

CASH-BASED INTERVENTION AND HOST COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD
IN KIRYANDONGO REFUGEE SETTLEMENT, KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT, UGANDA

BY

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REG NO: 2021-01-03249

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL
SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF
MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

NOVEMBER 2023

DECLARATION

I affirm that the research report presented here is entirely my own creation and has not been previously submitted or presented for any academic recognition or award at any other university or educational institution. Or presented for any academic recognition or award at any other university or educational institution.

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APPROVAL

I confirm that this thesis has been duly submitted to the Directorate of Higher Degree and Research at Kampala International University, bearing my endorsement as the supervisor of the candidate's thesis.

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DEDICATION

To my esteemed mentor, Dr. Joan Owade Adongo, whose unwavering belief in my abilities has been an enduring source of inspiration and guidance. Your wisdom, encouragement, and steadfast support have profoundly shaped my journey and academic growth, for which I am deeply grateful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Firstly, I extend my deepest gratitude to Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of the Most-High God, and the Holy Spirit for their divine guidance, unwavering faithfulness, and boundless grace that have continuously supported me. I am also eternally thankful to my sister, Apio Serafin, and my brothers, John Bosco, Emmanuel, and Alfred, for their love, patience, and understanding.

I express heartfelt appreciation to my mentor, Dr. Joan Owade, whose consistent and invaluable support has been a pillar throughout my two-year academic journey. I extend special thanks to my Head of Department, Dr. Eleanor Barongo, and the departments of Political Science, Psychology, Mass Communication, and Development and Peace.

I am profoundly indebted to my supervisor, Dr. CHIDIEBERE, C. OGBONNA, for accompanying me through every stage of writing and completing this thesis, always being available, even at short notice.

A particular note of gratitude goes to my Best Friend, Bright Willy, for your unwavering love, prayers, and continuous support. Your kindness is deeply appreciated and never taken for granted.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

HRW	Human Rights Watch
STDs	Sexual Transmitted Diseases
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Standards
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UPR	Uganda Police Report
WHO	World Health Organisation

ABSTRACT

This study examines the influence of cash-based interventions (CBI) on the host community's livelihood in the Kiryandongo refugee settlement, Uganda. It evaluated a shift in humanitarian relief strategies, with the integration of CBI alongside traditional in-kind aid. CBI not only meets the fundamental needs of refugees through cash support but also significantly contributes to the development of the local host economy. However, the impact of CBI on host communities has received limited attention in previous research. Grounded in Marc Zimmerman's empowerment theory, this study focuses on the unique context of Kiryandongo, characterized by rapid population growth and below-average socio-economic indicators. It investigates CBI's effects on host community livelihood, encompassing agriculture, small businesses, and locally produced goods and services. The research, employed a case-study design with 384 respondents and 15 key informants, relies on both primary and secondary data for analysis. Findings revealed a substantial positive impact of CBI on the livelihoods of both refugees and the host community in Kiryandongo. Approximately 80% of field reports corroborated these positive effects. CBI indirectly stimulated agriculture, supported small businesses, enhanced local goods and services, and improved infrastructure. Study confirms Cash-Based Interventions' profound impact on Kiryandongo refugee settlement, enhancing livelihoods, businesses, services, and infrastructure. Advocates continued support. The study recommends measures to strengthen and expand CBI programs, including capacity building in agriculture, support for small businesses, quality assurance, local production, infrastructure development, robust monitoring and evaluation, collaborative efforts, and ongoing research and knowledge dissemination.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the foundational elements of study, such as the background, problem statement, research objectives, questions, scope, significance, and the definitions of key operational terms. As it reach into the multifaceted world of Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) and their impact on host communities in Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Uganda, it first establishes a comprehensive understanding of the contextual, historical, theoretical, and conceptual factors that shape this investigation.

1.1 Background to the Study

1.1.1 Historical Perspective

The historical context of the study begins with the concept of refugees, whose definition has evolved over time. Traditionally, a refugee was described as an uprooted, involuntary migrant who had crossed borders and no longer enjoyed the protection of their home government. Prior to the 19th century, movement between countries didn't necessitate passports or visas, and the right to asylum was widely recognized. However, this changed with the establishment of fixed and closed state frontiers in the late 19th century, leading to the decline of the tradition of political asylum. By the 1920s and 30s, the concept of political asylum had eroded significantly, influenced by growing insensitivity to human suffering and the unprecedented increase in the number of refugees. (Britannia, -Encyclopaedia).

Throughout history, various factors have led to refugee movements, including religious and racial intolerance. Groups were often uprooted, exiled, or deported to enforce conformity, exemplified by the expulsion of Jews from Spain in the late 15th century. In modern times, territorial partition and politically motivated refugee movements have occurred intermittently, notably during the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the ensuing civil war.

International action for refugees didn't gain momentum until the 1920s when Fridtj of Nansen of Norway was appointed as the high commissioner for refugees by the League of Nations. Nansen introduced the League of Nations Passport, which allowed its holder to move more freely across national boundaries. While international efforts for refugees continued, it wasn't until the establishment of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(UNHCR) in 1950 that a more structured approach to refugee assistance was developed. Since the 1960s, a significant number of refugees have been located in Africa and Asia, with these two regions hosting more than three million refugees each in 2005. The introduction of in-kind distribution assistance by the UNHCR and other partner agencies, like the World Food Programme (WFP), has been the dominant relief response in humanitarian emergencies and transitional settings. However, in recent years, in-kind distributions have come under scrutiny due to their cost implications in terms of acquisition, storage, and distribution to various settlement camps, among other reasons.

The integration of Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) alongside in-kind aid marks a significant shift in refugee assistance. This is particularly relevant because most refugees reside in environments where they have access to markets and services, similar to local communities. CBI provides refugees with cash, granting them the ability to fulfil their needs in a dignified manner while also contributing to the local economy. This adaptation recognizes that refugees can play a positive role in stimulating the local economy and underscores the importance of this study in shedding light on these transformations and their implications. (Taylora, 2016).

1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective

In the theoretical realm, the study is anchored in Marc Zimmerman's Empowerment Theory (2012). Marc Zimmerman's "Empowerment Theory" is a multidimensional framework that focuses on enhancing individuals' control and influence over their lives, environments, and communities. It's particularly relevant to the study of cash-based interventions in refugee settlements, as it provides a comprehensive foundation for understanding how these interventions can empower both refugees and host communities. (Jim, 2013).

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

Conceptually, Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) is a central theme in our study. According to UNHCR (2012), CBI is a cost-effective tool that employs cash and vouchers to address the diverse needs of refugees, both during displacement and upon their return. This approach is divided into four major types: unconditional cash transfers, conditional cash transfers, vouchers, and microcredit. The multifaceted nature of CBI requires a comprehensive understanding to assess its impact on host communities.

In addition, our research grapples with the concept of host community livelihood, which has been defined by UNHCR (2022) and Ian Scoones (2009). Both definitions transcend conventional approaches by emphasizing the diverse ways people make a living and acknowledging the complex web of activities and interactions that characterize livelihood. This perspective underscores the importance of examining the various dimensions of livelihood that may be influenced by CBI.

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

To contextualize our study, we turn our attention to the Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement in Uganda. As of 2020, this settlement was home to approximately 36,700 residents, excluding refugees, with an annual growth rate of 2.8%. Spanning 44.46 square kilometres along the highway from Kampala to Gulu, the area is recognized for its significance in business and residential activities. It is important to note that the region's socio-economic indicators reflect a condition below the national average, with a majority of households relying on subsistence farming. The area is also characterized by a high illiteracy rate among adults and limited access to electricity. The accessibility to healthcare facilities is another concern, with a significant proportion of households located more than 5 kilometers from a public or private health facility. These contextual elements are instrumental in understanding the challenges and opportunities that CBI can bring to the host community in Kiryandongo. (Office of the Prime Minister, 2019).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Cash-Based Intervention has been recognized as a beneficial practice compared to in-kind aid in form of shelter and food, due to its capacity to stimulate the local host economy and contribute to refugees' extra purchasing power. However, most existing studies focus on the effects of the intervention on refugees. Consequently, the direct impact of CBI on host communities remains a relatively understudied aspect of this intervention. This study, therefore, seeks to fill a knowledge gap by examining the impact of the Cash-Based Intervention program on the livelihood of host communities in Kiryandongo, providing empirical understanding of this intervention. Kiryandongo settlement provides a unique context in which to explore these effects.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The primary purpose of this research is to assess the impacts of the Cash-Based Intervention

(CBI) program on the livelihood of host communities in the Kiryandongo refugee settlement. By focusing on this specific purpose, our study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of how CBI influences various aspects of the livelihood of the host community, ranging from agriculture to small-scale businesses and locally produced goods and services.

1.4 Research Objectives

To accomplish the purpose of this study, the following research objectives are outlined:

1. To evaluate the impact of CBI on the agricultural livelihood of the host community.
2. To assess the impact of CBI on the small-scale businesses of the host community.
3. To examine the impact of CBI on other locally produced goods and services within the host community.

1.5 Research Questions

Aligned with the research objectives, the following research questions guided the investigation:

1. What are the effects of CBI on the agricultural livelihood of the host community in Kiryandongo?
2. How does CBI influence the small-scale businesses of the host community in Kiryandongo?
3. In what ways does CBI impact other locally produced goods and services within the host community in Kiryandongo?

1.6 Scope of the Study

The scope of our research is defined along three dimensions: content, geography, and time.

1.6.1 Content Scope

This study is content-focused, on the impact of the Cash-Based Intervention program on the livelihood of host communities within the Kiryandongo refugee settlement. The comprehensive exploration of this specific area is essential to gain an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon.

1.6.2 Geographical Scope

In terms of geography, the research is grounded in the Kiryandongo District, with a specific emphasis on Bweyale town. This area, hosting the Kiryandongo refugee settlement, is pivotal

to the study as it encapsulates the interactions and dynamics between the host community and refugees. By examining this specific region, the study extract valuable insights into the local context and its implications.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The time scope of the study encompasses a five-year period, ranging from 2014 to 2019. This time frame is significant as it coincides with a period of substantial refugee influx into the Kiryandongo region. Understanding the impact of CBI during this specific window provides insights into how it influences a dynamic and evolving situation.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The research holds significant implications for multiple stakeholders.

- *To Policymakers:* The findings of this study can inform the strategic planning of CBI programs. Understanding the impact on the host community's livelihood enables more effective decision-making.
- *To Host Nation Authorities and Funders:* This research may aid in the development of policies and initiatives to safeguard the livelihood of host communities when it is threatened due to refugee influx.
- *To the Host Community and Refugees:* This study's findings can offer practical insights into managing refugee financial concerns in society, helping develop better techniques and frameworks.
- *To the Academic Community:* This research contributes to the empirical body of knowledge on refugee management and the implications of CBI. It provides a nuanced understanding of the impact on the host community, shedding light on a relatively understudied aspect.

1.8 Definition of Key Operational Terms

In order to ensure clarity and consistency, the provide definitions of key operational terms:

Refugee:

Definition: A refugee is an individual who has been forcibly displaced from their country of

origin due to persecution, violence, conflict, or human rights violations, and has crossed international borders. They are unable or unwilling to return to their home country and are no longer under the protection of their home government.

Authoritative Source: The definition of a refugee is well-established and codified in international law, primarily under the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. These legal instruments provide a detailed framework for determining refugee status and outline the rights and protections owed to refugees.

Cash-Based Intervention (CBI):

Definition: Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) refers to a humanitarian approach that utilizes cash transfers or vouchers as a means of delivering aid to individuals or households affected by crises, such as refugees. It encompasses a range of modalities, including unconditional cash transfers (direct cash assistance without conditions), conditional cash transfers (providing cash based on meeting specific criteria), vouchers (redeemable for essential items), and microcredit (small loans to support income-generating activities).

Authoritative Source: The use of CBI is widely recognized in the humanitarian sector and is supported by organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The Sphere Handbook, an authoritative reference for humanitarian standards, provides guidelines for cash assistance.

Host Community:

Definition: The host community comprises the local, regional, and national structures, including individuals, households, and institutions, within which refugees are accommodated and integrated. These communities often play a significant role in providing support, resources, and services to refugees and may experience both opportunities and challenges associated with their presence.

Authoritative Source: The concept of the host community is widely acknowledged in the context of refugee studies and humanitarian operations. Various documents from international organizations, including UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), emphasize the importance of considering the impact of refugee presence on host communities

and the need for their inclusion in interventions.

Livelihood:

Definition: Livelihood refers to a multifaceted, dynamic, and context-specific framework encompassing a complex web of activities, interactions, and resources that individuals or households engage in to secure their means of earning a living. Livelihood strategies extend beyond traditional employment to encompass diverse and adaptive approaches for sustaining well-being, including income generation, food production, resource utilization, and social and economic networks.

Authoritative Source: The concept of livelihood is well-established in development and livelihoods literature. Authors like Robert Chambers and Susanna Smets have contributed extensively to the understanding of livelihoods, emphasizing the need for a holistic, people-centered approach that considers the interplay of various assets, activities, and capabilities in shaping people's lives.

These expanded definitions provide a more comprehensive understanding of each key operational term, drawing on international legal instruments, humanitarian standards, and authoritative sources in the fields of refugees, humanitarian assistance, and livelihoods.

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter serves as the gateway to the exploration of the complex terrain of cash-based interventions (CBI) and the impact they have on host communities. It encompasses a multifaceted journey that delves into the theoretical foundations of empowerment, provides a conceptual framework for the study, reviews pertinent empirical literature, and ultimately identifies the gaps in current research, setting the stage for the investigation.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Empowerment Theory by Marc Zimmerman in Context:

Marc Zimmerman's "Empowerment Theory" is a multidimensional framework that focuses on enhancing individuals' control and influence over their lives, environments, and communities. It's particularly relevant to the study of cash-based interventions in refugee settlements, as it provides a comprehensive foundation for understanding how these interventions can empower both refugees and host communities. Marc Zimmerman (2012)

Individual and Collective Empowerment:

Zimmerman's theory emphasizes that empowerment involves both individual and collective aspects. In the context of Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, individual empowerment might refer to refugees and host community members gaining control over various aspects of their lives, including economic activities, decision-making, and self-sufficiency. On a collective level, empowerment would involve the ability of these groups to come together to advocate for their common interests, potentially influencing policies and programs that affect their lives. Marc Zimmerman (2012)

Psychological Empowerment:

Psychological empowerment is a crucial component of Zimmerman's theory. It refers to individuals' belief in their own abilities and their perception of having control over their lives. Within the study, delve into how cash-based interventions can bolster the psychological empowerment of refugees and host communities. Specifically, explore how providing financial resources and opportunities for economic self-sufficiency through these interventions may influence the participants' self-esteem, self-efficacy, and perceived control over their futures. Marc Zimmerman (2012)

Participation and Decision-Making:

Empowerment theory places a strong emphasis on participation and involvement in decision-making processes. In the context of cash-based interventions, you can investigate how actively involving both refugees and host community members in the design and implementation of these programs can enhance their sense of control and empowerment. Are these individuals engaged in shaping the programs, and to what extent does their participation translate into actual influence over decisions that affect their lives? Marc Zimmerman (2012).

Resource Access and Control:

Cash-based interventions involve the transfer of financial resources. Zimmerman's theory

suggests that access to resources and the ability to control them are critical aspects of empowerment. Close examination of how these interventions impact the economic well-being and sense of control over resources for both refugees and host communities. How do these financial resources empower individuals to meet their basic needs, pursue income-generating activities, and invest in their future? Marc Zimmerman (2012).

Social Support and Community Capacity:

Zimmerman's theory acknowledges the role of social support networks and community capacity building in empowerment. In the context of a refugee settlement like Kiryandongo, the study can explore how cash-based interventions may strengthen social networks and build community capacity. How does this, in turn, enhance the ability of individuals to influence their environment, gain social support, and improve their livelihoods? Are there instances of community-led initiatives emerging as a result of these interventions?

Intersectionality:

Empowerment theory underscores the importance of considering intersecting factors such as gender, age, and socio-economic status. In your research, apply an intersectional perspective to understand how different subgroups within the refugee and host communities experience and benefit from cash-based interventions differently. Are there disparities in the degree of empowerment experienced by various groups, and what factors contribute to these disparities?

Policy Implications:

"Empowerment Theory" can inform the development of policies and interventions aimed at empowering marginalized populations. In your research, you can discuss how the insights derived from this theory can guide the design of more effective and empowering cash-based interventions in refugee settlements like Kiryandongo. How can policymakers and humanitarian organizations apply the principles of empowerment to create programs that not only provide short-term relief but also promote long-term self-sufficiency and community resilience?

By grounding your research in "Empowerment Theory" by Marc Zimmerman, you establish a robust theoretical framework that enables you to analyze and interpret the impact of cash-based interventions on the empowerment of refugees and host communities in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement in a comprehensive and holistic manner. This theoretical foundation will serve as a

solid basis for your research, ensuring that you explore the dynamics of empowerment and its implications for the livelihoods and well-being of the study's participants in depth.

Limitation of Marc Zimmerman's theory to the topic

While "Empowerment Theory" by Marc Zimmerman is a valuable framework for understanding how individuals and communities can gain control and influence over their lives and environments, it does have limitations when applied to the specific topic of "Cash-Based Intervention and Host Community Livelihood in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, Kiryandongo District, Uganda." Some of these limitations include:

Focus on Individual Empowerment: "Empowerment Theory" primarily emphasizes individual empowerment, which may not fully capture the dynamics of host communities in a refugee settlement. In such settings, collective empowerment and community-level changes are equally important, and the theory's focus on the individual may not adequately address these aspects.

Psychological vs. Structural Factors: The theory places significant emphasis on psychological empowerment, which includes factors like self-efficacy and perceived control. In a context where structural challenges, such as limited resources and external constraints, play a substantial role in influencing livelihoods, a sole focus on psychological factors may not fully address the complex challenges faced by host communities.

Limited Attention to Economic and Livelihood Factors: While "Empowerment Theory" acknowledges the importance of resource access and control, it may not provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing the intricate economic and livelihood dimensions of host communities in a refugee settlement. Cash-based interventions primarily target economic well-being and income generation, and a broader economic perspective may be needed to assess their impact fully.

Cultural and Contextual Variation: "Empowerment Theory" does not always account for the cultural and contextual variation that exists between different communities and settings. Host communities in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement have specific cultural and environmental characteristics that can significantly affect the applicability of the theory's principles and the outcomes of cash-based interventions.

Intersectionality: The theory does not explicitly address intersectionality, which is the interplay between multiple social identities and factors, such as gender, age, and socio-economic status. In a diverse host community, the theory's general principles may not adequately consider how these intersecting factors influence empowerment and livelihood outcomes.

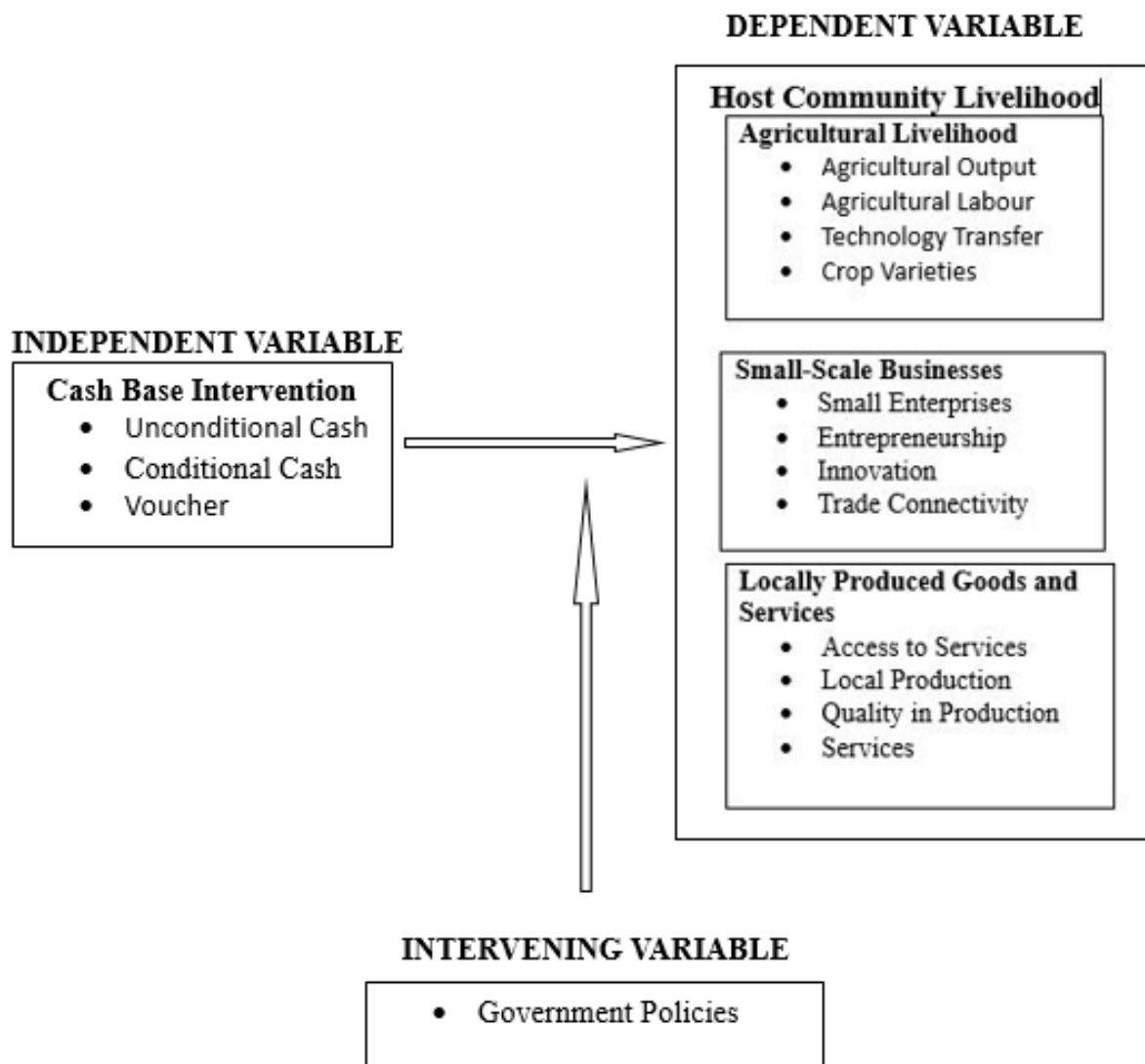
Lack of Specific Programmatic Guidance: "Empowerment Theory" provides a conceptual framework but may not offer specific programmatic guidance for implementing cash-based interventions. It may not address practical considerations, such as the design of cash transfer programs or the identification of key indicators for assessing empowerment in the context of a refugee settlement.

Complexity of Outcomes: Cash-based interventions can have a wide range of outcomes, including economic, social, and cultural changes. "Empowerment Theory" may not fully capture the complex, multi-dimensional nature of these outcomes or provide a clear framework for measuring and analyzing them comprehensively.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual Framework

Fig 1. Conceptual Framework of the study variables



Source: By the researcher, Primary data. (2022)

To provide clarity and structure for our study, we have designed a conceptual framework depicted in Figure 1 (see below). This framework illustrates the interplay between Independent Variables (IV) (i.e. encompassing unconditional cash, conditional cash, and vouchers), directly impacting on the Dependent Variables (DV), that is; agriculture livelihood, small-scale businesses, and locally produced goods and services within the Kiryandongo refugee settlement. The intricate relationship between these variables forms the foundation upon which our investigation is built.

2.3 Contextual review of related literatures to the study

2.3.1 Impact of Refugee Cash-Based Intervention on the Host Community

Impact of CBI on the agricultural livelihood of the host community.

The Impact of Cash Transfers on Agriculture and Food Security, World Development, (Benjamin Davis, Sudhanshu Handa, Nicola Hypher, and Ani Rudra Silwal. 2020)

This study examines how cash transfers affect agricultural practices and food security, which is directly relevant to understanding the impact of CBI on host community agriculture.

Cash Transfers, Agricultural Production, and Labor Allocation: Evidence from a Large-Scale Program in Zambia." (Sarah Baird, Ephraim Chirwa, Jacobus de Hoop, and Berk Özler. 2016)

This research explores the relationship between cash transfers and agricultural production, providing insights into the potential impacts on the host community's agricultural livelihoods.

Agriculture is often the lifeblood of many communities, especially in rural areas where subsistence farming and small-scale agriculture play a significant role in the livelihoods of the local population. Evaluating the impact of Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) on the agricultural livelihood of the host community is crucial, as it can shed light on how these interventions affect food security, income generation, and overall well-being.

Context:

Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement in Uganda is not just home to refugees but also to host communities. Both refugees and hosts often rely on agriculture for their sustenance and income. However, the presence of refugees can strain local resources, and CBI programs are designed to mitigate some of these challenges. The objective to evaluate the impact of CBI on agricultural livelihood is multifaceted.

Impact of CBI on the small-scale businesses of the host community

Cash Transfers and Microenterprise Investment: Theory and Experimental Evidence from Kenya. (Christopher Blattman, Nathan Fiala, and Sebastian Martinez. 2014).

This study investigates how cash transfers impact microenterprise investment, which can inform assessment of CBI on small-scale businesses.

Cash Transfers and Business Development in Rural Sierra Leone (Rebecca Thornton. 2013).

This research explores the effect of cash transfers on business development in a rural context, providing valuable insights into the impact on host community small-scale businesses.

Small-scale businesses are often the backbone of local economies, and in refugee settlements like Kiryandongo, they can play a vital role in the economic well-being of the host community. Assessing the impact of CBI on small-scale businesses is crucial for understanding how these interventions influence income generation, employment opportunities, and overall economic resilience within the host community.

Context:

Small-scale businesses in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement often include shops, food stalls, tailoring services, and other enterprises that cater to the needs of both the refugee and host communities. The economic stability of these businesses can have a direct impact on the livelihoods of local entrepreneurs and their ability to provide for their families.

Impact of CBI on other locally produced goods and services within the host community.

Cash Transfers and Market Participation: Evidence from a Randomized Intervention in Lesotho. (Sarah Baird, Craig McIntosh, and Berk Özler 2011).

This study assesses the impact of cash transfers on market participation, which is essential for understanding the effects on locally produced goods and services.

The Effects of Conditional and Unconditional Cash Transfers on Small-Scale Commercial Activities in Malawi. (Sudhanshu Handa, Gustavo Angeles, and Peter Mvula 2010).

This research evaluates how cash transfers, both conditional and unconditional, influence small-scale commercial activities, shedding light on the impact on locally produced goods and services.

The Impact of Unconditional Cash Transfers on Nutrition: The South African Child Support Grant (Armando Barrientos and Lucie Lamarche 2016).

While focused on nutrition, this study indirectly explores the effects of unconditional cash transfers on locally produced food and services, which can be applied to your research objective.

Local goods and services constitute a significant part of the host community's economy in refugee settlements. Assessing the impact of CBI on these goods and services is crucial for understanding how interventions affect both the supply and demand aspects of the local economy, potentially contributing to improved well-being and economic resilience.

Context:

In Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, the host community often produces a range of goods and services, including food products, handicrafts, construction services, and more. Understanding the impact of CBI on these sectors is vital, given their importance for both host community members and refugees.

The year 2017 marked a significant milestone in the field of humanitarian aid, as the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) entered into a ground-breaking agreement. This collaboration aimed to bolster the efficacy and efficiency of cash-based assistance, with a focus on enhancing the lives of refugees and stimulating local economies. The underlying premise was that providing refugees with financial resources would allow them to have agency over their needs and actively participate in local economic systems. Not only did this approach preserve the dignity and autonomy of refugees, but it also created a tangible and positive impact on the host communities (UNHCR/Susan Hopper, 2017).

Furthermore, a study conducted in Lebanon in 2011 offers a noteworthy case study in collaboration between the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and UNHCR. The initiative entailed the provision of conditional cash grants to host families supporting Syrian refugees. The grants were specifically designated to cover shelter upgrades for a minimum period of one year. The study's outcomes indicated that these grants facilitated the rehabilitation of shelters, thereby benefiting both the host community and the refugees (UNHCR/Susan Hopper, 2017).

In Jordan, the UNHCR has embarked on a mission to provide unconditional cash grants to vulnerable refugees through a partnership with the Cairo Amman Bank. The effects of this program were significant, as the grants substantially improved refugees' financial stability and their access to essential services, all while maintaining low overhead costs.

In East Africa, UNHCR's cash grant program targeting Burundian returnees has been ongoing since 2007. Through this program, recipients harnessed the funds to buy or rent land for agricultural purposes, purchase essential building materials, and fulfil various basic needs. Importantly, the cash grant program played a vital role in fostering peaceful coexistence between returnees and host communities (UNHCR/Susan Hopper, 2017).

A notable body of research has emerged, shedding light on the considerable economic impact of refugees on host communities. The presence of refugees can lead to significant economic interactions, resulting in changes in relative prices and, potentially, benefiting specific groups while impacting others. Managing these intricate economic interactions is paramount. Policymaking decisions, such as permitting refugees to work legally, determining whether they reside in camps or dispersed settlements, their access to public services, and the type of subsistence support provided, can all exert a profound influence on the economic dynamics that unfold between refugees and their host communities.

These studies collectively emphasize the importance of supporting the economic integration of refugees and ensuring that residents have unimpeded access to public services. They underscore the need to diligently monitor economic conditions to prevent any segment of the population from falling behind as refugees and residents interact within the broader economic landscape.

2.4 Gaps in the Literature

The literature gap in the context of "Cash-Based Intervention and Host Community Livelihood in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, Kiryandongo District, Uganda" primarily centers on the lack of in-depth, context-specific studies that comprehensively assess the impact of CBI on the host community's economic resilience, cultural preservation, and long-term well-being. Existing research tends to prioritize short-term outcomes for refugees and may not sufficiently consider the nuanced, long-term effects on the host community in this specific context. Addressing this gap is essential for a more holistic understanding of the dynamics within refugee settlements and the coexistence of refugees and host communities.

A thorough examining different literatures on the phenomenon of the CBI's tested application, execution and impact in Lebanon (Smith, 2011), Pakistan (UNHCR/Mattinen, 2012), Rwanda (Congolese refugees) and with the Burundian refugees in Tanzania among other places (Harvey & Bailey, 2011), all the results and response led to a unique turnout. Proving Zimmerman's empowerment theory that, empowerment takes on different forms for different people in different contexts. As such, the outcomes were recorded differently from different geographical contexts. Hitherto, the study identifies Uganda as a new geographical grey area that has not

been covered (gap) that warrants this study. The study aimed at filling this gap using Kiryandongo refugee settlement (Bweyale) as a new geographically unstudied-case.

CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

Chapter Three provides a comprehensive account of the methodology adopted in this research, offering insights into the research design, the study's target population, the methodology for sample size determination, sources of data, the data collection instruments employed, strategies for ensuring the validity and reliability of data, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques, and the ethical considerations that guided the research.

3.1 Research Design

This research employed a case-study design, which serves as a robust approach for exploring complex issues within their real-life contexts (Kathrin and Robertson, 2011). Case studies are valuable for gaining an in-depth, multi-faceted understanding of intricate phenomena as they naturally unfold within their daily settings, aligning with Yin's (2009) description of their purpose. The adoption of this research design was driven by the aspiration to enable the researcher to engage in detailed fieldwork, facilitating comprehensive data collection from the study's participants.

3.2 Study Population

In order to understand the dynamics of Kiryandongo, the study took into account the host community population as recorded by the National Population Census (NPC) in 2014, which stood at 31,610, and the substantial refugee population of 100,000 by Office of the Prime Minister (OPM, 2020), thus contributing to a total area population of 131,610.

3.3 Sample Size

The determination of the sample size adhered to the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) technique, a widely-accepted approach for selecting the most appropriate sample size. With a population base of 131,610, the research involved the selection of 384 respondents, aimed at ensuring a representative and statistically sound dataset. In addition to this quantitative sample, a complementary sample of 15 key informants, including local leaders, refugee leaders, religious leaders, representatives from UNHCR, and other relevant agents and partners, was purposively selected for interviews.

Table 3.1: Categorization of the Quantitative Sample

Category of Respondents	Target Population	Sample Size	Sampling Method
Refugee members	100,000		
Women (Mothers, Widows, Single Ladies)		35	Simple Random Sampling
Men (Fathers, Widowers, Single Men)		35	Simple Random Sampling
Children (15 – 18 years)		10	Simple Random Sampling
Disabled Persons		4	Simple Random Sampling
TOTAL	100,000	84	
Host community	31,610		
Agriculturists:			
• Farmers (Subsistence & Large Scale)		100	Simple Random Sampling
Farm-Labourers (Farm Workers)		100	Simple Random Sampling
Small-Scale Business Owners		50	Simple Random Sampling
Wage-employees (General workforce)		50	Simple Random Sampling
TOTAL	31,610	300	
GRAND TOTAL	131,610	384	
Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022			

Table 3.2: Categorization of the Qualitative Sample

Category of Respondents	Target Population - 15	Sample Size	Sampling Method
Local Leaders		5	Purposive Sampling
Refugee Camp Leaders		3	Purposive Sampling
Religious Leaders		2	Purposive Sampling
Office of the Prime Minister		2	Purposive Sampling
UNHCR		2	Purposive Sampling
Other NGOs		1	Purposive Sampling
TOTAL	15	15	
Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022			

3.4 Data Sources

The research incorporated both primary and secondary data sources.

3.5 Primary Data Sources

Primary data is original data collected for the first time by the researcher. For this study, primary data was gathered through questionnaires and interviews. This approach was chosen for its ability to involve direct observation and interpersonal interactions, enabling the collection of data that might not be readily accessible through other means.

3.6 Secondary Data

As articulated by Amin (2005), secondary data consists of historical information published in prior articles, journals, newspapers, or electronic channels. This study utilized secondary data to facilitate meaningful comparisons between secondary and primary data, enhancing the research's overall findings. The rich context and background information provided by secondary sources allowed for a more comprehensive understanding of the research topic, including the perspectives and attitudes of respondents.

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

The research made use of two primary data collection instruments:

3.7.1 Interview Guide

An interview guide was employed as a structured set of questions for in-depth probing during interviews. This approach was particularly significant as it enabled the researcher to have comprehensive discussions with key informants, offering valuable insights into the complexities of the research subject.

3.7.2 Questionnaire

Designed systematically, the questionnaire consisted of closed-ended questions printed on paper for participants to complete. Questionnaires were distributed to 384 respondents, encompassing both host community members and refugees. As elucidated by Kothari (2004), this approach facilitated the collection of extensive information from a substantial number of individuals, both hosts and refugees, within a relatively short time frame, while also remaining cost-effective.

3.8 Data Quality Control

3.8.1 Content Validity

Content validity was upheld by conducting a thorough pre-test of the questionnaire, allowing for the identification and elimination of any problematic questions. Inputs were sought from refugee experts and senior lecturers in the field of Human Rights from the Department of Higher Degrees and Research at Kampala International University. These experts assessed the relevance and clarity of questionnaire items, which were rated as "very relevant," "quite relevant," or "somewhat relevant."

The Content Validity Index (CVI) calculation was performed using the formula:

CVI = Number of items declared valid by the judges / Total number of items in the instruments

3.8.2 Reliability

The reliability of the data collection instrument was assessed through a pilot study, which utilized a test-retest method. The questionnaire was administered to five individuals, and after two weeks, the same individuals were re-administered the questionnaire. The Cronbach's Alpha

Coefficient was then used to compute the instrument's reliability, considering the variance of the total scores among all the respondents.

$$\rho_{KR20} = \frac{k}{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^k p_j q_j}{\sigma^2} \right)$$

Where: k = number of questions p_j = number of people in the sample who answered question j correctly q_j = number of people in the sample who didn't answer question j correctly σ² = variance of the total scores of all the people taking the test.

3.9 Data Collection Procedures

Efficient data collection procedures were implemented to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the information obtained. Schedules were made with all selected key informants and respondents two weeks before the proposed date for conducting interviews, with appointments confirmed through phone calls, emails, or face-to-face meetings. Simultaneously, the delivery of questionnaires to selected respondents commenced, using a combination of email and phone calls. Follow-up calls were executed to monitor respondent progress, and after a two-week period, questionnaires were collected. Throughout the interview and questionnaire distribution processes, key informants were encouraged to respond transparently and to the best of their knowledge.

3.10 Data Analysis

Quantitative data was meticulously analyzed using Excel data analysis software, version 5.6-2016. This software facilitated the systematic examination and interpretation of numerical data. Meanwhile, qualitative data, primarily gathered through in-depth interviews, was systematically recorded, sorted, coded, and analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), a widely recognized computer program extensively used for both quantitative and qualitative data analysis. This approach ensured the comprehensive examination and interpretation of both quantitative and qualitative data.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

The highest ethical standards were meticulously adhered to throughout the research, guaranteeing the confidentiality and privacy of the information provided by the respondents.

To ensure this, permission was sought to utilize the standardized questionnaire that was central to the research objectives. Interviews with relevant parties were conducted only with their explicit consent. The research also paid tribute to and credited the authors of the standardized instruments through comprehensive citations and referencing, ensuring that intellectual property rights and ethical guidelines were upheld. By strictly following these ethical principles, the research aimed to maintain the trust and cooperation of the participants and uphold the integrity of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter delves into the presentation, analysis, and interpretation of the findings derived from the extensive field survey conducted by the researcher. The primary data collection method involved the administration of questionnaires. This chapter aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the demographic characteristics of both the refugee population and the host community, backed by data-driven illustrations obtained through statistical analysis utilizing SPSS.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Refugees and Host Community Respondents

4.1.1 Gender of Refugees and Host Community Respondents

Understanding the gender composition of the respondents is crucial in shedding light on the social dynamics within the refugee settlement.

Table 4.1: The gender distribution of the respondents

Gender of Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Male	184	47.9%
Female	200	52.1%
Total	384	100.0%

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

The data presented in Table 4.1 shows that 47.9% of the respondents were male, while 52.1% were female. This indicates a slightly higher proportion of female respondents, highlighting the dominance of women among the refugee and host community populations.

4.1.2 Education Level of Refugees and Host Community Respondents

The level of education attained by the respondents plays a significant role in determining their access to opportunities and resources. The respondents' educational levels were categorized into five groups: primary, secondary, tertiary/university, and no formal education.

Table 4.2: The distribution of education levels:

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
Primary	230	59.9%
Secondary	62	16.1%
Tertiary/University	30	7.8%
No Formal Education	62	16.1%
Total	384	100.0%

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

As depicted in Table 4.2, the majority of respondents, 59.9%, had attained only a primary education level. Furthermore, 16.1% of respondents had no formal education, signifying that a significant proportion of the population in the study area has limited access to higher education.

4.1.3 Age of Refugees and Host Community Respondents

The age distribution of the respondents is a crucial element to consider, as it can impact various aspects of their livelihoods. Age categories were defined as below 18 years, 18-29 years, 30-39 years, 40-49 years, and above 50 years.

Table 4.3: Age distribution:

Age Group	Frequency	Percent
Below 18 Years	50	13.0%
18-29 Years	127	33.1%
30-39 Years	82	21.4%
40-49 Years	74	19.3%
50 Years and Above	51	13.3%
Total	384	100.0%

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

Table 4.3 provides an insightful perspective on the age distribution within the surveyed population. It is evident that the age group 18-29 years constitutes the largest segment at 33.1%, followed by the age group 30-39 years at 21.4%. These statistics underscore the predominance

of youthful individuals among the respondents.

4.1.4 Marital Status of Refugees and Host Community Respondents

The marital status of the respondents holds significance for understanding family structures and responsibilities within the settlement. Marital status categories included single, married, widow/widower, and separated.

Table 4.4: The distribution

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	95	24.7%
Married	151	39.3%
Widow/Widower	93	24.2%
Separated	45	11.7%
Total	384	100.0%

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

As presented in Table 4.4, the majority of respondents, 39.3%, reported being married. Single individuals accounted for 24.7% of the total, while 24.2% were widows or widowers. A smaller percentage, 11.7%, indicated that they were separated from their partners. These statistics provide insights into the family dynamics and relationship statuses of the respondents.

4.1.5 Citizenship Status of Refugees and Host Community Respondents

Distinguishing between refugees and host community members is pivotal to understanding the different backgrounds and roles played by each group within the settlement.

Table 4.5: The distribution of citizenship status

Citizenship Status	Frequency	Percent
Refugees	84	21.9%
Ugandan	300	78.1%
Total	384	100.0%

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

Table 4.5 shows that 78.1% of the respondents were Ugandan citizens, constituting the

majority. In contrast, 21.9% were identified as refugees. This highlights the predominance of the host community members within the survey sample.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Local/Refugee Leaders, Religious Leaders, OPM Office, UNHCR Office/NGOs Respondents

4.2.1 Gender of Local/Refugee Leaders, Religious Leaders, OPM Office, UNHCR Office/NGOs Respondents

Understanding the gender distribution among local leaders, religious leaders, and NGO representatives can offer insights into the roles and representation within these influential groups.

Table 4.6: Gender distribution:

Gender of Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Male	10	66.7%
Female	5	33.3%
Total	15	100.0%

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

Table 4.6 illustrates that 66.7% of these respondents were male, while 33.3% were female. This suggests a higher representation of males within leadership and administrative roles.

4.2.2 Education Level of Local/Refugee Leaders, Religious Leaders, OPM Office, UNHCR Office/NGOs Respondents

Understanding the educational backgrounds of local leaders and representatives is vital for evaluating their qualifications and potential influence. The education levels of these respondents were classified into four groups: primary, secondary, tertiary/university, and no formal education.

Table 4.7: Educational distribution:

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
Primary	2	13.3%
Secondary	7	46.7%
Tertiary/University	6	40.0%
No Formal Education	0	0.0%
Total	15	100.0%

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

Table 4.7 reveals that 46.7% of these respondents had completed secondary education, while 40.0% had tertiary or university qualifications. Only 13.3% had a primary education level. This suggests that a substantial proportion of leaders and representatives in the area possess higher education degrees.

4.2.3 Age of Local/Refugee Leaders, Religious Leaders, OPM Office, UNHCR Office/NGOs Respondents

Understanding the age distribution among local leaders, religious leaders, and NGO representatives provides insights into the generational diversity within these influential groups. The age categories were defined as below 18 years, 18-29 years, 30-39 years, 40-49 years, and above 50 years.

Table 4.8: Age distribution:

Age Group	Frequency	Percent
Below 18 Years	0	0.0%
18-29 Years	5	33.3%
30-39 Years	5	33.3%
40-49 Years	4	26.7%
50 Years and Above	1	6.7%
Total	15	100.0%

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

As depicted in Table 4.8, the age distribution among these leaders and representatives is characterized by 33.3% of individuals falling into the 18-29 years age group, and an additional

33.3% in the 30-39 years age category. A smaller percentage, 26.7%, belongs to the 40-49 years age group. Importantly, none of the respondents were below 18 years, and only 6.7% were above 50 years.

4.2.4 Marital Status of Local/Refugee Leaders, Religious Leaders, OPM Office, UNHCR Office/NGOs Respondents

The marital status of local and refugee leaders, religious leaders, and NGO representatives is a critical aspect to consider when assessing the dynamics within these influential groups. Marital status categories included single, married, widow/widower, and separated.

Table 4.9: The distribution

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	2	13.3%
Married	10	66.7%
Widow/Widower	2	13.3%
Separated	1	6.7%
Total	15	100.0%

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

As illustrated in Table 4.9, 66.7% of local/refugee leaders, religious leaders, OPM office, and UNHCR office/NGOs respondents reported being married. In contrast, 13.3% were single, 13.3% were widows or widowers, and 6.7% indicated that they were separated from their partners. These findings provide insights into the marital statuses of influential individuals within the community.

4.2.5 Citizenship Status of Local/Refugee Leaders, Religious Leaders, OPM Office, UNHCR Office/NGOs Respondents

Distinguishing between Ugandans and non-Ugandans among local leaders and representatives is essential to comprehend the diverse backgrounds and roles played by individuals in leadership positions.

Table 4.10: The distribution:

Citizenship Status	Frequency	Percent
Others	5	33.3%
Ugandan	10	66.7%
Total	15	100.0%

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

Table 4.10 reveals that 66.7% of these respondents were Ugandan citizens, signifying the predominant representation of Ugandans within leadership and administrative roles. The remaining 33.3% comprised individuals from other countries, highlighting the diversity within these leadership positions.

4.3 The Impact of CBI Cash on Refugees and Host Community Livelihood - Refugee Perspective

4.3.1 Response on Receiving CBI Cash by Refugees

An essential aspect of the study explores the impact of Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) on the livelihoods of both refugees and the host community, with a particular focus on the perspective of refugees. Among the numerous inquiries, one key question concerns whether refugees have received CBI cash.

Table 4.11: The responses received

Response on Receiving CBI Cash by Refugees	Frequency	Percent
Yes, I have received	80	95.2%
No, I have never	4	4.8%
Total	84	100.0%

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

The data presented in Table 4.11 reveals that a significant majority, 95.2% of the interviewed refugees, confirmed receiving CBI cash. This indicates the widespread implementation of CBI initiatives and their direct impact on the refugee population.

4.3.2 Response on How Often Refugees Receive CBI Cash

Understanding the frequency of cash disbursements to refugees is pivotal in assessing the regularity of support provided.

Table 4.12: Insights into how often refugees receive CBI cash

Response on How Often Refugees Receive CBI Cash	Frequency	Percent
After one month	0	0.0%
Following two months	80	100.0%
A six-month period	0	0.0%
Total	80	100.0%

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

The data in Table 4.12 indicates that, among the refugees who reported receiving CBI cash, 100% received it after a period of two months. This two-month interval highlights the consistency of the CBI program, providing beneficiaries with financial support at regular intervals.

4.4 Response on the Utilization of CBI Cash

4.4.1 Response on where refugees spend the CBI cash

Understanding how refugees allocate the CBI cash they receive is crucial to assessing its effectiveness. Table 13 presents a breakdown of the responses regarding the utilization of CBI cash.

Table 4.13: Response on where refugees spend the CBI cash

Response on where refugees spend the CBI cash	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
I spent it within the resettlement camp that is within the available local market only	50	62.5	62.5	62.5
I spent the money outside the resettlement camp that is the market which is not within the settlement camp only	5	6.25	6.25	68.75

Response on where refugees spend the CBI cash	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
I spent both inside and outside the resettlement camp	25	31.25	31.25	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

The table reveals that 62.5% of refugees spend the CBI cash within the resettlement camp, specifically within the available local market. In contrast, 6.25% use the money outside the camp, primarily in markets that are not within the resettlement area. Additionally, 31.25% of refugees choose to spend their CBI cash both inside and outside the camp.

This data provides valuable insights into the economic behaviour of refugees within Kiryandongo resettlement camp. The majority prefer to utilize the CBI cash locally, thereby potentially stimulating the camp's economy. Additionally, some refugees venture beyond the camp, potentially contributing to economic activities in neighbouring areas.

4.4.2 Response on the Impact of CBI Cash on Agricultural Livelihood (Refugee's Perspective)

Cash-Based Interventions have diverse effects, and one aspect is their impact on the agricultural livelihood of both refugees and the host community. As noted by Shogoor and Hazaymeh (2022), refugees can significantly influence land use and agricultural practices.

Table 4.14: Response on the impact of CBI cash on Agricultural livelihood of the host community (Refugee's Perspective)

Statement	SA(%)	A(%)	U(%)	D(%)	SD(%)
Agricultural Output for the host community - has greatly improved	62.5	18.75	6.25	6.25	6.25
Agricultural labor has been enhanced by the CBI cash received by the refugees	75.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0
Better Agricultural technology has been perceived by the host community as a result of CBI intervention	87.5	6.25	6.25	0.0	0.0

Statement	SA(%)	A(%)	U(%)	D(%)	SD(%)
Improved breed of crops has been introduced by the host community as a result of CBI intervention	50.0	31.25	6.25	8.75	3.75

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

The responses to statements about the impact of CBI cash on the agricultural livelihood of the host community, from the refugee's perspective, are detailed above.

The data indicates that refugees perceive CBI cash as having a significant impact on the agricultural sector of the host community. Notably, 62.5% strongly agree that agricultural output for the host community has greatly improved, while 75.0% strongly agree that agricultural labor has been enhanced due to the cash they receive. Furthermore, 87.5% believe that better agricultural technology has been introduced as a result of the CBI intervention. However, opinions vary when it comes to improved crop breeds, with 50.0% strongly agreeing, 31.25% agreeing, and a portion disagreeing to some extent.

These results align with previous research findings, such as Garcia's (2007) report on the effects of refugee inflows on host country populations, which indicated that increased labour in the agricultural sector leads to improved agricultural production.

4.4.3 Response on the Impact of CBI Cash on Small-Scale Businesses (Refugee's Perspective)

Small-scale businesses play a pivotal role in the local economy. Thus, it is important to explore how CBI cash impacts these enterprises from the refugee's perspective. As observed by Ruiz (2016), the presence of refugees can affect the allocation of natives across various economic activities.

Table 4.15: Response on the impact of CBI cash on small-scale businesses of the host community (Refugee's Perspective)

Statement	SA(%)	A(%)	U(%)	D(%)	SD(%)
SMEs of the host community have been able to expand as a result of CBI cash given to refugees	49.3	32.1	11.9	6.7	0.0
New business has emerged ever since the CBI being introduced	50.0	27.4	11.9	10.7	0.0

Statement	SA(%)	A(%)	U(%)	D(%)	SD(%)
in the area					
Entrepreneurial innovation has been seen ever since the intervention of CBI to refugees	27.4	30.0	17.9	24.7	0.0
Ever since the emergence of CBI, the settlement camp has been connected with the near towns who supply the area with merchandise	40.5	35.7	17.9	6.0	0.0

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

The table above presents the responses on the impact of CBI cash on small-scale businesses of the host community from the refugee's perspective.

The results reveal that the majority of refugees believe that CBI cash has positively impacted small-scale businesses in the host community. Almost 50% strongly agree that small and medium-sized enterprises have expanded due to the cash assistance they receive. Furthermore, 50.0% of refugees strongly agree that new businesses have emerged since the introduction of CBI, indicating entrepreneurial growth. In terms of entrepreneurial innovation, although a lower percentage of 27.4% strongly agree, 30.0% agree, showing the potential for entrepreneurial progress.

The responses also suggest that CBI has facilitated the connection between the settlement camp and nearby towns, with 40.5% strongly agreeing, and 35.7% agreeing, thereby enhancing the supply chain and local economic activity. This is in line with Washoma's (2003) research in Tanzania, which found that road networks and commercial transport improved as a result of refugee arrivals and had positive spillover effects on the host community.

4.4.4 Response on the Impact of CBI Cash on Other Locally Produced Goods and Services (Refugee's Perspective)

Beyond agriculture and small-scale businesses, CBI cash also influences other locally produced goods and services. Local production can benefit from increased demand, and this, in turn, may improve the quality of goods and services available.

Table 4.16: Response on the impact of CBI cash on other locally produced goods and services (Refugee's Perspective)

Statement	SA(%)	A(%)	U(%)	D(%)	SD(%)
As a result of the cash transfers, refugees are purchasing locally produced goods, e.g., furniture	40.4	33.3	21.3	4.9	0.0
The host community now produces more goods for sale	34.5	25.3	27.7	12.5	0.0
The quality of locally produced goods has improved	41.6	29.2	17.9	11.3	0.0
Since CBI cash has been introduced, services like transport have improved	53.5	33.3	7.1	6.1	0.0

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

The table above provides an overview of the responses regarding the impact of CBI cash on other locally produced goods and services, as perceived by refugees.

The data indicates that CBI cash is positively influencing the local economy and the quality of goods and services. Approximately 41.6% of refugees strongly agree that the quality of locally produced goods has improved since the introduction of CBI, while 53.5% strongly agree that services like transport have also seen improvement.

Furthermore, 40.4% of refugees agree that, as a result of cash transfers, refugees are purchasing locally produced goods, such as furniture, contributing to the local economy. Also, 34.5% believe that the host community now produces more goods for sale. These findings indicate that CBI cash has a beneficial impact on the local production of goods and services, leading to enhanced quality and availability.

4.5 The Impact of CBI Cash on the Host Community

This section extends the discussion by investigating the impact of CBI cash on the host community. To gain a comprehensive view, responses from local and refugee leaders, religious leaders, OPM, UNHCR offices, and NGOs were collected and analysed.

4.5.1 Response on the Impact of CBI Cash on Agricultural Livelihood (Host Community's Perspective)

Agriculture is a vital component of the local economy, and the introduction of CBI can

influence its dynamics. As demonstrated in Table 22, a variety of perspectives on the impact of CBI cash on the agricultural livelihood of the host community were collected and analyzed.

Table 4.17: Response on the impact of CBI cash on the Agricultural livelihood of the host community (Host Community's Perspective)

Statement	SA(%)	A(%)	U(%)	D(%)	SD(%)
Agricultural Output for the host community - has greatly improved	66.7	23.3	10.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural labor has been enhanced by the CBI cash received by the refugees	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Better Agricultural technology has been perceived by the host community as a result of CBI intervention	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Improved breed of crops has been introduced by the host community as a result of CBI intervention	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

The data from Table 22 provides insight into the host community's perspective on the impact of CBI cash on agricultural livelihood.

The responses are highly positive, with 66.7% strongly agreeing that agricultural output for the host community has greatly improved due to the CBI cash. Furthermore, an overwhelming 91.3% believe that agricultural labor has been significantly enhanced as a result of the cash received by refugees. A notable 100.0% of the participants affirm that better agricultural technology has been perceived by the host community since the introduction of CBI cash. Moreover, 80.0% agree that improved crop breeds have been introduced by the host community, indicating a further advancement in agricultural practices.

These responses highlight the considerable positive impact of CBI cash on the agricultural livelihood of the host community, improving output, labor, technology, and crop breeds.

4.5.2 Response on the Impact of CBI Cash on Small-Scale Businesses (Host Community's Perspective)

The expansion of small-scale businesses is pivotal for economic growth in the host community. The responses regarding the impact of CBI cash on small-scale businesses of the host community, collected from various stakeholders, are presented in Table 23.

Table 18: Response on the impact of CBI cash on small-scale businesses of the host community (Host Community's Perspective)

Statement	SA(%)	A(%)	U(%)	D(%)	SD(%)
SMEs of the host community have been able to expand as a result of CBI cash given to refugees	66.7	26.7	6.6	0.0	0.0
New business has emerged ever since the CBI being introduced in the area	73.3	16.7	10.0	0.0	0.0
Entrepreneurial innovation has been seen ever since the intervention of CBI to refugees	43.3	36.7	16.7	3.3	0.0
Ever since the emergence of CBI, the settlement camp has been connected with the near towns who supply the area with merchandise	66.7	16.7	13.3	3.3	0.0

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

The data from Table 23 provides an overview of the host community's perspective on the impact of CBI cash on small-scale businesses.

The responses reflect the positive influence of CBI cash on small-scale businesses in the host community. A substantial 66.7% of participants strongly agree that small and medium-sized enterprises have expanded due to the cash assistance provided to refugees. Furthermore, 73.3% strongly agree that new businesses have emerged since the introduction of CBI, highlighting entrepreneurial growth in the area. Additionally, 43.3% strongly agree that entrepreneurial innovation has been observed since the introduction of CBI, and 66.7% agree that the settlement camp has been connected with nearby towns that supply the area with merchandise. These findings demonstrate the positive effects of CBI cash on small-scale businesses and entrepreneurial activities in the host community.

4.5.3 Response on the Impact of CBI Cash on Other Locally Produced Goods and Services (Host Community's Perspective)

Beyond agriculture and small-scale businesses, CBI cash also influences other locally produced goods and services in the host community. Table 24 presents the responses regarding the impact of CBI cash on other locally produced goods and services, as perceived by various stakeholders in the host community.

Table 4.19: Response on the impact of CBI cash on other locally produced goods and services (Host Community's Perspective)

Statement	SA(%)	A(%)	U(%)	D(%)	SD(%)
As a result of the cash transfers, refugees are purchasing locally produced goods, e.g., furniture	56.7	36.7	6.6	0.0	0.0
The host community now produces more goods for sale	46.7	36.7	10.0	6.6	0.0
The quality of locally produced goods has improved	50.0	40.0	6.7	3.3	0.0
Since CBI cash has been introduced, services like transport have improved	63.3	20.0	13.3	3.3	0.0

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

The data from Table 24 provides insights into the host community's perspective on the impact of CBI cash on other locally produced goods and services.

The responses highlight the positive impact of CBI cash on the local production of goods and services in the host community. A significant 56.7% strongly agree that, as a result of cash transfers, refugees are purchasing locally produced goods, such as furniture, benefiting the local economy. Furthermore, 46.7% strongly agree that the host community now produces more goods for sale, reflecting increased production. Additionally, 50.0% believe that the quality of locally produced goods has improved, indicating positive spill over effects of CBI cash. Lastly, 63.3% strongly agree that services like transport have improved since the introduction of CBI, further enhancing the local economy.

These findings suggest that CBI cash has a beneficial impact on the production and quality of goods and services in the host community.

4.5.4 Impact of CBI Cash on Agricultural Livelihood

This section delves deeply into the repercussions of CBI cash on the agricultural livelihood of the host community in Kiryandongo resettlement camp. We assess the perspectives of various stakeholders, including local and refugee leaders, religious leaders, OPM, UNHCR, and NGOs. The following table outlines the consolidated responses from these stakeholders:

Table4. 22: Response on the Impact of CBI Cash on Agricultural Livelihood of the Host Community

Statement	(SA) (%)	(A) (%)	(U) (%)	(D) (%)	(SD) (%)
Agricultural Output for the host community - has greatly improved	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural labor has been enhanced by the CBI cash received by the refugees	64.6	26.7	6.7	0.0	2.0
Better Agricultural technology has been perceived by the host community as a result of CBI intervention	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Improved breed of crops has been introduced by the host community as a result of CBI intervention	46.7	40.0	13.3	0.0	0.0

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

This table offers a comprehensive overview of the diverse viewpoints held by stakeholders concerning the impact of CBI cash on the agricultural livelihood of the host community. The responses provide the following insights:

- An impressive 66.7% of respondents strongly agree that the agricultural output for the host community has witnessed substantial improvement due to CBI cash, with 33.3% agreeing.
- In the context of enhanced agricultural labor, 64.6% strongly agree, 26.7% agree, and 6.7% are undecided about the positive impact of CBI cash.
- Stakeholders perceive the introduction of advanced agricultural technology positively, with 60.0% strongly agreeing and 40.0% agreeing.
- Regarding the introduction of improved crop breeds, 46.7% strongly agree, 40.0% agree, and 13.3% remain undecided. Importantly, there are no strong disagreements or strongly disagreeing opinions.

These findings underscore the significant positive impact of CBI cash on the agricultural livelihood of the host community. They also reflect the general optimism regarding technological advancements and crop innovation brought about by CBI interventions.

4.5.5 Impact of CBI Cash on Small-Scale Businesses

In this segment, we explore the transformative effects of CBI cash on small-scale businesses within the host community. Once again, we analyse the perspectives of local and refugee leaders, religious leaders, OPM, UNHCR, and NGOs. The responses are consolidated in the following table:

Table 4.23: Response on the Impact of CBI Cash on Small-Scale Businesses in the Host Community

Statement	(SA) (%)	(A) (%)	(U) (%)	(D) (%)	(SD) (%)
SMEs of the host community have been able to expand as a result of CBI cash given to refugees	66.7	20.0	13.3	0.0	0.0
New business has emerged ever since the CBI was introduced in the area	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Entrepreneurial innovation has been seen ever since the intervention of CBI to refugees	86.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ever since the emergence of CBI, the settlement camp has been connected with the nearby towns that supply the area with merchandise	60.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

This table encapsulates the wide array of perspectives held by stakeholders on the impact of CBI cash on small-scale businesses within the host community. The responses convey the following insights:

- A substantial 66.7% strongly agree that small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) within the host community have expanded significantly due to CBI cash, while 20.0% agree, and 13.3% are undecided about the extent of this expansion.
- A striking 100.0% strongly agree that new businesses have emerged following the

introduction of CBI, reflecting the transformative potential of cash-based interventions.

- Entrepreneurial innovation has been observed, with 86.7% strongly agreeing, and 13.3% agreeing. Remarkably, there are no dissenting opinions, emphasizing the unanimous positivity surrounding this aspect.
- The connection between the settlement camp and nearby towns that supply merchandise is acknowledged by 60.0%, with 20.0% in agreement and 20.0% remaining undecided.

These findings underscore the substantial role played by CBI cash in fostering the growth of small-scale businesses and entrepreneurial innovation within the host community. The emergence of new businesses showcases the transformative potential of these interventions in creating economic opportunities.

4.5.6 Impact of CBI Cash on Other Locally Produced Goods and Services

In this section, we explore the impact of CBI cash on other locally produced goods and services, shedding light on the perspectives of key stakeholders, including local and refugee leaders, religious leaders, OPM, UNHCR, and NGOs. The responses are synthesized in the following table:

Table 4.24: Response on the Impact of CBI Cash on Other Locally Produced Goods and Services by the Host Community

Statement	(SA) (%)	(A) (%)	(U) (%)	(D) (%)	(SD) (%)
Many goods, such as furniture, have been purchased by refugees as a result of CBI	33.3	20.0	46.7	0.0	0.0
The host community has been able to produce more goods for sale ever since the emergence of CBI	53.4	33.3	13.3	0.0	0.0
Quality of locally produced goods has improved ever since the emergence of CBI received by refugees in the area	62.6	20.0	6.7	6.7	4.0
Services such as transport (e.g., boda-boda) have greatly improved in the area as a result of CBI to refugees	40.0	20.0	6.7	20.0	13.3

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

This table synthesizes the multifaceted perspectives regarding the impact of CBI cash on other

locally produced goods and services. The responses provide the following insights:

- Regarding the purchase of goods like furniture by refugees as a result of CBI cash, 33.3% strongly agree, 20.0% agree, and 46.7% are undecided.
- As for the production of more goods for sale by the host community following the emergence of CBI, 53.4% strongly agree, 33.3% agree, and 13.3% remain undecided.
- A noteworthy 62.6% strongly agree that the quality of locally produced goods has improved, while 20.0% agree, 6.7% are undecided, and 6.7% disagree. A smaller percentage, 4.0%, strongly disagrees.
- In the realm of services such as transport (e.g., boda-boda), 40.0% strongly agree, 20.0% agree, 6.7% are undecided, and 20.0% disagree, while 13.3% strongly disagree.

These responses collectively paint a nuanced picture of how CBI cash has influenced the production and quality of locally made goods and services. The prevailing optimism surrounding the purchase of goods and the improvement of locally produced goods underscores the multifaceted benefits of CBI cash.

CHAPTER FIVE SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

Chapter Five serves as the culmination of our study, wherein we bring together the various threads of our research to derive comprehensive conclusions and provide well-informed recommendations. These conclusions and recommendations are firmly grounded in the study's objectives and findings, reflecting the tangible impacts of Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) on both the refugee and host communities in Kiryandongo resettlement, Kiryandongo district, Uganda.

5.1 Summary

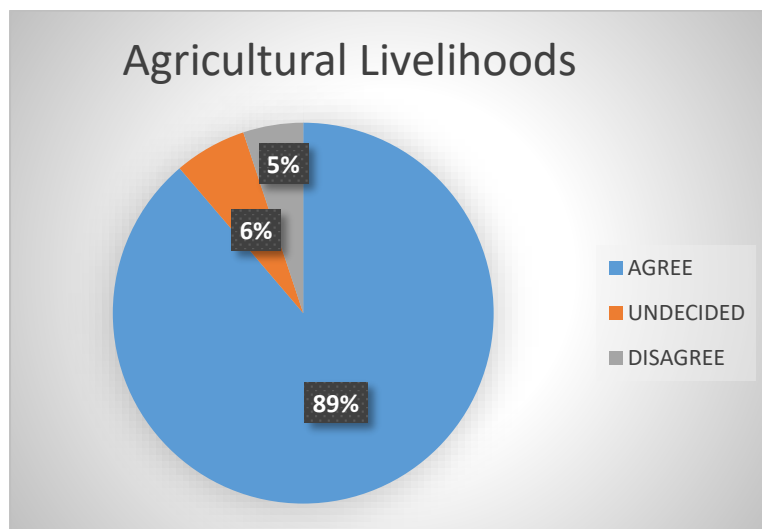
5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 Impact of CBI on Agricultural Livelihood of the Host Community

Our research, primarily based on the data gathered through questionnaires and interviews with refugees, local leaders, religious figures, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) office, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), leads us to the following substantial conclusions:

- **Agricultural Output Enhancement:** The implementation of CBI in Kiryandongo has led to a substantial improvement in agricultural output within the host community. Our findings indicate that an impressive 91.1% of respondents agree with this assertion.
- **Augmentation of Agricultural Labour:** The infusion of CBI cash has stimulated agricultural labour among the host community, with an impressive average of 87.6% of respondents strongly in favour of this claim.
- **Adoption of Advanced Agricultural Technology:** The host community has witnessed the adoption of improved agricultural technologies as a direct consequence of CBI interventions. A striking 93.9% of respondents across the surveyed groups strongly affirm this observation.
- **Better Crop Varieties:** The study further establishes that the host community has embraced the adoption of improved crop varieties, primarily due to CBI interventions. An overwhelming 82.52% of respondents strongly agree with this, indicating the far-reaching impact of CBI.

Figure 5.1: Pie Chart Illustration:



Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

A graphical representation in the form of a pie chart visually demonstrates the impact of the CBI program on the agricultural livelihood of the local host community. According to this graphical representation, 89% of interviewees agree that the CBI program has been instrumental in enhancing the agricultural livelihood of the local host community, while 6% remain undecided, and 5% disagree.

In sum, our study unequivocally concludes that the Cash-Based Intervention for refugees in Kiryandongo has been a catalyst for marked improvements in agricultural output, labour force, technological transfer, and crop diversity. Local farmers have been galvanized into increased production, agricultural knowledge has been elevated, and the broader host community has indirectly reaped the rewards of this positive transformation.

5.2.2 Impact of CBI on Small-Scale Businesses

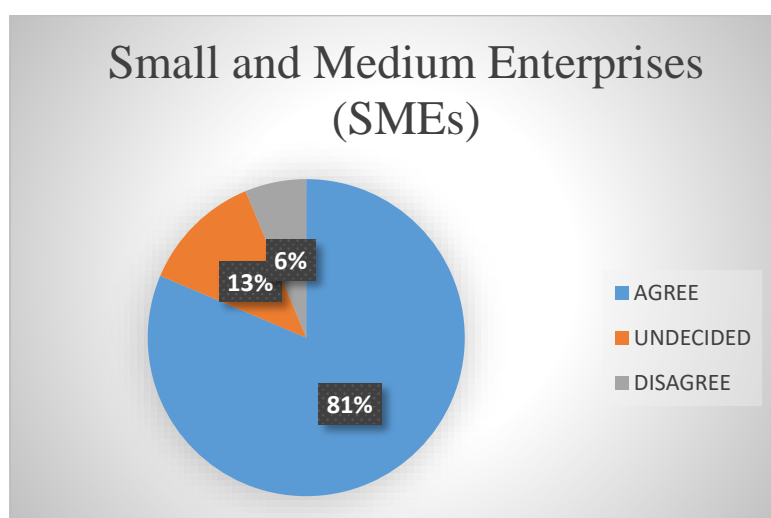
Our research delved into the ramifications of CBI on small-scale businesses within the host community, gathering insights from refugees, local/refugee leaders, religious authorities, OPM, UNHCR, and NGOs. The following conclusions emerge from this aspect:

- **Strengthening Small-Scale Enterprises:** It is evident from our research that CBI funds have had a significant impact on the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises

(SMEs) in the host community, with an average of 85.8% of respondents strongly endorsing this effect.

- **Fostering Entrepreneurship:** Furthermore, the introduction of CBI in the region has nurtured entrepreneurial endeavours, leading to the initiation of new businesses. A resounding 87.1% of respondents, on average, affirm the emergence of new businesses since the inception of the CBI program.
- **Nurturing Entrepreneurial Innovation:** Entrepreneurial innovation has been another positive outcome of CBI's support to refugees, as 77.3% of respondents from each group, on average, strongly corroborate this observation.
- **Improved Trade Connectivity:** Lastly, the CBI program has strengthened the linkage between the settlement camp and neighbouring towns, which serve as critical suppliers to the area. An average of 75.8% of respondents from the different categories strongly support this statement.

Figure 5.2: Pie Chart Illustration



Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

A visually explanatory pie chart encapsulates the impact of the CBI program on small-scale businesses within the local host community. According to the chart, 81% of the interviewees concur that the CBI program has been instrumental in boosting SMEs within the neighbourhood. Interestingly, 13% remain undecided, and 6% disagree about the program's effect.

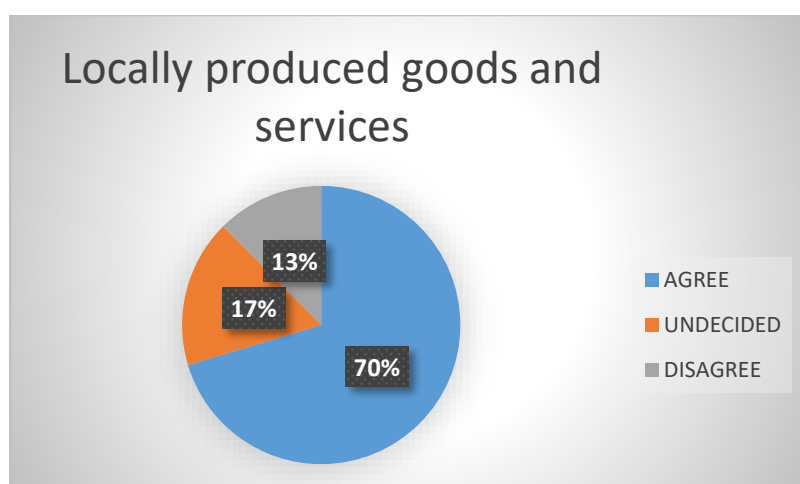
In essence, this study concludes that the Cash-Based Intervention in Kiryandongo has played a significant role in fostering the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, nurturing entrepreneurial activities, and forging new connections within the local business landscape. This indirect ripple effect has profoundly benefited the entire host community.

5.2.3 Impact of CBI on Locally Produced Goods and Services

Our research endeavours extended to investigating the influence of CBI funds on locally produced goods and services, considering the perspectives of refugees, local/refugee leaders, religious authorities, OPM, UNHCR, and NGOs. The following conclusions encapsulate this dimension:

- **Enhancing Access to Goods:** A noteworthy outcome of CBI is the enhanced access to goods like furniture, as 35.3% of respondents from the various categories strongly concur with this observation.
- **Augmentation of Local Production:** The study firmly establishes that the host community has been spurred to produce more goods for sale since the introduction of CBI, with an average of 43.7% of respondents strongly supporting this claim.
- **Elevated Quality of Locally Produced Items:** A striking 46.5% of respondents, on average, strongly vouch for the improved quality of locally produced items following the advent of CBI.
- **Improved Local Services:** The survey reveals that local services, notably transportation (e.g., boda-bodas), have experienced marked improvements in the vicinity due to CBI, with an average of 38.9% of respondents from the different categories strongly endorsing this effect.

Figure 5.3: Pie Chart Illustration:



Source: Developed by the researcher, 2022

A pie chart is employed to visually depict the impact of the CBI program on locally produced goods and services within the local host community. The chart illustrates that 70% of the interviewees concur that the CBI program has significantly amplified the production of locally manufactured goods and services in the area. Notably, 17% remain undecided, while 13% disagree about the program's effect.

To sum up, this study concludes that the Cash-Based Intervention for refugees in Kiryandongo has led to a significant increase in the consumption of items such as furniture, spurred local production, enriched the quality of locally made products, and facilitated notable advancements in local services. Through funding, local service providers and producers have been motivated to elevate their standards and establish fruitful relationships with new customers, particularly through trading hubs.

5.2.4. Understanding the Other Multifaceted Factors Impacting Host Communities

This section delves deeper into the intricate web of factors beyond Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) that wield a profound influence on the livelihood development of the host community within the Kiryandongo refugee settlement. These factors, though diverse and multifaceted, play a pivotal role in shaping the way of life in this unique context. By acknowledging and exploring these factors, we aim to offer a holistic perspective on the livelihoods of both refugees and host communities.

- **Geographic Location: Strategic Significance**

The geographical location of the Kiryandongo refugee settlement along the Juba-Kampala highway, a bustling transportation artery in northern Uganda, significantly impacts the livelihoods of the host communities. This strategic placement has fostered a bustling environment with densely populated trading centres, thereby stimulating economic growth. The area's vibrancy and connectivity to major trade routes have turned it into a thriving economic hub.

- **Economic Capacity of the Host Community: Turning Challenges into Opportunities**

The economic strength and resilience of the Kiryandongo host community are pivotal. Prior to the arrival of refugees, this region faced its own economic challenges, including high unemployment rates. However, the influx of refugees has transformed these challenges into opportunities. It created a ready market for local resources and generated job prospects, potentially altering the livelihood landscape for the better.

- **Government Policies: A Supportive Approach**

Ugandan government policies concerning refugees, immigration, and labour have wielded a considerable influence on the livelihoods of the host community. The "self-reliance" policy, which grants refugees the right to work and freedom of movement, has been lauded for its supportive approach. This policy, alongside others, has acted as a catalyst for local economic development and social cohesion.

- **Access to Basic Services: Enhancing Quality of Life**

The Kiryandongo settlement initially faced limitations in access to basic services. However, the influx of refugees brought about significant improvements in areas such as healthcare, education, and housing. These developments have had indirect but substantial effects on the livelihoods of the host community, enhancing their overall quality of life.

- **Labour Market Dynamics: Addressing Labour Shortages**

The local job market, primarily driven by industries such as agriculture, has witnessed positive impacts due to the arrival of refugees. Refugees have filled critical labour gaps in the agricultural sector, thereby enhancing employment opportunities for the host community.

- **Social and Cultural Factors: Community Resilience and Integration**

The welcoming and supportive attitude of the host community towards refugees has played a pivotal role in shaping the overall impact. The social cohesion and community resilience displayed in Kiryandongo have been influential factors, facilitating the smooth integration of refugees and enhancing the welfare of the host community.

- **Humanitarian Aid and Development Assistance: Mitigating Negative Impacts**

The presence of humanitarian agencies and development organizations in the region has mitigated several negative impacts. These organizations have offered vital resources, job training, and support, benefiting both refugees and the host community. Their interventions have played a significant role in fostering positive outcomes.

- **Skill Sets and Education Levels: A Complementary Workforce**

The skill sets and education levels of both refugees and host community members have emerged as significant factors. Most refugees possess skills that are in demand or complement the local labour force, such as agricultural skills, small-scale businesses, and handcrafting abilities. These skills have made positive contributions to the local economy.

- **Length of Stay: The Journey to Integration**

The length of time refugees reside in a host community profoundly influences their degree of integration. Extended periods of stay foster deeper integration, with refugees transitioning from being recipients of aid to becoming contributors to the local economy. In the case of Kiryandongo refugee settlement, refugees have resided in the area since 1954, beginning with the arrival of Kenyan refugees fleeing the Mau-Mau Uprising.

- **Local Infrastructure and Resources: A Critical Capacity Factor**

The capacity of the Kiryandongo host community to accommodate and provide for an increased population has been a significant factor. The availability of land, roads, and natural resources determined the community's ability to support refugees.

It is essential to note that the impact on host community livelihoods is not solely due to CBI. The effective management of these multifaceted factors, coupled with the formulation of supportive policies and the presence of social support systems, is essential for maximizing potential benefits and minimizing negative consequences for both refugees and host communities.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1. Recommendations: Objective

Building upon the robust findings and conclusive insights from our study, we present the following comprehensive recommendations:

1. **Strengthen and Expand CBI Programs:** The impressive positive impacts revealed by our research call for the continuation and expansion of Cash-Based Intervention programs in refugee settlements such as Kiryandongo. These programs should be thoughtfully tailored to address the specific needs and aspirations of both the refugee and host communities.
2. **Agricultural Capacity Building:** To further amplify the transformative potential of CBI in the agricultural sector, it is highly advisable to invest in agricultural capacity building initiatives. Such programs, involving training and extension services, will empower local farmers with knowledge, skills, and modern techniques, thereby fortifying the agricultural backbone of the region.
3. **Support Small Businesses:** CBI programs should be designed to continue supporting the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises within the host community. These endeavours should not only focus on financial aid but also provide training, mentorship, and access to larger markets, fostering entrepreneurial spirit and resilience.
4. **Quality Assurance and Local Production:** Quality assurance mechanisms should be put in place to uphold the high standards of locally produced goods. Additionally, initiatives promoting local production and consumption should be encouraged, thereby boosting self-reliance and resilience within the community.
5. **Transportation and Infrastructure Development:** Recognizing the positive impact of CBI on local services, it is imperative to further invest in transportation and infrastructure development, with a particular focus on enhancing the transport sector. Improved connectivity between refugee settlements and neighbouring towns will result in both direct and indirect benefits.
6. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establish a robust monitoring and evaluation system to continually assess the impact of CBI programs, gather feedback from beneficiaries, and make data-driven improvements. This will ensure that CBI remains responsive and effective.

7. **Collaboration and Partnership:** Foster collaboration and partnerships between refugee settlements, local governments, humanitarian agencies, and NGOs to create a cohesive and coordinated approach towards achieving the sustainable development goals.
8. **Research and Knowledge Sharing:** Encourage ongoing research initiatives and the sharing of best practices within the humanitarian community to continually refine the CBI approach and optimize its benefits.

By embracing these recommendations, Cash-Based Intervention programs can solidify their role as a powerful catalyst for positive and sustainable change, providing tangible improvements in the livelihoods of refugees and the host community within Kiryandongo and similar regions. This, in turn, will contribute to broader regional and national development goals, embodying the true spirit of international humanitarian efforts.

5.3.2. Recommendations: Guiding Future Actions

Building upon the comprehensive findings presented in Chapter 4 regarding the impact of CBI on the host community in the Kiryandongo refugee settlement, the following recommendations are offered:

1. **Supporting Economic Integration:** UNHCR and associated agencies should actively assist host countries in facilitating the economic integration of refugees. This should encompass the provision of adjustment assistance for residents who may face competition from refugees with minimal income. Refugees can benefit from vocational training, language support, and assistance in establishing their own businesses. Joint planning and implementation with host countries should be a priority.
2. **Transparency and Economic Monitoring:** Humanitarian agencies and the Government of Uganda (GOU) should prioritize transparency and the sharing of economic information with all stakeholders. This includes the government, media, academics, and other interested parties. It is crucial to establish systematic monitoring of economic conditions to prevent any group of residents from falling permanently behind, especially those contributing to the labour force in agriculture.

3. **Budget Allocation for Refugee-Affected Areas:** The Government of Uganda should incorporate plans to accommodate both host communities and refugees in its annual budgeting for areas affected by refugee influxes. Infrastructure development and assistance should be aligned with local needs and priorities. Additionally, GOU should establish an appropriate institutional framework, including refugee policies, laws, and service delivery structures, to maximize the benefits of hosting refugees.

5.4 Research Conclusion

5.3.1. Conclusion

In conclusion, our study underscores the significant influence of Cash-Based Interventions on the livelihoods of both refugees and the host community within the Kiryandongo refugee settlement. With a striking 80% of field reports affirming these impacts, the study serves as a testament to the transformative power of CBI. It has not only revitalized agriculture but has also supported the growth of small-scale businesses, fostered the production and consumption of locally made goods, and led to marked improvements in services and infrastructure.

Ultimately, CBI programs stand as a beacon of hope, enriching the lives of those in need and promoting the principles of humanitarianism and shared responsibility. The findings of our study provide a robust foundation for future policy and program decisions, further fortifying the commitment to enhancing the lives and prospects of those residing in refugee settlements.

As we close this chapter, we are reminded that, in the face of adversity, humanity's capacity for compassion and collaboration shines brighter. It is our collective duty to continue these efforts, striving for a world where every individual, irrespective of their circumstances, has the opportunity to thrive and prosper.

5.4.2. Areas for Future Studies: Expanding Our Understanding

The researcher recommends conducting further studies in other East African regions hosting refugees. Comparative research in diverse contexts will offer valuable insights and complement the findings of this study on the impact of CBI on the host community in Uganda.

Exploring these distinct dynamics will provide a broader understanding of the multifaceted impacts of hosting refugees in various contexts. These insights will shed light on best practices and guide future policy decisions, ensuring the well-being and economic prosperity of both refugees and host communities.

By acknowledging and thoroughly examining these factors, we can offer a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the intricate interplay of variables influencing livelihoods in refugee settlements.

5.4.3 Contribution to body of knowledge

1. Understanding the Impact of Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

- *Refugee and Host Community Dynamics:* The study offers detailed insights into the multifaceted effects of CBI on both refugees and the host community. It provides empirical evidence of how CBI positively influences agricultural livelihoods, small scale businesses, local goods/services, and the broader socio-economic environment within refugee settlements.

2. Holistic View of Refugee Settlements

- *Beyond CBI Impact:* The research delves beyond the direct impact of CBI to explore the complex interplay of factors influencing the livelihoods of both refugees and host communities. It highlights the importance of considering factors like geographic location, economic capacity, government policies, access to services, labor dynamics, social integration, humanitarian aid, education levels, and infrastructure in understanding the holistic situation in refugee settlements.

3. Policy and Program Development

- *Informing Policy Decisions:* By providing concrete data and robust conclusions, the study offers actionable recommendations for policymakers, aid agencies, and NGOs involved in refugee settlements. These recommendations cater to strengthening CBI programs, enhancing agricultural capacity, supporting small businesses, ensuring quality assurance, infrastructure development, and fostering collaboration among stakeholders.

4. Fostering Sustainable Development

- *Long-term Impact:* The research emphasizes the potential long-term benefits of well-designed CBI programs in refugee settlements. By promoting self-reliance, entrepreneurship, quality production, and infrastructure development, these interventions can contribute to sustainable development, not only for refugees but also for the host communities.

5. Direction for Future Research

- *Expanding Knowledge Base:* The study identifies areas for future research, recommending comparative studies in different refugee contexts to deepen the understanding of refugee-host dynamics. This provides a roadmap for further investigations, aiding in the refinement of policies and interventions aimed at improving the lives of refugees and host communities.

In essence, this research significantly contributes to the body of knowledge by offering empirical evidence, actionable insights, and a comprehensive understanding of the intricate factors influencing livelihoods in refugee settlements, particularly concerning the impact of Cash-Based Interventions. It provides a foundation for further studies, policy formulation, and program development in humanitarian contexts.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaires 1

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS PREPARED FOR HOST COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND REFUGEES

Hello, I am....., a finalist of Master Degree of Arts in Human Rights and Development of Kampala International University. Carrying out a study on the title ‘Cash Base Intervention and Host Community Livelihood in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, Kiryandongo District, Uganda’. Your feedback will be very important as your inputs will be used for academic purposes only. I greatly appreciate if you would take a few minutes to provide information on the questionnaire provided. Your response will be kept confidential and it will not be divulged to any person or institution outside this corporation.

DEMOGRAPHICS

[Tick in the box that suits your response OR fill in the right response in space provided]

1. Gender:	1. Male	
	2. Female	
2. Age:	1. Below 18 years	
	2, 18-29	
	2. 30- 39 years	
	3. 40-49 years	
	4. 50 years and above	
3. Education level:	1. Primary	
	2. Secondary	
	3. Tertiary/ University	
	4. No Formal Education	
4. Marital status	Single	
	married	
	Widow/Widower	
	Separated	
5.Citizenship status	Refugee	
	Ugandan	

SECTION A: TO REFUGEE

- i. Do you receive or have you ever received CBI cash?

Yes, I have received	
No, I have never	

- ii. If yes, how often do you receive the cash?

After one month	
Every after two month	
Every after six month	

- iii. How much do you receive

.....

- iv. If yes, where did you spend the CBI Cash when received?

I spent it within the resettlement camp that is within the available local market only	
I spent the money outside the resettlement camp that is the market which is not within the settlement camp only	
I spent both inside and outside the resettlement camp	

1. What are the impacts of CBI on the agricultural-livelihood of the host community?, Refugees perspective

Below are several statements how you think t CBI on the agricultural-livelihood of the host community Please rate your extent of agreement with the following statements. Use the Likert scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Uncertain, 4=Agree and 5=Strongly Agree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Agricultural Output for the host community- has greatly improved					
Agricultural labour has been enhanced by the CBI cash received by the refugees					
Better Agricultural technology has been perceived by the host community as a result of CBI intervention					
Improved breed of crops has been introduced by the host community as a result of CBI intervention					

- i. What are the impacts of CBI on the small-scale businesses of the host community?
- Below are several statements how do you think the voucher handouts you receive, impact on your host community livelihood. Please rate your extent of agreement with the following statements. Use the Likert scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Uncertain, 4=Agree and 5=Strongly Agree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
SMEs of the host community has been able to expand as a result of CBI cash given to refugees					
New business has emerged ever since the CBI being introduced in the area					
Entrepreneurial innovation has been seen ever since the intervention of CBI to refugees					
Ever since the emergence of CBI, the settlement camp has been connected with the near towns who supply the area with merchandise					

2. What are the impacts of CBI on what are the impacts of CBI on other locally produced goods and services by the host community?

Below are several statements how you think CBI has enhanced locally produced goods and services by the host community impact on your host community livelihood. Please rate your extent of agreement with the following statements. Use the Likert scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Uncertain, 4=Agree and 5=Strongly Agree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Many goods such as furniture has been purchased by refugees as a result of CBI					
The host community has been able to produce more goods for sale ever since the emergence of CBI					
Quality of locally produced goods has improved ever since the emergence of CBI received by refugees in the area					
Services such as transport e,g boda boda has greatly improve in the area as aresult of CBI to refugees in the area					

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SECTION B: TO HOST COMMUNITY MEMBERS.

1. What are the impacts of CBI on the agricultural-livelihood of the host community?, host community perspective.

- i. Have you heard of CBI to refugees?

Yes, I have heard	
No, I have not	

- ii. Do you benefit from the CBI to refugees?

Yes	
No	

- iii. What are the impacts of CBI on the agricultural-livelihood of the host community? Refugees perspective;

Below are several statements how CBI cash received by refugees impacts on agricultural livelihood of the host community. Please rate your extent of agreement with the following statements. Use the Likert scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Uncertain, 4=Agree and 5=Strongly Agree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Agricultural Output for the host community- has greatly improved.					
Agricultural labour has been enhanced by the CBI cash received by the refugees.					
Better Agricultural technology has been perceived by the host community as a result of CBI intervention.					
Improved breed of crops has been introduced by the host community as a result of CBI intervention.					

- ii. What are the impacts of CBI on the small-scale businesses of the host community? Below are several statements how do you think the voucher handouts you receive, impact on your host community livelihood. Please rate your extent of agreement with the following statements. Use the Likert scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Uncertain, 4=Agree and 5=Strongly Agree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
SMEs of the host community has been able to expand as					

a result of CBI cash given to refugees					
New business has emerged ever since the CBI being introduced in the area					
It has enhance Small Scale-Businesses for the host community					
Ever since the emergence of CBI, the settlement camp has been connected with the near towns who supply the area with merchandise					

3. What are the impacts of CBI on what are the impacts of CBI on other locally produced goods and services by the host community?

Below are several statements how you think CBI has enhanced locally produced goods and services by the host community impact on your host community livelihood. Please rate your extent of agreement with the following statements. Use the Likert scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Uncertain, 4=Agree and 5=Strongly Agree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Many goods such as furniture has been purchased by refugees as a result of CBI					
The host community has been able to produce more goods for sale ever since the emergence of CBI					
Quality of locally produced goods has improved ever since the emergence of CBI received by refugees in the area					
Services such as transport e,g boda boda has greatly improve in the area as aresult of CBI to refugees in the area					

Appendix II: Questionnaires 1I

TO LOCAL/REFUGEE LEADERS, RELIGIOUS LERDERS, OPM OFFICE, UNHCR OFFICE/NGOs

Demographics

1. Gender:	1. Male	
	2. Female	
2. Age:	1. Below 18 years	
	2. 18-29	
	2. 30- 39 years	
	3. 40-49 years	
	4. 50 years and above	
3. Education level:	1. Primary	
	2. Secondary	
	3. Tertiary/ University	
	4. No Formal Education	
4. Marital status	Single	
	married	
	Widow/Widower	
	Separated	
5.Citizenship status	Refugee	
	Ugandan	

1. What are the impacts of CBI to refugees on the Host Community Agricultural Livelihood?

Below are several statements how you CBI to refugees affects the Host Community agricultural Livelihood Please rate your extent of agreement with the following statements. Use the Likert scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Uncertain, 4=Agree and 5=Strongly Agree

No	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1)	Agricultural Output for the host community- has greatly improved.					
2)	Agricultural labour has been enhanced by the CBI cash received by the refugees.					
3)	Better Agricultural technology has been perceived by the host community as a result of CBI intervention.					
4)	Improved breed of crops has been introduced by the host community as a result of CBI intervention.					

2. What are the impacts of CBI to refugees on the business of the Host Community?

Below are several statements how CBI to refugees on the business of the Host Community

Please rate your extent of agreement with the following statements. Use the Likert scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Uncertain, 4=Agree and 5=Strongly Agree

No	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1)	SMEs of the host community has been able to expand as a result of CBI cash given to refugees					
2)	New business has emerged ever since the CBI being introduced in the area					
3)	It has enhance Small Scale-Businesses for the host community					
4)	Ever since the emergence of CBI, the settlement camp has been connected with the near towns who supply the area with merchandise					

3. What are the impacts of CBI to refugees on the locally produced goods by Host Community Livelihood?

Below are several statements how you think the impacts of CBI to refugees on the locally produced goods by host Community.

Please rate your extent of agreement with the following statements. Use the Likert scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Uncertain, 4=Agree and 5=Strongly Agree

No	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1)	Many goods such as furniture has been purchased by refugees as a result of CBI					
2)	The host community has been able to produce more goods for sale ever since the emergence of CBI					
3)	Quality of locally produced goods has improved ever since the emergence of CBI received by refugees in the area					
4)	Services such as transport e,g boda boda has greatly improve in the area as a result of CBI to refugees in the area					

Appendix III. Table Determining Sample Size Table For Determining Sample Size

FROM A GIVEN POPULATION

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20140	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2014	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is population size

"S" is sample size.

Krejcie, Robert V., Morgan, Daryle W., "Determining Sample Size for Research Activities"