

**IMPACT OF POVERTY ON REFUGEES SETTLEMENT IN KYANGWALI SETTLEMENT  
HOIMA DISTRICT .THE CASE STUDY OF KYANGWALE  
REFUGEE SETTLEMENT**

**BY**

**OTOO VICTOR ANDREW  
BDS/33730/91/DU-LR**

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AS A  
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### DECLARATION

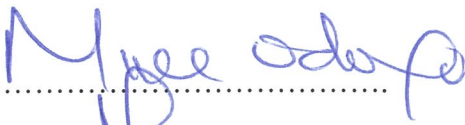
I Otoo Victor Andrew declare that this proposal is my original work and has never been presented to any university or intuitions for any award

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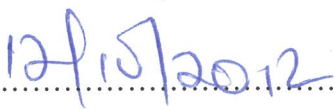
Date.....

### APPROVAL

This is to certify that this proposal entitled impacts of poverty on refugee in Kyangwali refugees' settlement Hoima district will be carried out under my supervision.

Supervisor.....

Sign.....

Date.....

## DEDICATION

This work will be dedicated to my family members and friends.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would like to thank god almighty for his favor that he has granted to me, my wife and children and to my supervisor for his guidance towards this proposal including the entire administration of Kampala international university.

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## ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS

ADF	Allied democratic forces.
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MOES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
NGOS	Non Governmental Organizations
UNHCR	United Nation High Commission for Refugees
UNDP	United Nation Development Programs
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons' Camps
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter comprises of the background of the study, problem statement, overall goal and specific objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, the significance of the study, dependent and independent variables of poverty and refugees settlement

#### **1.1 Background of the study.**

According to World Bank (2002), poverty is defined as inability of a person to live on 1 U\$ per day which is equivalent to 2000 Uganda shillings

Poverty has also been defined as the inability of a person to meet the basic needs such as food, shelter, education, medication and clothing. Mean while refugees are people who fled away and settle in a particular area because of wars or insurgency, diseases such as landslides, volcanic eruption among others. When they are seen in an area they are known as internally displaced persons (Uganda poverty status report 2005)

Nearly 3 billion people world over survive on less than a dollar per day. The wealth of the three world's richest people combined is more than GDP (gross domestic product) of forty eight (48) poorest countries in Africa. Poverty in the world has been characterized by high level of illiteracy whereby billion people were unable to write their names by the year 2000, political instabilities and civil wars leading to high numbers of refugees, 1 billion children lives in poverty,

640 million people cannot afford shelter, 400 million cannot afford clean water, 270 million do not have access to health services hence there is also high infant mortality rates with 10.6 million children dead in 2003 before reaching five years (report from UN 2002)

In Uganda, according to the house hold survey data (1997), shows that 44% of Ugandans are unable to meet their basic needs, and are living below the absolute poverty line, while 25% of the population cannot even meet their daily food requirements and live below the food poverty

line. Poverty has reduced to 21% since 1992 lifting 2 million people out of poverty, close to 9 million Ugandans still live below the absolute poverty line.

The baseline survey on Northern and North Western Uganda with Hoima inclusive (2004) points out that moving out of poverty (2005) study, the second gender poverty monitoring survey (2005), as well as the second study shows that there is a mixed poverty trends. The study depicts that in north western Uganda the districts still suffers from high level of poverty especially among the refugees.

Uganda is the host to roughly 149,000 refugees mainly from Sudan, Rwanda, Congo, Somalia and Ethiopia. These refugees from Sudan have occupied areas of Hoima and Masindi. This has been a problem that long existed in Uganda and almost all regions of the country have been affected by it in one way or another. Its profile has however risen sharply over the past one and half decades to the point of being identified as the leading set back to Uganda's progress in poverty eradication.

The high profile of the problem is largely explained by three factors; the majority of IDPs is from one region, northern Uganda which widens socio-economic inequalities and risk turning the problem into political issues. The period for those affected has been prolonged and the living conditions characterized by high level of poverty, diseases, among others. (Uganda poverty status report on 2005)

By the end of 2004, close to 80% of the population in northern Uganda and north eastern region continued to live in camps as of July (2005) the total number of IDPs and refugees stood at over 1.8 million distributed across 250 camps, these means then unless drastic measures are taken, the PEAP medium targets of reducing IDPs by 2007/08 is likely to be attainable.

Refugees in Uganda have a right to food, education as in almost all the refugees camps in Uganda right to education is highly respected, refugees children in school are enjoying free education from primary level to tertiary level, there are numbers of organizations both local and

international that extend scholarships to refugees children in school and other refugees children are in Universal Primary Education.

Refugees also have adequate access to food, especially provided by world food program, also under self reliance strategy, refugees produce their own food

In 2004, most refugees' settlement generally had adequate supply of water from Uganda government

According to Uganda Human Rights Commission UHRC in (2004), they registered a lot of challenges facing refugee's settlement in Uganda such as existence of discrimination. The asylum seekers from Burundi and Congo were easily granted asylum, while those from Rwanda faced discrimination.

There was also high level of gender based sexual violence in most refugees settlements visited. This has been attributed to a number of factors such as alcoholism, idleness, and unequal power relations at the household level. But above all, poverty has been the biggest challenge facing refugees hence they lack enough food, shelter, and cannot afford enough meals a day among others

According to human development report (2005), it shows the interaction between poverty and violent conflicts in many African countries leading to increase in number of refugees has destroyed the lives of many people, famine and starvation, inability to afford basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. When seen the conditions of lives in Hoima district, the refugees have poor housing, lack enough food to sustain them and lives in abject poverty as can be manifested this deter human development according to the united nation human development index

Refugees in Hoima district are generally congested and overcrowded, the huts are too close to each other which makes control of fire out break difficult to manage, the living environment in the refugees camps is generally poor making the displaced person very risky especially children to epidemic disease outbreak. The needs for these refugees are over whelming, particularly in the sector of food, health and water and sanitation. The IDPs are dependent on relief food for more

than 50% of their needs, limited portable water and sanitary facilities which have led to disease outbreak, contributing to increased morbidity and mortality rate. Children suffer from frequent illness like malaria, diarrhea among others.

On average, refugees access less than 2.9 liters of safe water per day far below sphere minimum standards of 15 liters per person per day in an emergency situation. Thousands of children who gather under make shift schools do not get any meaningful quality education march (2005 interagency camp assessment report.)With these conditions of life among refugees settlements the researcher need to investigate the impact of poverty in refugees' camps and how poverty manifest its self.

## **1.2 Problem statement**

Uganda according to the UNHCR is a heaven for refugees in the area of great lakes region, there has been an increase of the total number of people taking refugees in Uganda, and nearly 149,000 refugees have entered Uganda since 1999. Dates back, the refugees are mainly from Sudan following the escalating war in southern Sudan, Congolese, Kenyans, Burundians and Rwandese. They have occupied areas of Arua districts, Hoima districts, Kyriandongo districts, Bundibugyo districts in south western Uganda.

Following their settlement, their condition of lives became miserable with high level of poverty among the refugees, low level of education, poor health and sanitation, high spread of diseases like HIV/AIDS, famine leading to several malnutrition, leading to death of children, defilement, sexual gender base violence, rape among others (UNHCR Report 2005). These conditions have led to death, famine, diseases like HIV/AIDS which has greatly affected lives of the refugees in Kyangwale refugees' camps. There are 21,538 people mostly Congolese, Sudanese, and Rwandese hence there is need to investigate the case.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the impacts of poverty in refugees' settlement in Kyangwale sub county Hoima district.

### **1.4 Specific objectives**

- 1.4.1 To find out how low income affects refugee settlement in Kyangwale refugee camps
- 1.4.2 To assess the effects of poor health on the people of Kyangwale refugee camps
- 1.4.3 To analyze the effects of prostitution on refugee settlement in Kyangwale
- 1.4.4 to find out the extent to which lack of education affects refugee settlement in Kyangwale

### **1.5 Research questions**

- 1.4.4 How does low income affects refugee settlement in Kyangwale refugees' camps?
- 1.4.5 What are the effects of poor health on the people o in Kyangwale refugee camp?
- 1.4.6 What do you think are some of the impact prostitution in Kyangwale refugees' camps?
- 1.5.4 How does the lack of access to education affect refugee settlement in Kyangwale?

### **1.6 Scope of the study**

#### **1.6.1 Geographical scope:**

The study will be carried out in kyangwale Sub County in hoima district. kyangwali is located 89km away from Hoima town and it is last town in hoima bordering Congo , kyangwale is a camp and center for refugees' settlement in hoima district.

#### **1.6.2 Content scope:**

This research will only focus on making poverty and settlement in kyangwali refugees' camps, impacts of poverty, manifestation of poverty, causes of poverty and strategy to address poverty in the refugees' settlement camps.

#### **1.6.3 Time scope:**

The study will be carried out from may 2012 to September 2012



## **1.7 Significance of the study**

The study if successfully carried out will benefit a number of stake holders as seen below

### **1.7.1 to the government**

- The finding of this research will help to know the status of refugees in uganda especially on the area of poverty.
- It will also help to design and formulate policies to address the problem of refugees' settlement in Uganda.

### **1.7.2 to the development actors such as NGOs/un**

- The study will help them to address refugees' related issues with a lot of concern.
- It will also help to provide effective services in refugees camps

### **1.7.3 to the institutions**

- this study will be used as reference points for future research work
- it will also help the students to make reading on refugees settlement in uganda

### **1.7.4 to the researcher**

- The finding of the study will be of bench mark and can also provide research gap that that can be taken for future research for investigation.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter consists of history of refugees in Uganda, refugees view on poverty, manifestations of poverty in refugee's settlement, effects of poverty on refugee settlement and strategies or Uganda's Government Policy to address refugees' related problems such as poverty and UNHCR count on refugees in Uganda.

#### **2.1 Uganda refugee' updates**

According to the UNHCR, Uganda is haven for refugees from other areas of the great lakes region. There has been an influx of Sudanese refugees in the district following the escalating war in southern Sudan. These refugees entered through Kidepo, 16 of the refugees have camped in Kabong sub-District. About 77 Congolese refugees have crossed to Arua Districts. The refugees entered via Adramachaku in Maracha County during early 1999. The management refugee desk in Arua received them at Uganda Congo border.

Uganda has experienced its own refugee flight due to various rebel insurgencies during the past decades. The violence has led to kidnapping of thousand teenagers who were forced into the Para military groups. The most notorious of which is the Lord's Resistance Army. When these people are returned to civilian life, they must enter rehabilitation camps to help them adjust to living with debilitating physical and psychological trauma (UNHCR'S on line publication refugees magazine 2000).

The UNHCR in conjunction with the office of the prime minister came out to recount the refugees in the country so as to establish their numbers. The recount is in line with routine exercise of counting the refugees every two years, an official of the UNHCR said, Wednesday, Marceline Augusta who is the field officer for Hoima region, said the exercise will begin with Kiryandongo refugee's settlement in Kiryandongo district and other camps in Western Uganda.

“So Sudanese, Kenyans, Burundians, should prepare themselves, “we want to ensure that they are there” Marceline Augusta said in an interview. She said that those who will go through the exercise will receive new ration cards and warned that those who will not turn up for the verification will be struck off the register.

According to the official current figure, Kyangwale has 26,000 refugees mostly Congolese, Rwandese and Burundians while Kiryandongo has 31,600 mostly Sudanese, Kenyans and a handful of Congolese, Rwandese and Burundians also. Most of refugees at kiryandongo are Sudanese who were relocated here from Gulu in 1992. The Kenyans who came in 2008 are the second biggest group with 1,200 members, there are also 100 Congolese, 11 Rwandese, less than 10 Burundians. The Kenyans, who fled the 2007 post election violence in the country, were initially 8,000 but the majorities have gone back home (New Vision Friday July 27<sup>th</sup> 2012, 10:00am).

## **2.2 Refugees views on poverty**

This section reports on the data gathered during the four focused groups discussion, all of the refugees who spoke in the focus group felt that, refugees lived in poverty in Uganda and had arrange of opinions on the reasons for this.

The following quotes, sums up what the refugees who participated in the research feels about poverty. “ *When somebody is poor, I don’t think he can feel happy, he is sad, this is what people are feeling, inside, they have the sadness, somewhere they don’t say that I am poor, I am proud to be poor*” Sometimes we are ashamed. In general there was a feeling that refugees had to set their expectations on conditions of lives in terms of good housing, employment, schooling for their children, enough food at least two times a day, good health services, good clothing despite living on low incomes among others.

In addition to the list provided, participants also considered the following essentials for living in a dignified life, support with English language skills, social events to bring them together hence unity and security. When asked how they considered themselves in comparison with other groups, participants made two comparisons “*people who lived here for long have better*

*jobs, have good housing, eat well than we do*". "Refugees are better off than asylum seekers because they live to remain". However other groups also said that *"if they knew what it were like to be refugees, they would not have it easy and better off by being in this country"*.

On another views, they said that the biggest causes of poverty in refugees settlement was unemployment leading to low income, lack of land, diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, Malaria and HIV/AIDS. Difference in cultural background, where one of them lamented that, when we lived here, the problem was that we had a different culture from the native people in Uganda, the family only consists the Dad, a mum and children. Other people cannot help us because we are not relatives. (Report by UNHCR 2007)

### **2.3 MANIFESTATION OF POVERTY IN REFUGEE SETTLEMENT**

According to The Human Right Interactive Network (2003) reports the indication of poverty in refugee settlement was greatly seen in the areas of poor housing facilities where by refugees are living in one single ram circled grass thatched house, inability to afford basic needs such as food, water and clothing. According to the survey conducted in Uganda by UNHCR, shows that majority of refugees only used 20 liter jerry can of water a day. This contrary to the minimum standards of at least 60 liters a day per house hold, besides that there is also a problem of poor hygiene and sanitation leading to outbreak of epidemic diseases such as cholera and diarrhea causing death of children and the adults, this is especially as a result of poor hygienic conditions such as inadequate latrine for instance in Bundibugyo camps. In Uganda up to 40 people were sharing latrines. Over 138,000 people in Bundibugyo are living in 40 camps having been displaced by the Allied democratic force (ADF) insurgency. 80% of the district populations are refugees.

### **2.3 The state of Bundibugyo camps**

Cholera and several diseases affected the displaced people in Bundibugyo camps of Bundibugyo district. In Bundibugyo, over 30 people were getting cholera every week; most of them were IDPs from Bundibugyo as well as some refugees patients come from Democratic Republic of Congo. Other diseases on the increase in refugee camps included scabies, malaria, diarrhea, related respiratory infections and malnutrition. This clearly spells out poverty and

poor status of refugees in Uganda. HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases also spread throughout the camps as a result of girls and women exchanging their bodies for survival in order to get money.

#### **2.4 Effects of poverty on refugees settlement**

Few scholars talk about the effects of poverty in refugee camps but according to UNHCR report (2003), revealed that as a result there has been high spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS in Northern Uganda because wars. This has been due to exchange of sex for money by most young girls and women Shown by Gulu being the highest district hit by HIV/AIDS.

The effects of poverty has also been seen in terms of reduction in the enrollment in school both in primary and secondary as a result of school dropout, most of the children of refugees dropout of school because of lack of school fees, scholastic materials, uniforms and early pregnancy (report from ministry of Education and sports 2005).

Others included famine, outbreak of diseases such as cholera, malnutrition among children as seen by refugees from Sudan and Somalia (UNHCR 2005 Report).

##### **2.4.1 Plans that Uganda has for refugees at the moment (strategies to address refugees' problems)**

Uganda plans to help as many as 145,000 Sudanese refugees become self reliant in local communities between 1999 and year 2002. Many of the refugees in camps of North Western Districts Arua, Moyo and Adjumani are already settled on plots of land given to them by the Uganda government.

Referees will be Educated and taught additional vocational skills. They will also give free universal primary Education especially to all the school going age children.

Uganda also plan to design projects which aim at removing the refugees from emergency relief and to prepare them for eventual repatriation by giving them skills and knowledge that will serve them in the reconstruction of their home country.

Uganda also plans to dig more boreholes and shallow wells in all refugee settlement in the districts of Kiryandongo, Arua, and Hoima Kyangwale sub-county in particular including those in Bundibugyo districts of South Western of Uganda.

Since Uganda is a member of United Nations through their agency UNHCR Uganda has called for charitable organization such as Red Cross Society to help give food relief in refugees' settlement and put in policies that aim at Eradicating poverty in refugees' settlement.

Uganda through its Ministry Of Disaster Preparedness also plans to host any refugee who come to seek asylum and refugee to settle in his country (according to Uganda policy on refugees' settlement 2007).

The United Nations Principles on International Displacement played a significant role in raising awareness of the IDPS and refugees, mobilizing support through the humanitarian agency. The principles guides the country on the protection of refugees from their problems like freedom from discrimination, freedom to be in and out of the camps, right to life, right to dignity and physical, mental and moral integrity, act of violence. It also says that displaced children should be protected from taking part in the hostilities, right to adequate standard of living. The principles claimed that competent authorities from country with refugees shall ensure that refugees have safe access to essential food and portable water, basic shelter and housing, appropriate clothing, essential medical services and sanitation, and descent Education in their country of settlement among others (United Nation Guiding Principles on International Displacement 1992 updates)

Following the alarming conditions in Kyangwale refugee camp, Hoima district, the researcher needs to investigate the major cause of poverty, effects and solutions to poverty in refugee settlement.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction.**

This chapter comprises of research design, area of the study, sample population, sample selection, method of data collection and data analysis method.

#### **3.1 Research design**

The researcher will use both qualitative and quantitative research design but mostly qualitative design will be used to determine the effects of poverty on refugees' settlement in Kyangwale sub-county. A case study design shall be used. This is because it provides opportunity to collect in depth information. (Amin 2005)

#### **3.2 Area of study**

This study will be carried out in Kyangwale sub-county in Hoima district. Kyangwale is located west of Hoima district and it is the last district from Hoima bordering Congo (DRC). It is an area for refugee settlement hosted more than 21, 560 refugees mainly from Sudan, Congo Rwanda and Somalia.

#### **3.3 The study population**

In this study, the target population will be the refugees in this settlement, camp leaders, local council 1, NGO working in this refugee settlement i.e. Kyangwale . Majorly 50 respondents will be chosen to carry out this research effectively.

#### **3.4 Sampling.**

Both purposive and random sampling will be used to select study sample that will be having adequate knowledge of the level of poverty in the refugee settlement. Out of the 50 respondents to be selected, 4 camp leaders will be sampled, 10 local leaders, 30 refugees will also be sampled and 6 managers of non-governmental organizations in Kyangwale refugees settlement giving a total of 50 respondents who will participate in the study because they hope to be a vital source of information on the effects of poverty in Kyangwale refugee settlement.

**TABLE 1: SHOWING SAMPLE SELECTION.**

<b>RESPONDENT</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>SAMPLE</b>
<b>Welfare council</b>	4	4
<b>Local leaders</b>	10	10
<b>Refugees</b>	90	90
<b>NGOS</b>	16	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>

**TABLE 2 SHOWING METHODS****3.4 Sampling technique**

Category	No sampled	Sampling technique
Camp leaders	4	Purposive
Local leaders	10	Purposive
refugees	20	Random
Non-governmental organizations	6	Random
local community	10	Random

**3.6 Validity and Reliability.**

The researcher will design and pilot questionnaires by giving them to 10 people to fill so as to test the accuracy before administering them to the respondents.

**3.7 Data collection procedure**

The researcher will make pre-visit to make arrangement with the camp leaders in order to obtain permission. This will be made easy by presenting the introductory letter.

**3.8 Data analysis.**

Data collected will be presented in descriptive and quantitative analysis. The data will be edited, coded and presented to the SPP for analysis. A frequency distributed table will be drawn



and graphs or pie charts drawn to help in comparison of the level of poverty in the refugee settlement.

The data will be presented depending on the research objectives and research questions respectively.

### **3.5 Data collection methods**

#### **3.5.1 Interview.**

This will involve face to face verbal conversation between the interviewer and the respondents. The researcher will use direct face conversations with the respondents in order to get vital information. Asset of interview guide will be designed for use by the researcher.

#### **3.5.2 Focused group discussion.**

Focused group discussion will also be used by the interviewer in order to get information from the refugees. This will involve the researcher, the camp leaders, refugee and the local leaders. This is because of the short time for the research and will also help the researcher get views from very many people on the impacts of poverty to the refugee settlement.

#### **3.5.3 Questionnaire**

A standard tool of questions will be designed by the researcher to be administered to the respondents.

A set of questionnaire will be distributed to managers in the organization to be filled by them. The question will be both open and close ended questions.

### **3.9 Data presentation.**

After processing the data, data will be presented in terms of percentages obtained from frequency distribution table. Conclusion and recommendations will be based on the research findings

### **3.10 Data analysis.**

Data shall be first collected, edited and presented through statistical package this shall be in tables and pie chart or graphs.

### **3.11 Ethical considerations.**

The researcher shall pay attention to all ethical conducts all information collected shall be treated with confidentiality.

The respondents interviewed were Pentecostal (born again Christians) this is represented by 42 percent followed by Catholics 28 percent, Anglicans (protestant church) form 20percent, seventh day Adventist form 5 percent, Muslims and others form the remaining 5 percent.

**Table: IV Showing response by Religion**

<b>Denominations</b>	<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Born again (Pentecostals)</b>	50	42
<b>Catholics</b>	34	28
<b>Anglicans</b>	24	20
<b>Seventh day Adventist</b>	6	05
<b>Muslims and others</b>	6	05
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table V below shows the levels of education of the respondents**

<b>Level of education</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Higher degrees</b>	0	0
<b>Degrees</b>	1	0.7
<b>Diploma</b>	18	15
<b>Certificates</b>	79	66
<b>Below O level</b>	22	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table indicates that majority of the refugees are certificates holders and below. This is represented by 66%, 15 percent were diploma holders, while 18% are below O level. This indicates that there is high level of illiteracy in the settlement.

**Table VI**

**Table showing the level of income**

<b>Low level of income</b>	<b>Agree (A)</b>	<b>Not sure(NS)</b>	<b>Disagree(DA)</b>
Majority of refugees earns below 100,000 shillings per month	72%	08%	20%
There is lack of valuable resources in the settlement	68%	03%	29%
Poor income affects the refugees in the settlement	68%	09%	23%
Most refugees lack access to basic valuable resources	58%	10%	32%

**Table VII**

**Showing responses on health of refugees**

<b>Poor health</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
There is poor health and hygiene in the settlement	56%	06%	38%
There is inadequate f medical attention and facilities in the settlement	40%	02%	58%
There is lack of access to medical attention in the settlement	50%	01%	49%
Poor significantly affects the wellbeing of the refugees	52%	10%	38%

**Table VIII****Showing responses on prostitution among refugees**

<b>Prostitution</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
Most youth do not have access to employment opportunity	62%	08%	30%
Lack of employment leads to prostitution	58%	12%	30%
There is a high rate of prostitution in the settlement	54%	12%	34%
Most refugees (youths) do not have parents	53%	09%	38%

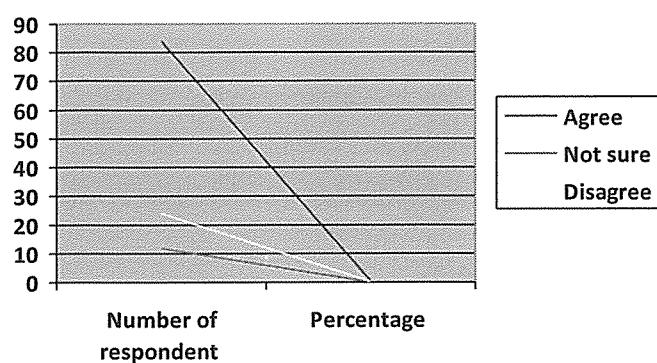
**Table IX Showing responses on education of refugees**

<b>Education</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
There is poor access to education in the settlement	56%	14%	30%
There is adequate learning materials in the schools	38%	12%	50%
All children in the settlement attend school	35%	07%	58%
The government provides for education of children in the settlement	56%	08%	36%
NGOs provides assistance to children in terms of fees and social support	35%	15%	50%

**Table: X showing responses on income levels**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Number of respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Agree</b>	84	72
<b>Not sure</b>	12	08
<b>Disagree</b>	24	20
<b>Total</b>	120	100

Table three (3) above indicates that there is low income level in the settlement. This is expressed by 72% who agreed to the statement, 8% was not sure while 20% disagreed with the statement.



**Figure 1: Showing response on access to valuable resources**

When asked as to whether there is enough resources in the settlement, 68% of respondents were of the view that there was lack of resources in the settlement, 29% of the respondents however disagreed with the statement while 3% were not sure. This implies that there are severely inadequate resources for the refugees in Kyangwali settlement. The table below indicates the number of respondents

**Table XI**

Number	Number of respondent	Percentage
Agree	82	68
Not sure	4	03
Disagree	34	29
Total	120	100

This can be represented in the graph as below

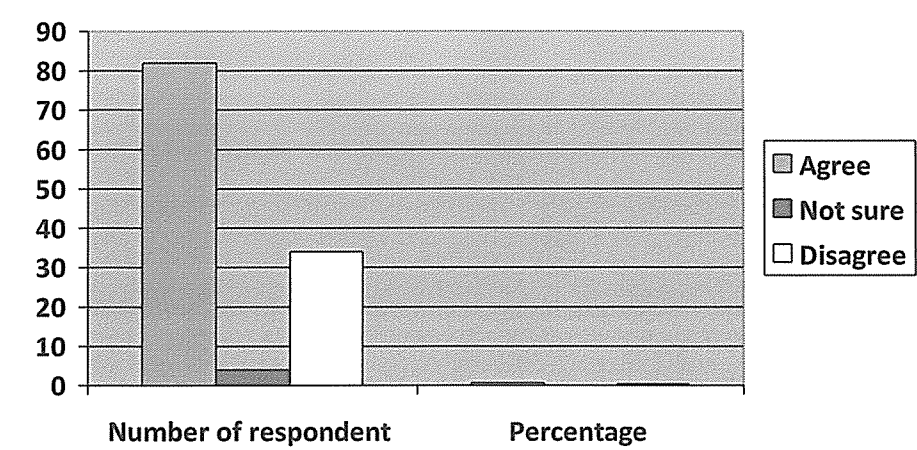
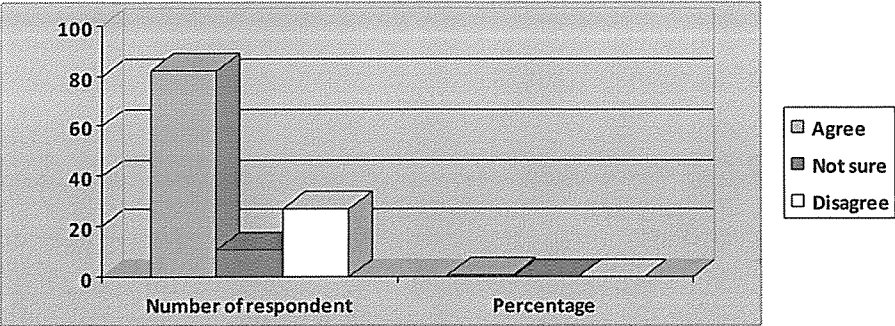


Figure 2: Showing response on poor income

Number	Number of respondent	Percentage
Agree	82	68
Not sure	11	09
Disagree	27	23
Total	120	100

This is graphically represented as below

**Fig 3 showing levels of income of refugees**



The graph above shows that majority of refugees, have poor incomes which significantly affect them. This is represented by a large percent of 68%, while 23% disagreed and 9% were in indifferent. This implies that lack of income affect the welfare of the refugees in this settlement.

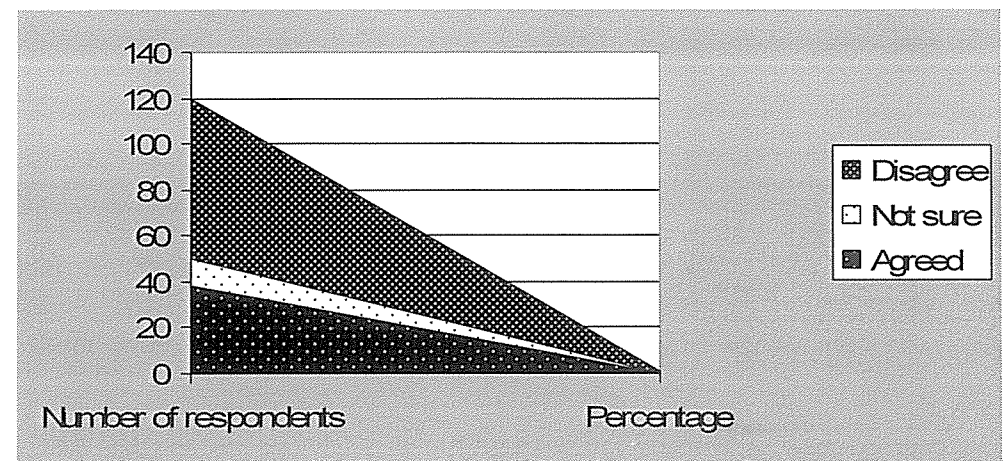
When asked whether refugees have access to basic resources, 58% of the respondents disagreed with the statement 32% agreed to the statement while 10% were not sure. By the above therefore, most refugees in the settlement lacked basic resources.

**Table XII: showing responses on access to basic resources.**

Response	Number of respondents	Percentage
Agreed	38	32
Not sure	12	10
Disagree	70	58
Total	120	100



**FIG 4 Showing responses on income levels**



On health and sanitation, the study revealed that there is poor health and hygiene in the settlement. A larger percent of the people interviewed agreed that they lived in poor sanitation (58%), 32% of the people however disagree with the statement and 6% were not sure.

The table below shows the number of respondents

**Table XIII showing responses on health**  
(58% agreed, 06 not sure, 36 disagree)

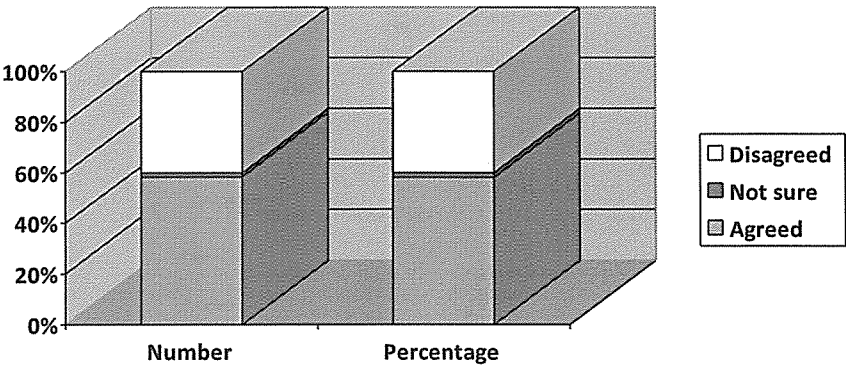
Responses	Number	Percentage
Agreed	70	58
Not sure	07	06
Disagreed	43	36
Total	120	100

On medical attention in the settlement, 58% of respondents were of the view that they get medical treatment and assistance through the health centers within the settlement, 40% however did not agree with the statement while 2% were not sure. This is represented in table XIV below.

Table XIV

Responses	Number	Percentage
Agreed	70	58
Not sure	2	02
Disagreed	48	40
Total	120	100

Fig 5 Showing response on health

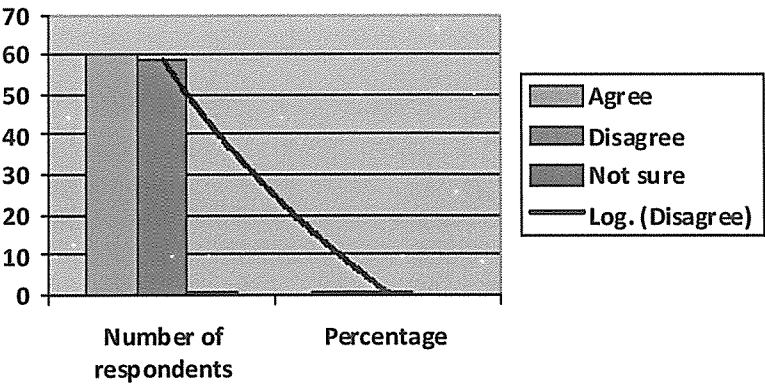


**Table XV showing responses on health services and facilities**

Responses	Number of respondents	Percentage
Agree	60	50
Disagree	59	49
Not sure	01	01
Total	120	100

Table XV above indicates that there is severely lack of access to health facilities and services. Although are health centers available, there are few health officials and sometimes drugs does off. However 49% of the respondents believed that there is access to services and health facilities, while 1% was not sure.

**Fig 6 showing response on wellbeing of refugees**



**Table XVI: showing responses on access to health wellbeing (agreed, not sure, disagreed)**

Response	Number of respondents	Percent
Agreed	62	52
Not sure	12	10
Disagreed	46	38
Total	120	100

**Figure 7:**

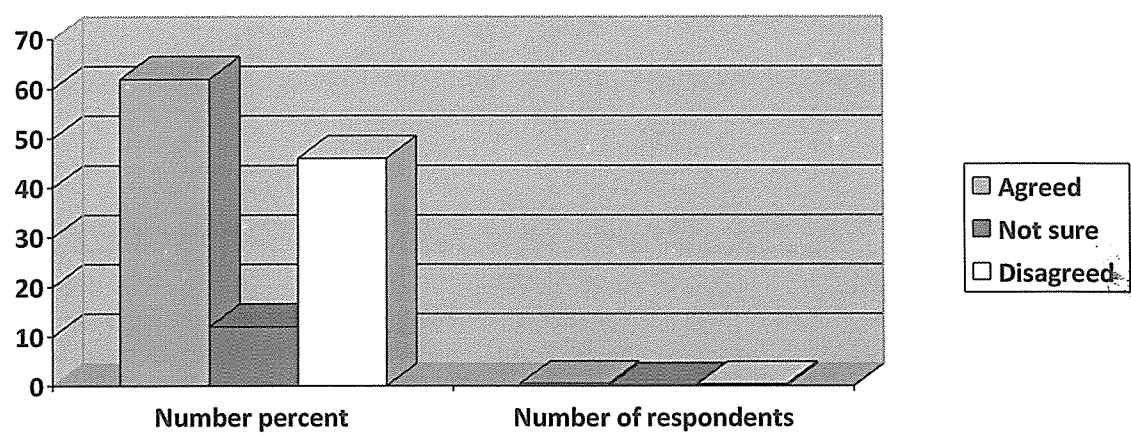
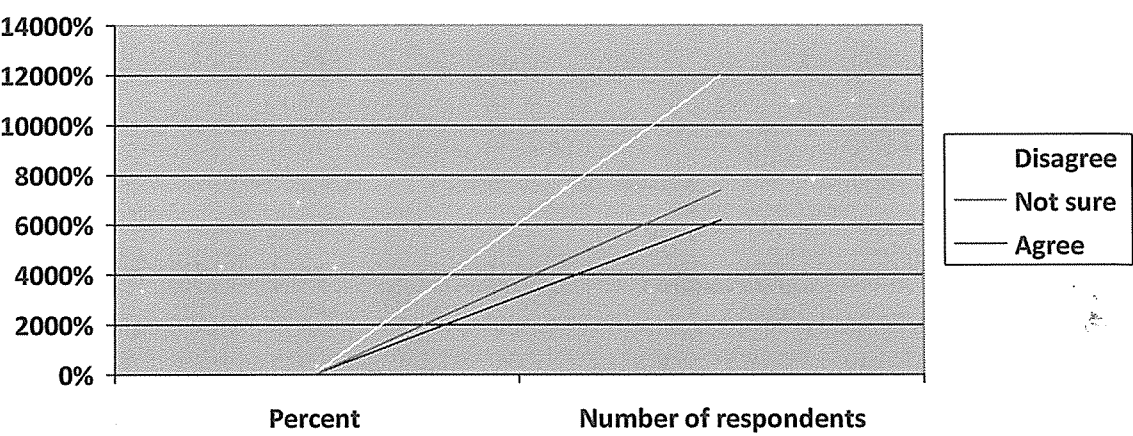


Figure 10 above indicates that poor health affect wellbeing of the refugees in the settlement. This is represented by 52%, 10% of the respondents were not sure while 38% of the people disagreed with the statement.

Table XVII

Responses	Percent	Number of respondents
Agree	52	62
Not sure	10	12
Disagree	38	46
Total	100	120



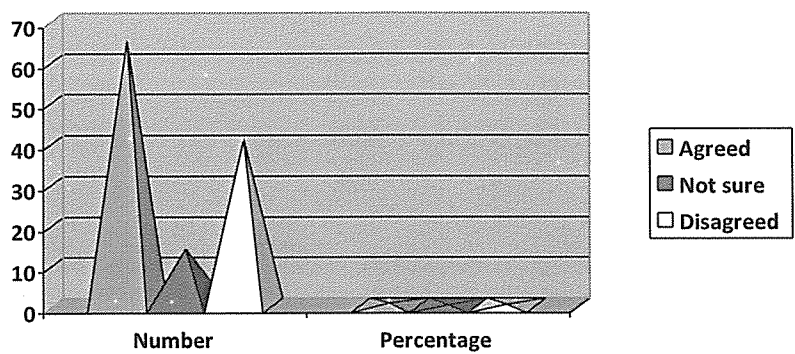
On the prostitution, the study revealed that there is high rate of prostitution in the settlement. 54% while 30% of them disagreed with the statement and 12% were not sure as graphically represented below.

**Table XVIII: below showing the rate of prostitution in Kyangwali refugee settlement**

Responses	Number	Percentage
Agreed	65	54
Not sure	14	12
Disagreed	41	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table can also be presented in a pyramid graph as below

**Fig 8 showing response on prostitution**

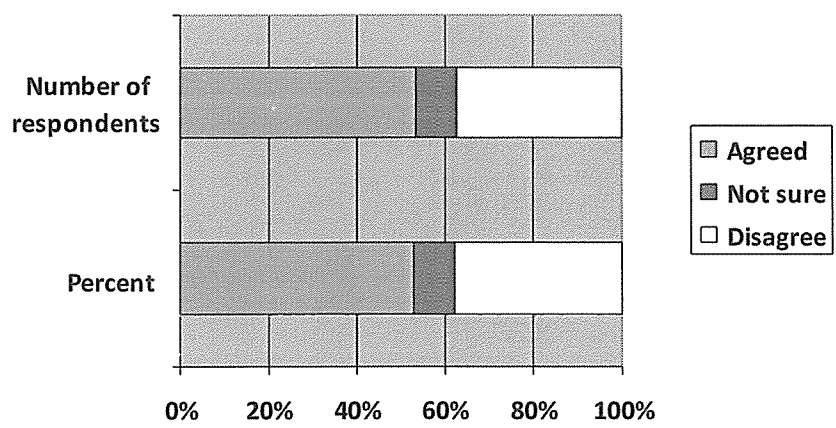


**Table XIV showing response on parental assistance**

Responses	Percent	Number of respondents
Agreed	53	64
Not sure	09	11
Disagree	38	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>120</b>

In the above table, 53% of the respondents agreed that majority of the young people are without parents, 9% were not sure while 38% disagreed with the statement. This implies that most refugees in the settlement are without parents. This can be presented in a graph as below.

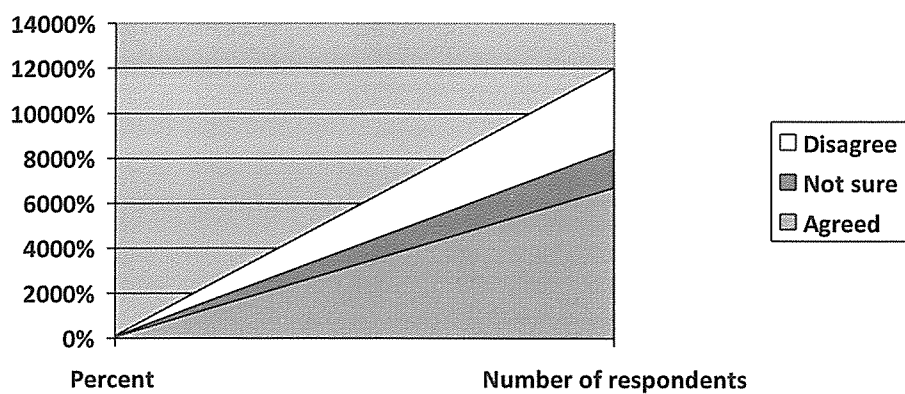
**Figure 9**



When asked about access to education 56% accepted that there is inadequate access to education, 14% neither accepted the statement nor agreed while 30% completely disagreed with the statement. This is summarized in table 7 below.

**Table XX showing access to education**

Responses	Percent	Number of respondents
Agreed	56	67
Not sure	14	17
Disagree	30	36
Total	100	120



**Table XXI showing responses to learning materials**

Responses	Percent	Number of respondents
Agreed	38	46
Not sure	12	14
Total		
Disagree	50	60
Total	120	100

Table 8 above indicates that there are inadequate learning materials in Kyangwali settlement, 12% of the respondents were indifferent, and 50% disagree while 38% agreed that there are proper learning materials in the settlement.



The above can further be presented in a graph as below

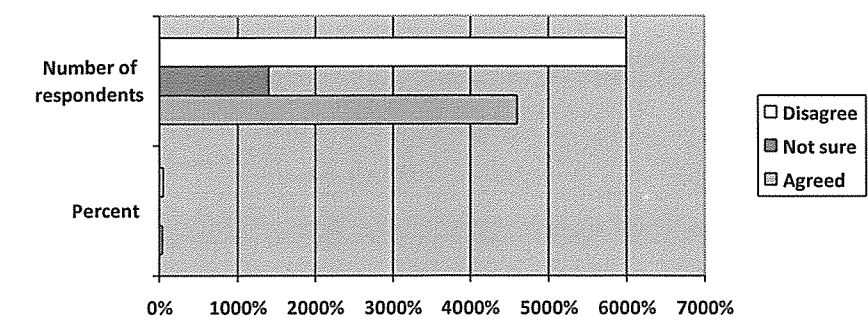


Figure 10: showing the responses to inadequate learning materials

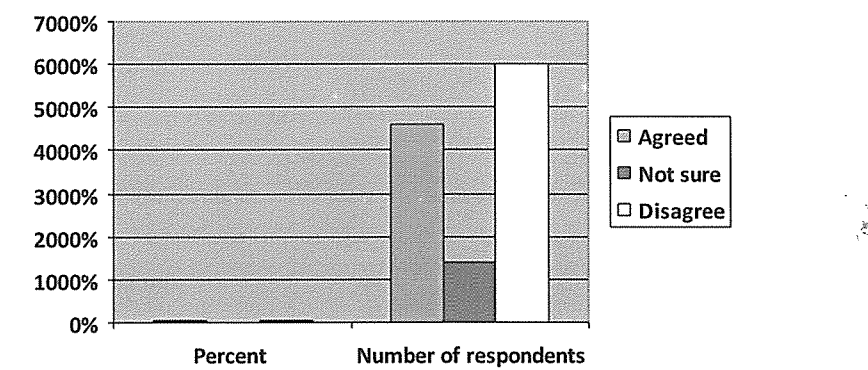
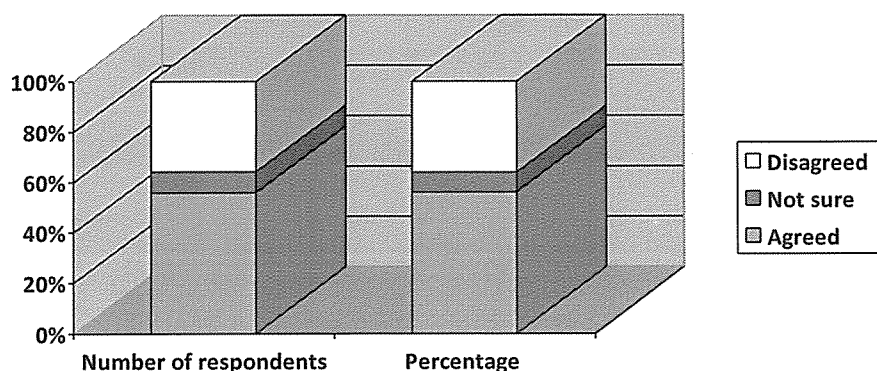


Table XXII showing government policies (56%, 8% and 36%)

Response	Number of respondents	Percentage
Agreed	67	56
Not sure	10	08
Disagreed	43	36
Total	120	100

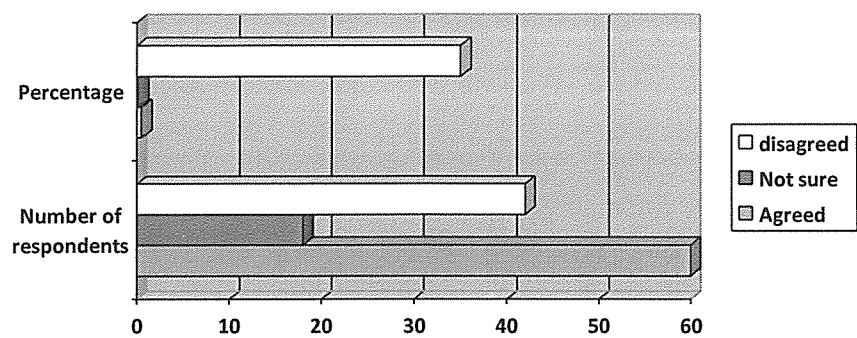
From the above, table 9 shows that the government provide UPE and USE education to the refugees in the settlement. This is represented by 56%, 8% of the people could neither accept nor deny, 36% however disagree with the statement. This implies that majority of school going children can access universal education



When asked as to whether there are NGOs that provides assistance to refugees in terms of school fees and scholastic materials, 35% revealed that the NGOs are not seriously involved in the education in this settlement expect of recent when some of them start recruiting teachers and the sponsorship is for very few students, 50% agreed that NGOs do not sponsor refugees' education in Kyangwali settlement in education department while 15% were not sure. This is presented in table below.

Responses	Number of respondents	Percentage
Agreed	60	50
Not sure	18	15
Disagreed	42	35
Total	120	100

Figure 11 showing NGOs assistance



By implication therefore, NGOs play little role in providing education to refugees. This is premised on the fact that government provides free UPE education to the pupils, with Universal Secondary Education now in place; secondary students will finally get access to education. This is their right

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

In this chapter, the summary of findings, implications of these findings and possible recommendations for better poverty reduction measures are presented having carried out analysis of the collected data and thrash out the results.

#### **5.1 Summary of findings**

The research was centered Kyangwali refugee settlement in Hoima district, western Uganda. The main objective was to examine the level of poverty among the refugees in the settlement. This was done by analyzing both secondary and primary data collected from women and women through the interview guide and questioners which was administered by the researcher. The sample of the respondents was 80 for women and 70 for key informants (doctors and nurses) totaling to a sample of 150 respondents.

The personal information for the respondents that were met and interviewed during the study was grouped by level of education and by sex (male female). The level of education were graded from below ordinary level, certificates, diploma, degree and higher degree, sexual differences were categorized by male and female.

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- Second participatory poverty assessment process MFPED (2002)
- Uganda poverty profile discussion paper 3(2000)
- Uganda poverty status report (2005)
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- Uganda Human Rights Commission Report (2004) united Nations Development Program (2002)
- Human Development Report (2005)
- Poverty eradication action plan. (2004)
- United nation development program (2005)

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1: PROPOSED BUDGET FRAME

S/NO	ITEMS	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
01	Reams of paper	3	8.000@	24000
02	Pens	4	300@	1200
03	Flask disk	1	28500	28500
04	Typing and printing	3	50,000	150,000
05	Photocopying	3	4000	12000
06	Binding	3	2000	6000
07	Transport and communication		120000	120000
08	Accommodation	1x3 nights	35000	105000
09	Translation services	1x3 days	30,000	90,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>536,700</b>

## APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR REFUGEES

This interview guide is design to collect data for the study to assess the impact of poverty on refugee's settlement in Kyangwale refugee settlement. The information obtained from you will be treated with outmost confidentiality and will only be used for academic purposes.

### Section A

1 a) what is your? .....

(b) Gender

Male ☐

Female ☐

c) Where do you come from? .....

D) What is your age bracket?

10-15 ☐

16-20 ☐

30-35 ☐

40 + ☐

D) What is your religious affiliation?

Catholic ☐

Protestant ☐

Muslim ☐

Born again ☐

others

specify.....

E) Level of education: master's ☐ degree ☐ diploma ☐ certificates ☐ none ☐

How long have you staid in this settlement?

Less than 5 years ☐ 5-15 years ☐ 20 years + ☐

How do you rate the condition of life here?

Very good, ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Very bad ☐

How many times do you eat in a day?

Ones ☐ Twice ☐ thrice ☐ not at all ☐

6. When do you hope to go to your original place? .....

Do you agree that low income affects your settlement here in Kyangwali?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes how does it affects?

.....

.....

.....

Do you agree that poor health affects refugee in this settlement?

Yes

No

If yes how does it affects?

Do you have any health problem in this camp?

Yes

No

If yes what is the sickness?

Malaria



Diarrhea

HIV/AIDs

Others specify.....

3 is there any case of prostitution here?

Yes

No

What are the effects of prostitution in this settlement?

4 Do you think lack of education affects refugees in this settlement?

Yes

No

What are the effects of low levels of education in this settlement?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### Question guide to the settlement leaders

1. What are the sign of poverty in this refugee's settlement?

.....  
.....  
.....

2. In your view, what do you think should be done to reduce the level of poverty in this refugee settlement? Probe

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

### QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE FOR NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

This questionnaire guide is design to collect data for the study to assess the impact of poverty on refugee's settlement in Kyangwale refugee settlement. The information obtained from you will be treated with outmost confidentiality and will only be used for academic purposes.

#### Section A

Name.....

sex.....

Age.....

Occupation/ title.....

B) Responsibility held in the organization

.....  
.....

What is the name of this organization?

.....  
.....

2 what are the possible sign of poverty in this refugee settlement?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3 how long have you worked in this refugee settlement?

.....

Do you agree that low income affects your settlement here in Kyangwali settlement?

Yes

No

If yes how does it affects?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Do you agree that poor health affects refugee in this settlement?

Yes

No

If yes how does it affects?

Do you have any health problem in this camp?

Yes

No

If yes what is the sickness?

Malaria

Diarrhea

HIV/AIDs

Others specify.....

3 is there any case of prostitution here?

Yes

No

What are the effects of prostitution in this settlement?

4 Do you think lack of education affects refugees in this settlement?

Yes

No

What are the effects of low levels of education in this settlement?

.....

.....

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.....

.....

6 what are the challenges that you are facing in helping refugees in this settlement?

.....

.....

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.....

.....

**THANK YOU**

**I WISH YOU THE BEST**