters for their great support that they offered during the exercise

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CHAPTER ONE
THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

1.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the study, scope and operational definitions.

1.1. Background

The movement in Europe between first and second world wars, Jewish immigration to the British mandate for Palestine was encouraged by the Nascest Zionist movement but was restricted by the British mandate government under the pressure of Palestinians. In Europe, Nazi persecution culminated in the holocaust and the mass murder of millions of European Jews. The Evian conference, Bennuda conference and others failed to resolve the problem of finding a home for large number of Jewish refugees from Nazi occupied Europe. According to 1947 partition plan, Israel adopted the law or return granting Israeli citizenship to any Jewish immigrant, According to the European council on refugees and exiles, a network of European refugees assisting nongovernmental organization [NGOs] huge differences exist between national asylum systems in Europe making the asylum a lottery for refugees for example Iraqis who flee their home country and end up in Germany have 85 percent chance of being recognized as a refugees and those who apply for asylum in Slovenia do not protection status at all United Nations General Assembly, 1947).

In Europe, there have been a homeless people but only the twentieth century refugees have become an important part of international politics, seriously affecting relations between states. Since 1880s the number of displaced persons has climbed astronomically, with people scattered over vaster distances and for long period of time than ever before tracing the emergency of this new variety of collective alienation, the un wanted covers everything from late 191h century to the present encompassing the American refugees, the Jews, the Spanish civil war émigres, the cold war refugees in flight from soviets states and much more. [Michael, 1946]

Before the 17' century the term refugees was not in use. People in flight were usually explained as ostracized, according to Aristide Zolberg, the term refugees came into use in the 17u1, century. The term was used with reference to the Huguenots the followers of John Calvin [started by martin. Luther and later John Calvini. The Huguenots were a bi-product of the Christian reformation of the 16th century. The reformation divided Europe into two camps that is those who paid allegiance of the pope and those who were the protestant church. The situation slipped to fanatism and culminated in welfare between the Catholics on one side and the Protestants on the other side. The Huguenots where forced to wonder Europe, where they referred to as refugees. Cording to Solberg this was the first time ever the word was used. With time religious

fanaticism subsided out. Many people were uprooted thereafter for example the slaves from Africa and the French who went to America were not dubbed refugees

Since the 1950s, many nations in Africa have suffered civil wars and ethnic strife, thus generating a massive number of many different nationalities and ethnic group. The number of refugees in Africa increased from 860,000 in 1968 to 6775,000 by 1992 by the end of 2004 that number has dropped to 2748400 refugees (united nation high commission for refugees report, 2004). Many refugees in Africa across into neighboring countries to find a relief, often, African countries are simultaneously countries origin for refugees of asylum seekers for other refugees. the Democratic Republic Congo (DRC) for instance, was the country of origin for 462203 refugees at the end of 2004, but a country of asylum for 199323 other refugees countries in Africa from 5,000 or more refugees originated as of the end of 2004 in the different countries that is Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Republic of Congo, Chad, DRC, Eritrea Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal Sudan, Togo, Tanzania Uganda Zimbabwe, and among others,(Ricardo, C.1990).

From the association of Juvenal Habyarimana and Cyprian Ntaryamira on April through mid-July) over 500,000 people were killed. According to human rights watch estimate. Estimates have ranged from 500,000-1000 or as much as 20% of the country's total populations. It was the culmination of longstanding ethnic competition and tension between the minority Tutsi who had controlled power for centuries and the majority Hutu peoples who had come to power in the rebellion of 1959 -1962. In 1990, the Rwanda Patriotic Front, arable group composed mostly of Tutsi refugees, invaded Northern Rwanda from Uganda in an attempt to defeat the Rwandan civil war, fought between the Hutu regime, with support from francophone Africa and France and the Rwanda Patriotic front (RPF) with support from Uganda. In response many Hutugrantedtowards the Hutu power ideology, with the prompting of stage controlled and independent Rwandan media. (Human rights watch, 2014)

Although Uganda's history in relations to refugees is inextricable linked to world war II events which culminated in the displacement of millions of people in Europe, it's worth observing that prior to this, Uganda had as early as 1900 witnessed massive exodus of people uprooted against their will, due to natural disasters or forced migration. The JONAM people currently settled in west Nile, several people uprooted from the Island of lake Victoria and Busoga region are such examples of forced displacement (Gingyera, 1997). However, following renewed fighting in eastern democratic republic of Congo over Congolese refugees have fled into western Uganda through, the Bunagana, Katwe and Bukazi border post. The presence fighting which was heavy and unexpected, resulted in thousands of people, including many women and children entering Uganda within a very short time. They arrive destitute, because they have to leave everything behind when they flee the country. Quite apart from problems relating to accommodation, hygiene and food supply. Together with the Uganda Red cross, the International committee of Red cross (ICRC) provided tarpaulins for some 500 families and blankets for 1500 people to enable some of the refugees to set up temporary shelter and distributed medical supplier to

support the hospitals of Kisoro District and Mutolere Mission. International committee of Red Cross (ICRC) has been working in Uganda since 1959. It promotes greater awareness of international humanitarian law among the authorities, the armed forces, academics and civil society in addition to support the people. (Ricardo,1990).

Since 2012, refugees in Uganda have been deteriorating security situation in the eastern democratic republic of Congo (DRC) especially in north kivu and province Orintale has been the cause of Congolese refugees fleeing into Uganda. In July 2013, the situation worsened with attacks on Kamango town in the north part of kivu province resulting in an influx of over 66,000 Congolese into Bundibugyo district and Isingiro district in Uganda. Uganda passed its refugee act in 2006 and refugee regulation in 2010 thus incorporating its international obligation into domestic law. The policy was drafted by the government with technical advice from UNHCR to guide the implementation of the act and regulation is expected to be formulated as next step in the process. (UNHCR.2010)

In Europe for more than centuries American reformers have struggled to remedy the problems of poverty in the places where low income people live. At first, these social imposers could muster only a few isolated solutions by the end of the twentieth century; they had expanded their efforts to a large, dynamic and sophisticated field of action. Today thousands on nonprofit community development organization operate in the poorest urban and rural areas of the country. More impressively, they have helped stabilize community life and help individual families in some of the most neighborhoods in the country and started mobilizing the youth to combat juvenile delinquency (Richard and Lloyd, 1959)

Nakivale Settlement camp in Uganda is located in south western part of Uganda in Isingiro district and it is home to more than 56,000 refugees. It's one of Africa's oldest and largest refugee camps situated in a highly volatile region. It shelters refugees who have been forced to flee long –running violent conflicts in nearby countries such as Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Somalia , Burundi, Sudan and among other neighboring countries.

1.2. Statement of the problem.

Like any other country in Africa, the effects of refugees on community development in Uganda were on increase. Refugees in Uganda were common among different parts of the country which had cost the host communities as a whole where there was a need to find out a solution to curb down the effects of refugees on the host communities. In Ngarama Sub-county Isingiro District Most host communities had faced challenges from the refugees which had brought socio-economic and health consequences on the host communities. (Mugarura, 2013) Therefore, this study focused on collecting data about the effects of refugees on community development.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1, General objective.

The general objective was to investigate the effects of refugees on community development in Nakivale refugee camp in Ngarama sub county Isingiro district

1.3.2. Specific objectives

To identify the effects of refugees towards community development in Nakivale refugee settlement in Ngarama sub county Isingiro district.

To establish the effects that refugees had on environment around the community in Nakivale refugee settlement in Ngarama sub county Isingiro district.

To identify the roles played by community to the refugees in Nakivale refugee settlement Ngarama sub county Isingiro district.

1.4. Research questions

What were the effects of refugees on community development?

What were the roles played by the host community to the refugees?

What was the relationship between refugees and the community members?

1.5. Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to establish the relationship between the refugees and its effects on community development in Uganda, a case study of Nakivale refugee camp Isingiro district.

1.6. Scope of the study.

1.6.1. Geographical scope

The study was carried out at Nakivale refugee settlement in two parishes of Kahirimbi and Burungarno located in Isingiro district Western Uganda because Nakivale refugee camp was one of the oldest and largest camp where many refugees from different countries were assisted since 1959, this means that people had enough knowledge about the area and this helped the researcher to get the real information for the study.

1.6.2. Time scope

The study covered a period of 3 months from match-July 2014

1.7. Significance of the study.

This study will help to generate more data that can be used as a platform for future researchers for academicians.

The study will help the government to have clear policies and put them in practice to curb the problems faced by refugees and host communities at large.

To the general public especially host communities, it will help them to know how they can live and associate with refugees.

The study will help the researcher to gain knowledge and skills on how refugees affect the hosting communities and propose the solution on how they can solve the problem.

1.8. Operational definitions of key variables

These were people who move from one country of residence to another country due to manmade or natural disasters like wars, floods, landslides and among others. Refugees left their home due to fear of persecution because of race, religion, nationality political opinion or membership of a particular group.

Community development was the situation of Strengthening of society by strengthening the society by prioritizing the actions of communities and their perspectives in the development of social, economic and environmental policies. Community development ranges from small initiatives within a small group to large initiatives that involve the broader community like small scale industries, good roads, health centers, and among others that can improve the standards of living to the community.

CHAPTER TWO:

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the related literature available on the study. The literature covered a variety of sources including research reports, newspapers, journals text books, internet, official reports and many other sources.

2.1. Understanding the concept of refugees and community development

2.1.1. Refugees

According to United Nations commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) defines refugees as people outside their country and cannot return owing to a well-founded fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group(UNHCR, 2010) while the 1951 united nation convention defined a refugee as "a person owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his/her nationality and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country or return there because there is fear of persecution"(united nation convention,1951).despite the fact that UNHCR and United nations convention defined refugees differently, a refugee from a lay perspective has varied according to time and place but is a person who finds himself or herself outside the country of residence due to a variety of reasons which may be natural or manmade.

2.1.2 Community development.

It is the situation where people emphasize, self-help, natural support, the building up of neighborhood integration, the development of neighborhood capacities for problem solving and self- representation, and the promotion of collective action to bring a community's preferences to the attention of political decision makers (Thomas, 1993) while Warren (1978) a community development is a social combination of social units and systems that pertain the major social functions. The definition calls a community as a locality that is, well defined geographically boundary is considered (Thomas,1993 and Warren, 1978).

2.2. Effects of refugees

2.2.1. Environmental effects

Thin layer of top soil provides crops for 5.7million of people and grazing about 4 million domesticated animals that top soil is being depleted or lost because of careless husbandry and urbanization Farm land is lost because of ploughing marginal land leading to wind and water erosion. The fertile of farm land is lost because it is exhausted of by overuse, irrigation practice that poison the land (Stanley,1991) On global scale. The impacts of refugees on the environment are not significant at the height of the refugee's crisis. In Tanzania in 1994- 1996, a total of 570 square kilometers of forest was affected of which 167 squares was severely deforested. And an environmental impact assessment carried out in Zimbabwe in 1994, when people from Mozambique had returned to their homeland showed a reduction of 58 percent in the woodland cover around camps. Yet countries like cote d'Ivoire and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) experience higher levels of habitat loss each year through uncontrolled logging and clearance of land for agriculture 2,900 and 1,800 square kilometers of forest per annum respectively. These figures are not intended to dispute the fact that concentrated groups of refugees do have a negative impact on the environment by merely to help put things in respective. For most countries, the loss of any forest cover may be a major issue because of habitat degradation (UNHCR Report, 2010). However in Nakivale refugee camp, Refugees when they arrived at the camp, they are often in a treat need of firewood, timber to exchange them to the community members to get food for survival timber for construction purposes and for cooking which puts a great strain on the environment to the local community.((Kalyango,2002)

2.2.2. Water and Food supply

Refugees affect the water and food supply in one way or the other to the host Communities, that is communities surrounded by camp like Kahirimbi, Kibengo, Kyakabindi and others which brings a big problem. For example, long distance to get water, which results to best pain, soil erosion deforestation by refugees had also threatened to food security to the people who depend on pasture and water for survival. (Report from office of the commandant Nakivale Refugee settlement camp, 2010)

2.2.3. Land conflict

Land conflict between refugees and Nationals are a result of government policy of setting refugees in gazetted area (Kalyango and Kirk, 2002). Placement in rural settlement is based on , the assumption that majority of refugees are of rural background and can support themselves through agriculture until their repatriation (Kibreab,1989: UNHCR, 2000, Jacobsen, 2001) Host population first welcomed refugees as those in need of protection and also would be beneficiaries of infrastructure to be left behind on their trepanation (Harrell-Bond, 1986; 2002). However, as the refugees situation became protracted, hospitality gave way to a competition for resources such as agricultural and grazing land, water and forest resources (Irovet, 1989 and Bagenda, 2002, Jones ; 2002) This has not been helped by persistent refugee flows from Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Burundi and Ethiopia. This land conflicts had resulted into people losing their lives both refugees and community members, competition over land use and environmental and land degradation and other problems like corruption in land Markets, a weak land administration system and lack of equity in land system. (Kalyango and Kirk, 2002).

2.2.4. Heath and sanitation

The physical health of refugees are impaired than the health of the more well and settled community members because of differences in diet, sanitation, shelter, exposure of pollution, work conditions and medical treatment. In general, the influxes of great number of refugees cause an increase in a communicable intersections disease in the surrounding areas. At the same time this increase is often accompanied by the need of improvement of health and sanitation services in the area to prevent the diseases such as cholera, dysentery and HIV/Aids (Stanley, 1991).

However, in Nakivale settlement there were shortages of personnel in hospitals which had led long questions at the clinics and placed a heavy burden on the few health workers available where many of them had to take a double shift to meet demands of the patients.

2.2.5. Security

Refugees were seen as a security threat to the host communities. Kenya had been a home to thousands of refugees from neighboring countries like Uganda during the dictatorial rule of Idd Amin Southern Sudan and Somalia among others. However the Daclaab refugee camps

introduced in 1991 Somalia refugees fleeing the clashes and subsequent civil wars after the outer of Siad bare in January 1991 had posed more security concern to Kenya until 2009 like the Turkana accused the Dinka in Kakuma of cutting down their trees (Peter, 1991 -2011).

Although Peter,2011 talked about refugees as a cause of threat in the settlement but in Nakivale refugee settlement witchcraft had become a big problem to both within the settlement and the hosting community which brought tension in the community. Howeverrefugees had got the positive effects to the community which includes:

2.2.6 Intermarriage Relations.

According to Boamah, (2008) in Bududuram community in Ghana was normal unlike many communities were restricted to the camp the situation in Bududuram was different. The Liberian refugees move freely to any part of the community. (Boamah, 2008).

However in Nakivale refugee camp, there was a good relations between the host communities and the refugees and refugees attended social events like weddings, funeral and child naming ceremonies together.

2.2.7 Modern infrastructure development

Springing up all over the refugee settlement, the study found the types of development associated with the presence of the Liberian refugees to include the provision of banks, telecommunication and internet cafes. (Boamah,2008).

However in Nakivale refugee camp there was an expansion of educational facilities, health centers to the community police station to maintain peace and security. This helped the community to increase the standard of living. (Boamah,2008).

2.3. Role played by the community to the refugees.

According to Warren (1978) a community is a social combination of social units and systems that pertained the major social functions. The definition calls a community as a locality that is, well defined geographically boundary is considered. (Warren,1978).

However, warren 1978 talked about a community as a social unit but according to the researcher a community was a social unit in the society and therefore community play an essential role in providing assistance like food, clothes, providing land for cultivation and advocating the rights of Refugees

2.3.1. Advocacy

The Australian National committee (ANC) on refugee was established as a vehicle for supporting refugee women, both with in Australia and Internationally. It is a lobbying advocacy and research group which works with refugee women and their families aiming to form settlement policy and it supports women through the provision of advocacy training and opportunities for refugee women to participate in national and international forum(Australian National committee, 2004)

Despite the fact that ANC supports refugee women but in Nakivale settlement social workers, community workers, settlement commandants and other stake holders advocates the refugees especially those who can't help themselves.

2.3.2. Poverty eradication

Care Australian work hard to fight global poverty and place an emphasis on empowering women and girls to bring lasting change to their communities. In 2009, the Care Australian assisted fifty nine millions of people in seventy two countries (Care Australian, 2009). Despite the fact that Care Australian fight global poverty, the multicultural development association assist individuals and families by providing practical and emotional support by providing health services, employment, legal and housing orientation which raise their refugee standards of living (Multicultural Development Association, 2011).While the multicultural development association 2011 provides programs and activities to help clients to build meaningful social connection both within and outside of the communities of origin. This enabled through a combination of group work, development of refugees in their communities, community education activities (Multicultural Development Association, 2011)

Despite the fact that Australian National Committee and Multicultural Development Association helped the refugees to enhance their capacity, but even community members had enhanced their capacity to be successfully functioning in their community as refugees for example encouraging them to start small scale industries which can generate income.

2.3.3. Provision of basic needs.

Communities also provide food, shelter and other basic needs of life for survival. (Community development office Report, 2011 Isingiro District)

Finally community, Members play a big role on sensitization of sanitation and general health care in the settlement camp (Kakoma hospital reports 2010 Isingiro District).

2.4. Roles of the government

According to Lunyiigo (1997) European refugees who had been displaced by the world war most noticeable among them were an estimated 7000 Polish Refugees uprooted by Russo –Germany activities in (fragile state of Poland These refugees were settled in Nabyeya and Kojja (Mpunge) camps in Masindi district & Mukono district respectively until 1951 when the camp was closed down (Lunyiigo,1997). However in 1994 when the wars started in Rwanda Genocide people moved from their home counties and were settled in southwestern Uganda, Isingiro district in Nakivale Refugee camp where government provided, food security Health care and land for agriculture. However the government should put mechanism to reduce the number of people moving from their country of origin like peace talks between the two parties. (Lunyiigo (1997)

2.5. Possible solution to the impact of refugees to the community development.

Involve refugees in Problem solving, If refugees knew more about what is done on international agencies, they would be better placed to help and solve the problem. (District community development officer, 2013 Isingiro District)

Refugee livelihood programs should be built on economic research. In Uganda, refugees economic activities are deeply nested in Multiple layers of local economics and markets. In order to improve refugees livelihood the first step was to capture how refugees economies are embedded in the host communities economic structures at a local ,district and sub-regional level (Rober, 2007) Hakiza, a Congolese Refugee Resident in Kampala since 2007)

The government should offer support beyond primary school education Where possible starting with early childhood education. (UNHCR Report, 2010).

The government should improve on health standards improving on medical personnel because the ratio of patients with doctors is very high. (Lambert, 2013).

Law enforcement especially by the local councils to ensure strict regulation on the refugees who cause tension in the community. (Isingiro district local government by law, 2010)

Counseling and guidance and sensitization should be provided to reduce the Hiv/Aads occurrence in the camp which has become a threat to the entire community (District community development officer, 2013 Isingiro District)

CHAPTER THREE:

METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter represents the philosophy of how the research was conducted. It covers the research designs study area, study population, methods of data collection and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

The research was successful because there was enough information about the topic of the study which applied in Ngarama sub-county in Isingiro district. During the process of research, the researcher focused in Kahirimbi because the time and financial resources available couldn't allow for a wider coverage of the study. The research was across sectional study due to inadequate time.

3.2. Area of the study

The study was carried out in south western Uganda, Nakivale Refugee settlement camp in Isingiro District. The settlement camp was established in the early 1960s to cater for Rwandese refugee fleeing a bitter Tutsi/Hutu Ethnic conflict in 1959. It spreads over 21756 hectares and was located in a semiarid zone with limited arable land. It's a home of over 56000 refugees from different countries of Rwandans, Congo, Kenya Somalia Burundi, Sudan and other neighboring countries. The main activity in the camp was animal rearing and agriculture by both refugees and host communities. Nakivale was found in one of the remotest area in the district with poor transport and social infrastructure which make it not easily accessible. This area of the study motivated the researcher because it was one of the oldest and largest camps in Africa committed in saving, building and connecting lives of people in Nakivale.

3.3. Study population

The study population was sixty respondents from the age of eighteen to sixty and above who are both the refugees and the community members from the two parishes. The study included educated, uneducated, male, female, youth, employed and unemployed plus the medical

team.The research was considering the age between eighteen to sixty because the researcher felt that such people were able to express their ideas on their perception towards how refugees had affected and how they had been affected by the host communities. Other demographic differences was neutralized because researcher felt that refugees and community development had a relationship on the effect especially refugees to the community and it was important to find out the views expressed by different categories of people to be selected during the study.

3.4 Sample selection

Using the Sloven Formula the minimum example of 60 respondents were included in the study, where by:

$$N = \frac{n}{1+n\,(e^2)}$$

N = the required sample size

N= is the population size

E^2 = level of significance $(0.05)^2$

The total size of the sample was sixty respondents with minimum age of eighteen and maximum of sixty and above of Ngarama sub county in Isingiro district. A sample random technique was utilized to select the key informants. Ten teachers from Nakivale Refugee camp were selected, two Local Council one chairpersons(LC1) were selected, twelvemedical personnel were also selected because they were aware about the general health care in the camp . Other thirty sixrespondents were selected from the community using simple random sampling technique and purposive sampling was used to target the key informants like the LC1 chairpersons and other leaders in Nakivale refugee settlement. This technique was simple to use, less time consuming, convenient and makes it easy to the respondents who were unwilling to give the information about the research.

3.5. Data collection methods

3.5.1. Interviews

This method involved getting information from specific people who were believed to be knowledgeable on the topic of the study at land. The researcher used interview a total of sixty informants chosen by asking them questions on how knowledgeable about the topic. This helped the researcher to get the primary information about the study by getting a wider knowledge from the respondents and helped the researcher to finish in time.

3.5.2. Unstructured interview

This refers to a method of data collection involving conversation between the researcher and the respondents on arrangement of issues emerging during the actual research process. The unlimited unstructured interview plans to use were respondents who were selected using simple random sampling. This helped the researcher to gather quality information for the study.

3.5.3. Review of documents

This was a method of data collection which involved generalizing secondary information from existing literature. The secondary source of information to be considered include reports, text books internet sources, magazines and journals. This helped in comparative analysis with the data to be gathered from other methods to be used during the study.

3.5.4. Questionnaires

It was asset of written questionsby a researcher in which the respondents answer by writing. It was one of the primary data collection methods and it was usually utilized in survey. They had components like introduction, the background information of the respondents (demographic characteristic of respondents, background information about the study variable and gratitude) because they gave the respondent time to think and give the right answer, cheap to use, motivates the respondents, and they can be used for future use.

3.5.5. Focus group discussion

This was a method of data collection where information was gathered from people of similar background or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest. The group was guided by the researcher who introduced the topic for discussion and helped the group to participate in a likely and natural discussion amongst them. The researcher used a group of twenty

respondents or discussion on different issues because it generated new thinking about the topic which resulted in much more in-depth discussion about the topic of the research.

3.6. Data analysis

This was used for reducing the bulkiness and biasness in the data collected to form a clear analysis. The researcher analyze data through editing summarizing coding and tabulating. The data collected was organized and summarized. Data was analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively by the researcher being guided by the research objectives and questions by use of statistical packages for social sciences (SPSS) which helped in determining the two variables and finishing in time because it was faster to use during analyzing data.

3.7. Ethical codes

The researcher ensured the privacy of the respondents by not exploring their private issues that do not address the concerns of the study objectives and conducting the interviews in privacy. The researcher further ensured confidentiality of respondents by not including their names in the research reports and not forcing them to reveal their names during the interview

Finally, no respondent was threatened during the course of the study be it verbal or any physical threat of violence.

3.8. Limitation of the study.

The researcher anticipated challenges like harsh climatic conditions, language barrier, and failure to give collect information, financial constraints and time. The researcher putted measures to alleviate these challenges. For example, to reduce the financial challenge the researcher raised additional money from parents , friends to purchase only the basic requirements for the research , the researcher convinced the respondents that research was intended to help them to overcome their problem.

Finally the researcher devoted most of time on the research due to limited time for the researcher.

CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.0Introduction

This chapter involves data presentation, analysis and interpretation of findings in relation to the study objectives and questions of the research.

4.1 Background of the community members as the respondents.

Finding of the background information of the community members as the respondents were captured and results ware evidenced bellow.

4.2 Demographic data response of the community members in Ngarama sub county Isingiro district.

Table 1: Age

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
18-25	11	18.3	18.3	18.3
25-35	21	35.0	35.0	53.3
35-45	16	26.7	26.7	80.0
45-55	5	8.3	8.3	88.3
55-60	4	6.7	6.7	95.0
60 and above	3	5.0	5.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source; primary source.

From the table above, 18.3% of the respondents ware under the age of 18-25 years, 35% ware between 25-35years, 26.7% ware under 35-45years, 8.3% ware under 45-55years and 5% ware 60years and above. This implies that respondents ware mature enough to answer the questions through interviews, focus group discussion, questionnaires and unstructured I interviews

Table 2: Gender

Respondents	frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
MALE	30	50.0	50.0	50
FEMALE	30	50.0	50.0	100
TOTAL	60	100	100	

Source; primary data

From the table above 50% were male and 50% were female. This indicates that there was no gender bias in the study which promotes gender equality during the research in Nakivale refugee settlement in Isingiri district

Table3. Marital status

Respondents	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Divorced	2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Married	22	36.7	36.7	40.0
Single	30	50.0	50.0	90.0
Widow	6	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source. Primary source.

From the above table 50% were single, 36.7% were married, 3.3% were divorced, and 10% were widows. This shows that most respondents were satisfied and stable in the work they do

Table 4: period spent as refugees in Nakivale refugee settlement camp in Isingiro district.

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
8-10 years	8	13.3	13.3	13.3
4-8years	10	16.7	16.7	30.0
0-4 years	15	25.0	25.0	55.0
10 years and above	27	45.0	45.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source. Primary source.

From the table above 25% were 0-4 years, 16.7% were 4-8 years, 13.3% were from 8-10 years and 45% were from 10 years and above which means that the biggest percentage has been in the settlement for a long period of time and they were able to provide the real information about the topic of the study.

Table 5; Level of education of community members of community members in Ngarama sub county Isingiro.

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	10	16.7	16.7	16.7
primary level	28	46.7	46.7	63.3
Secondary	14	23.3	23.3	86.7
Colleges	4	6.7	6.7	93.4
University	4	6.7	6.7	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above 16.7% never attended the school, 46.7% attended primary level, 23.3% attended secondary level, 6.7% attended colleges and 6.7% attended university level. This means that the biggest percentage knew how read and write and they were able to answer the questioners, participating in the focus group discussion and interviews during the research.

Table 6:religious affiliations of the refugees in nakivale settlement in isingiro district

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid percentage	Cumulative percent
Christian	35	58.3	58.3	58.3
Moslems	25	41.7	41.7	100
Total	60	100	100	

Source: primary source:

From the table above, 58.3% were Christian and 41.7% were Muslims. This means that most community members have a biggest in Ngarama Sub County compared to Muslims which had a less percentage. This shows that all religions participated in the research and there was no segregation in selecting the respondents during the research study which helped the researcher to get the information about study.

Table 7: Refugees nationality in Nakivale refugee settlement in Isingiro district.

Respondent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Burundi	8	13.3	13.3	13.3
Democratic Republic of Congo	25	41.7	41.7	55.0
Rwanda	15	25.0	25.0	80.0
Somalia	12	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above, 13.3% were Burundians, 41.7% were Congolese, 25% were Rwandese and 20% were Somalis. This means that the community members knows the nationalities of refugees in Nakivale refugee settlement camp and shows that Democratic Republic of Congo has the highest percentage in the refugee settlement camp.

Table 8:Beginning of receiving refugees in Ngarama Sub County in Isingiro district

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1990	15	25.0	25.0	25.0
1994	25	41.7	41.7	66.7
2000	7	11.7	11.7	78.3
2010	13	21.7	21.7	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above, 25% came in 1990, 41.7% came in 1994, 11.7% came in 2000 and 21.7% came in 2010. This shows that many of the respondents came in 1994 due to wars and other conflicts in their home countries.

Table 9:Effects caused by refugees in the community in Ngarama Sub County in Isingiro district.

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Encroachment of land	25	41.7	41.7	41.7
Murder	5	8.3	8.3	50.0
Thieves	20	33.3	33.3	83.3
Witchcraft	10	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above, 41.7% were encroachment on community land, 8.3% were murderers which mean that the community is insecure, 33.3% were thieves which cause tension on the host community, and 16.7% were witchcraft which also puts the community on tension. This means that the community is insecure.

Table 10: Relationship exist between community members and refugees in Ngarama sub county in Isingiro district

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid percentage	Cumulative percent
Causal workers	20	33.3	33.3	33.3
Intermarriage	23	38.3	38.3	71.7
Sharing resources	17	28.3	28.3	100.0
Total	60	100	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above, 33.3% had a relationship as causal workers, 38.3% were intermarriage as one of the relationship refugees had with community members and 28.3% sharing resources. This means that both the community and the refugees had sarong relationship.

Table 11:Diseases caused by refugees in community in Ngarama sub count y Isingiro district

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Cholera	17	28.3	28.3	28.3
HIV/AIDS	31	51.7	51.7	80.0
Tuberculosis	12	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary source.

From the table above, 28.3% sad that cholera were one of the diseases caused by refugees in their community which led people losing their lives, 51.7% said that HIV/AIDS were one of the most common diseases caused by refugees in the host community which had caused infections in the community, and 20% said that tuberculosis was also the disease caused by refugees in their community. This means that the health centers had to work hard towards preventing the cause of these diseases.

Table 12: Services offered to refugees by the government, nongovernmental organization or world food program Nakivale refugee settlement

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Clothes	7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Education	8	13.3	13.3	25.0
Food	20	33.3	33.3	58.3
Health services	25	41.7	41.7	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source

From the table above, 11.7% were given clothes, 13.3% access education services, 33.3%access food, and 41% access health services. This shows that refugees were offered services by the government, nongovernmental organization and world food program with the aim of improving on their welfare.

Table 13: Services received by refugees but not community members in Nakivale refugee settlement in Isingiro district.

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Free food	10	16.7	16.7	16.7
free education	19	31.7	31.7	48.3
Free Health facilities	14	23.3	23.3	71.7
Free Land	17	28.3	28.3	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above and observation, there are services which refugees receive but cannot be received by the community members where by 16.7% receive free food,31.7% receive free education, 23.3% receive free health services, 28.3% receive free land. This means that refugees were considered like any other person in the hosting community.

Table 14:Integration of refugees in the community in Ngarama sub county in Isingiro district

Community's	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	54	90.0	90.0	90.0
Yes	6	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the tale above and community's response towards the integration of refugees with the community shows that the community don't want to be integrated with the refugees because 90% percent shows that they don't want to be integrated with refugees and 10% want to be

integrated with them. From the findings, this was because the community had a poor perception to refugees that some are thieves, murders witchcraft and among others.

4.3.Background information of refugees and their response to the topic of the study.

Findings on the information of refugees as the respondents were captured and results were evidenced bellow.

Demographic data of the refugee's respondents in Nakivale refugee settlement camp

Table 15: Age

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
18-25	18	30.0	30.0	30.0
25-35-	23	38.3	38.3	68.3
35-45	09	15.0	15.0	83.3
45-55	03	5.0	5.0	88.3
55-60	05	8.3	8.3	96.6
60 and above	02	3.3	3.3	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above, 30% were from the age of 18-25 years of age, 38.3% were from 25-35years, 15% were from 35-45 years, 5% were from 45-55 years, 8.3% were from 55-60 years, and 3.3% were from 60 years and above. This means that the respondents which were used during the topic of the study were mature enough to provide real information through discussion, interviews, unstructured interviews, and answering questioners.

Table 16:Gender

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Female	30	50.0	50.0	50.0
Male	30	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above 50% were male and 50% were female. This indicates that there was no gender bias in selecting the refugee's respondents on the topic of the study which promotes gender equality during the research in Nakivale refugee settlement in Isingiro district

Table 17:Marital status

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Divorced	4	6.7	6.7	6.7
Married	19	31.7	31.7	38.3
Single	19	31.7	31.7	70.0
Widow	18	30.0	30.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source. Primary source.

From the above table 31.7% were single, 31.7% were married, 6.7% were divorced, and 30% were widows. This shows that most refugees' respondents had no stable relationship because some had lost their parents, partners and some had divorced due to different issues but they were able to participate in the research study

Table 18: Level of education

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
None	13	21.7	21.7	21.7
Primary level	23	38.3	38.3	60.0
secondary	17	28.3	28.3	88.3
Colleges	7	11.7	11.7	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above 21.7% never attended the school, 38.3% attended primary level, 28.3% attended secondary level and 11.7% attended colleges. This means that the biggest percentage knew how read and write and they were able to answer the questioners, participating in the focus group discussion and interviews during the research. However there were those who could not read but the researcher were able to read for them and participate especially during focus group discussion.

Table 19: Religion

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Christian	18	30.0	30.0	30.0
Muslims	42	70.0	70.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above, 30% were Christian and 70% were Muslims. This means that most refugees were Muslims and had a big percentage than Christians. This shows that all religions

participated in the research and there was no segregation in selecting the respondents during the research study which helped the researcher to get the information about study.

Table 20: The beginning of refugees in Nakivale refugee settlement.

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1990	12	20.0	20.0	20.0
1994	11	18.3	18.3	38.3
2000	17	28.3	28.3	66.7
2010	5	8.3	8.3	75.0
2013	15	25.0	25.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above, 20% came in 1990, 18.3% came in 1994, 28.3% came in 2000, 8.3% came in 2010 and 25% came in 2013.From the findings this shows that many of the respondents came in Nakivale refugee settlement due to wars, internal conflicts in their home countries.

Table 21:Refugee's nationality in Nakivale refugee settlement.

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Burundi	14	23.3	23.3	23.3
Democratic Republic of Congo	14	23.3	23.3	46.7
Kenya	4	6.7	6.7	53.3
Rwanda	9	15.0	15.0	68.3
Somalia	13	21.7	21.7	90.0
south Sudan	6	10.0	10.0	100.0

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Burundi	14	23.3	23.3	23.3
Democratic Republic of Congo	14	23.3	23.3	46.7
Kenya	4	6.7	6.7	53.3
Rwanda	9	15.0	15.0	68.3
Somalia	13	21.7	21.7	90.0
south Sudan	6	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above, 23.3% were Burundians, 23.3% were Congolese, 6.7% were Kenyans,15% were Rwandese,21.7% were Somalis and 10% were South Sudanese. This means that there were different nationalities in Nakivale refugee settlement in Isingiro district and different nationalities participated in the research study.

Table 22: Positive effects caused by community members in your community

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
encroachment on refugee land	15	25.0	25.0	25.0
harsh policies	29	48.3	48.3	73.3
Murder	9	15.0	15.0	88.3
Thieves	7	11.7	11.7	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above, 25% were encroachment on refugees land, 15% were murderers which mean that the refugees were also insecure, 11.7% were thieves which cause tension on the refugees, and 16.7%. This means that the refugees were insecure due to harassment from the community

Table 23: Population affected by the community members

Response	Frequency Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	51	85.0	85.0	85.0
Yes	9	15.0	15.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above, 85% agreed that they had no population effected by the community members of Ngarama Sub County in Isingiro district and 15% said that they have a population affected by the community members. From the findings, Kahiirimbi, kibenbo I and kibengo II were the villages affected by the community members in the settlement camp. This means that community member affects the refugees through encroachment on their land

Table 24: Diseases(s) caused by the community members in your community

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
HIV/AIDS	50	83.3	83.3	83.3
Tuberculosis	10	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above, 83.3% HIV/AIDS were one of the diseases caused by community members in their settlement which led refugees lose their lives, and 16.7% said that tuberculosis were also one of the most common diseases caused by community members in the refugee

settlement which had caused infections in the refugee community. This means that the health centers had to work hard towards preventing the cause of these diseases.

Table 25: Services which refugees receive but not community members in Nakivale refugee settlement

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Free Clothes	3	5.0	5.0	5.0
free education	10	16.7	16.7	21.7
free food	11	18.3	18.3	40.0
free health services	29	48.3	48.3	88.3
free land	7	11.7	11.7	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the table above, there were services which refugees receive but cannot be received by the community members where by 5% receive free clothes, 16.7% receive free education, 18.3% receive free food, 48.3 receive free health services and 11.7% receive free land. This means that refugees were considered like any other person in the hosting community and services were provided to cater for their needs.

Table 26: Integrated with community members

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
No	29	48.3	48.3	48.3
Yes	31	51.7	51.7	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary source.

From the tale above and refugees' response towards the integration of refugees with the community shows that 51.7% want to be integrated with the community members and 48.3% shows that they don't want to be integrated with refugees. From the findings and observation refugees who wanted to be integrated with the community access good services from them like food and small employment through exchange of labor with money and those who never wanted to be integrated with community members it was due to poor perception they had on the community members like encroachment on their land.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction.

This chapter involves the summary of the findings in relation to the study objectives, conclusion based on problem statement end recommendation based on the conclusion.

5.1. Summary of the findings.

Findings revealed that the effects of refugees on community members had affected on their development that is environmental effect, water and food supply, insecurity, land conflict, poor health facilities, diseases and other effects had been a concern towards the development of community members in Ngarama Sub County in Isingiro district. Despite the fact that refugees had affected towards the development of community members but refugees had also contributed to the development of community members of Ngarama sub county where by community members could easily access some services which were supposed to be for refugees like health services could be accessed by some community members, education were also accessed by some community members yet it was for refugees specifically entitled to them as refugees.

5.3. Conclusion.

Findings revealed that refugees had affected community members in Ngarama sub county because the stake holders and the government do not pay much attention in addressing the needs of refugees and putting policies that governs them which had led tension towards community development. Besides community members being affected with the refugees, they were also affecting the refugees according to the findings. However refugees had got a high effect towards the community development in Ngarama Sub County.

5.3. Recommendations.

The government of Uganda, United Nations high commission for refugees should address the needs of refugees to improve on their welfare.

The government should put clear policies to govern the refugees Nakivale refugee settlement.

There is a need for social workers to sensitize both the refugees and the community members about the clear demarcation of the settlement to avoid the land conflict in Nakivale refugee settlement.

The government should put mechanism to reduce the number of people moving from their country of origin like peace talks between the two parties.

Non-governmental organization should make a good coalition in solving the refugee's problem through patterning and work together.

5.4. Area for further research.

Further research need to be carried out on examining the root causes of refugees.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Questionnaires for community members.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am Turyakira Leonald, student of Kampala International University pursuing a degree in social work and social administration. I am conducting a research on impacts of refugees on community development case study of Ngarama Sub County in Isingiro district. You are requested to respond faithfully and truthfully when answering these questions in order to fulfill the objectives of this study.

The information you provide will be treated with high confidentiality and purely be used for academic purposes only.

Tick in the box or write on the blank space provided.

SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1 .a) Village.....

B) Sex

I.) Male ☐

ii) Female ☐

c) Marital status ☐

i) Single ☐

ii) Married ☐

iii) Others (Specify).....

D) Age

18-35 years ☐

35-45 years ☐

45-55 years ☐

55-60 years ☐

60 and above ☐

E) Level of education

i) Primary Level ☐

ii) Secondary level ☐

iii) Tertiary level ☐

Vi) University ☐

v) None ☐

F) Religious affiliation

Christian ☐

Moslem ☐

Others (Specify).....

SECTION 2

Refugee's impacts in the community

1. What are the most common positive effects caused by the refugees in your in the community Nakivale refugee settlement in Isingiro district?

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.....

2. Do you have any population affected by refugees

   a) Yes ☐

   b) No ☐

If yes, how do refugees affect your lives negatively?

.....

.....

.....

3. What kind of relationship exist between community members and refugees in Nakivale refugee settlement in Isingiro district

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.....

4 .Are there any diseases that are caused by refugees

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes give examples and explain.

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5, When did you begin receiving refugees in this community?

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6, What could be the countries of origin of these refugees?

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.....

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7, what kind of services offered to refugees by the government, non-governmental organizations or world food program?

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.....

8, Do you think refugees receive services which you don't have as community members?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes, what are these?

.....

.....

.....

9, Would you want refugees to be fully integrated in your community?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes or no, why?

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.....

10, As a community members, do you play any role(s) towards the welfare and the wellbeing of the refugees?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes mention the roles you play to refugees.

.....

.....

.....

.....

11, Do you have anything you would like to tell me apart from what I have asked above?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes, what is it?

.....

.....

.....

.....

THANKS FOR LISTENIG AND PROVIDING INFORMATION TO ME AND MAY GOD BLESS YOU ALL.

APPENDIX 2

Questionnaires for refugees.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am Turyakira Leonald, student of Kampala International University pursuing a degree in social work and social administration. I am conducting a research on effects of refugees on community development study a case of Ngarama Sub County in Isingiro district. You are requested to respond faithfully and truthfully when answering these questions in order to fulfill the objectives of this study.

The information you provide will be treated with high confidentiality and purely be used for academic purposes only.

Tick in the box or write on the blank space provided.

SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1 .a) Village.....

B) Sex

I.) Male ☐

ii) Female ☐

c) Marital status ☐

i) Single ☐

ii) Married ☐

iii) Others (Specify).....

B) Age

18-35 years ☐

35-45 years ☐

45-55 years ☐

55-60 years ☐

60 and above ☐

E)Level of education

i) Primary Level ☐

ii) Secondary level ☐

iii) Tertiary level ☐

vi)University ☐

v) None ☐

F)Religious affiliation

Christian ☐

Moslem ☐

Others (Specify).....

Section 2

1, what are positive effects caused by community members in your community?

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2, Do you have any population affected by the community members?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes, how has it affect the camp?

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3, Is there any disease(s) caused by the community members in your community?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes, mention them.

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4, When did you Come in this camp?

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5, what were your country(s) of origin?

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6, Is there any service offered by the community, government, or nongovernmental organization?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes, mention them.

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If yes, mention the.

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MAY GOD BLEESS YOU AND THANKS FOR LISTENING