

THE LIVELIHOOD PROBLEMS OF SOMALI REFUGEES IN WESTERN  
UGANDA, (NAKIVALE REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS)

BY

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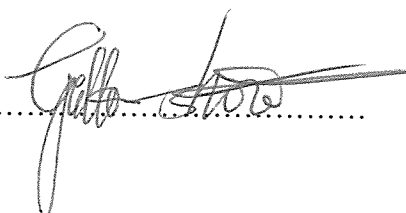
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## DECLARATION A

I Ahmed Gelle Shire do hereby declare that this work is a result of my own effort, and has never been submitted in whole or in part to any University or Institution of higher learning for any academic award.

Signature .....  ..... Date...12-10-2010.....

## DECLARATION B

“I confirmed that the work reported in this thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision”.

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Name and Signature of Supervisor

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Date



## APPROVAL WORKSHEET

This thesis entitled “**Livelihood Problems of Somali Refugees in Western Uganda Nakivale Refugee Settlements Isingiro District.**” Prepared and submitted by Ahmed Gelle Shire (MDS/20004/82/DF) in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in (Development Studies) it has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of PASSED.

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## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to my Brother AbdiSamad Gelle Shire with lots love and appreciation during this special venture his help has been beyond measure. May Almighty Allah reward him abundantly; thanks go to Allah for finishing this hard work task:

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CVI	Content Validity Index
GoU	Government of Uganda
INGOs	International Non- Government Organizations
KIU	Kampala International University
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NZAIDs	New Zealand's International Aid & Development Agency
OPM	Office of Prime Minister
RHA	Refugees Hosting Area
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
U S A	United States of America
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

## **ABSTRACT**

The study was conducted in Nakivale Refugee Settlements in Western Uganda; the purpose of the study was to identify the livelihood problems of Somali refugees in Western Uganda (Nakivale Settlement). In the world today, millions of people endure war, genocide, famine and natural disasters. Often, they are forced to flee in search of safety, seeking temporary shelter until they can return home and rebuild their lives. But for many refugees and other displaced people, the homes they loved are gone forever the crowded camps where refugees live are designed to be temporary, but many of the world's displaced people become permanent residents in the camps. Thousands of Somali refugees live in Nakivale of refugee camp in Western Uganda, therefore, the study considered their livelihood in the camp..

On the other hand livelihood refers to the ways in which people access and mobilize resources that enable them to increase their economic security and thereby reduce the vulnerability created and exacerbated by conflict, and pursue goals necessary for their survival and possible return. According to this definition, the pursuit of livelihoods in conflict situations thus bases on three different elements (Jacobsen, 2002). The research carried out through cross-sectional survey, data was conducted on January 2010 using questionnaires, Interviews, and Observation the sample size was 230 derived from 4000 Somali refugees living in Nakivale refugee Camp. 230 questionnaires were accepted by the respondents and were used in the data analysis while some questionnaires were rejected by the respondents. In addition 12 community leaders, headmasters and hospital officers were also interviewed.

According to research study findings Somali refugees face many problems in the camp including; shortage of food, lack of proper health care, and lack of clean water as well as lack of proper education. Therefore, study recommends the situations of the refugees should be improved by all stakeholders of the refugees both internationally and locally.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 Overview**

This chapter presents the background of the refugees in general by explaining their way of life and how they face problems in every day life and in particular Somalis refugees in Western Uganda. The scope of the study, statement of the problems and research questions in which were derived from the research objectives as well as the significance of the study that is, the people that will benefit the research results were also included.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Around the world today, millions of people endure war, genocide, famine and natural disasters. Often, they are forced to flee in search of safety, seeking temporary shelter until they can return home and rebuild their lives. But for many refugees and other displaced people, the homes they loved are gone forever, the crowded camps where refugees live are designed to be temporary, but many of the world's displaced people become permanent residents. Children are born there; parents die there; people fall in love, marry, and even divorce there. Outside the camps, the world seeks a solution to their plight, a way to send them home safely or help them find new homes in new lands. Inside the camps, the refugees wait and hope. The 34 million refugees and internally displaced persons are some of the world's most vulnerable people. They are also some of the world's toughest people (U.S.A State Dept. 2009).

The plight of refugees has an impact on regional and global security; the threats that cause people to flee their homes in large numbers are dangers to the world at large. Their plight impacts economic development; most refugees have no means to support their families or contribute to their nations' prosperity. Their plight impacts health and education; disease is rampant in many camps, while educational resources for refugee children are limited. By virtually every measure of social progress, refugees are left behind and their exclusion diminishes progress for us all.

In 1988, full scale civil war broke out, leading to Barre's exile in 1991. However, up to the present, the clans have continued the bloody war amongst themselves, with no government being established. The continuous warfare, together with border clashes, has brought the Somali economy to near collapse. Mass starvation has ensued, and the level of inter-clan violence has become extreme, with rape and torture commonplace. An estimated 400,000 Somalis died during this period, and at least 45% of the population has been displaced by the fighting. Humanitarian relief forces from the U.N. and the U.S. attempted to intervene, but by spring of 1994 all foreign troops had been withdrawn due to the instability (Lewis, 1996).

Beginning in 1991, at least one million Somalis fled to the neighbouring countries of Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia, Burundi and Yemen, adding to the already overwhelming populations of refugees in the Horn of Africa. While most remain in refugee camps, some numbers have been repatriated, and several thousand have been resettled to the U.S. and Europe. In particular,

certain clan-based ethnic groups, the Benadiri and the Barawans, have been selectively resettled in United States en masse (Lewis, 1996).

In the case of Somali refugees in Uganda, most Somalis refugees have lived in Uganda since 1991 when Somali government collapsed. Following to the Fall of Somali Government the whole country became in state of anarchy and civil war started among Somali clans. Thousands of people fled from the country, however in 2006 fighting broke out again between Islamist insurgent and former war-lords backed by Ethiopia. This fresh violence forced many people to flee in search of safety in neighboring countries like Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda. The fighting between the combined African Peace-Keepers and Somali Transitional Government one side and Islamists Hardliners on the other side still continues and people are still fleeing from some parts of Somalia.

According to UNHCR Report (2008) up to 4000 Somali refugees who live in Nakivale Uganda are mostly children and women. These refugees and asylum seekers who are waiting for peace and stability in their home country, the refugees live in substandard living conditions in refugee settlement of Nakivale where heavy rains and ill-health characterized their living conditions.

In This study the researcher focused on the livelihood conditions of Somalis refugees in Uganda especially, Nakivale refugees Settlement in South West of Uganda, 310km away from Kampala. Ugandan government in collaboration with United High Commissioner for

Refugees (UNHCR), and other international agencies have been supporting those (Somali Refugees) in their daily lives. Many of the refugees are living in very substandard living conditions and still struggling with their basic necessities. The quantity of food that is distributed to these refugees is very little and composed of corn, oil and sugar. The water is the one of these Somali refugees complain most they stated that the water is very unclean and they always get sick after drinking, the water which comes from a small lake beside the camp (Gure & Ali, 2008).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

In the world today, millions of people endure war, genocide, famine and natural disasters. Often, they are forced to flee in search of safety, seeking temporary shelter until they can return home and rebuild their lives. But for many refugees and other displaced people, the homes they loved are gone forever the crowded camps where refugees live are designed to be temporary, but many of the world's displaced people become permanent residents in the camps. Thousands of Somali refugees live in Nakivale of refugee camp in Western Uganda, therefore, the study considered their livelihood in the camp. It seeks to illustrate how the resources available to support the refugees are inadequate and sometimes inappropriate in the meeting the needs and requirements of the refugees. Food, clothing, medical care, water, housing, sanitation, provision of education and educational facilities are supplied in the camp.

The central problem of this study is to assess the adequacy and suitability of these sources of livelihood for refugees. The study attempts to disclose how short supplies of the basic necessities affect the lives of the refugees. Lastly the study seeks to find ways in which the

provision of those services can be improved. The role of UNHCR, and NGOs and the government of Uganda are considered in terms of how they can improve the services they provide to the refugees.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The primary purpose of the Study was to examine how the livelihood conditions of the refugees can be improved. Therefore, the researcher has tried to investigate the livelihoods of these people in the Nakivale refugee settlement, in terms of health conditions, basic needs, sanitations and hygiene.

### **1.4 Research Objectives**

The research main objectives are to identify the livelihoods and living conditions of the refugees.

1. To investigate livelihood conditions of the refugees and the nature of needs of refugees in general.
2. To assess the way of refugees are protected in terms of basic needs and other livelihood conditions.
3. To identify main problems, in livelihoods that the refugees face in the settlements.



### **1.5 Research Questions**

1. What livelihoods conditions do the refugees live in the refugee settlements and the nature of their needs in general?
2. How are the refugees protected in terms of basic needs and their livelihood conditions?
3. What are the main problems in livelihoods that the refugees face in their settlements?

### **1.6 Scope of the Study**

The scope of this research is based on the refugee settlement of Western Uganda (Nakivale) about 310Km of Kampala city, whereby, up to 4000 Somali refugees and asylum seekers live, (Gure & Ali, 2008). There are many refugees in Nakivale refugee settlement these refugees are from different countries, Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi, Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya. Therefore, this study examines only the Somali refugees in Nakivale.

### **1.7 Significance of the Study**

The primary beneficiaries in this research study are NGOs who are keen to know the refugees living conditions in Nakivale refugee settlement and those of government officials of the asylum-country or host-country. Other beneficiary also may be those who are writing their theses/dissertations and willing to investigate the conditions of the refugees. However, the main beneficiaries of the study include universities, colleges and other educational institutions that will have access to this information of the study. The research has also helped the researcher to understand clearly the nature of the social problems of the refugees and social

services provided to them by NGOs and other donors including the asylum or host-country. The research was drawn attention to refugee livelihood status as well as future improvement of standard of livings of the refugees.

In future, further research can be done and the result of this research can be generalized because no single research can cover the all details and information needed. However, the study can provide an appropriate means of getting an immediate solution to the problems that refugees face in refugees settlements.

### **1.8 Summary**

In past years the world experienced influx of refugees from many countries due to different reasons like, conflicts and droughts. Somalis refugees have lived in Uganda for long time but the largest number of these refugees came in Uganda from 1991 to 2009 due to escalation of violence and lack of peace in their home country. The most challenges face these people are many but, amongst these are shortage of food lack of clean water lack of health care, lack of proper education system, and lack of job opportunities, in the background the researcher has talked about the livelihoods problems and the Somalis refugees in Nakivale, Isingiro district of West of Uganda where thousands of refugees with different nationalities resided but this research study covered only the Somalis refugees who mostly complain about lack of humanitarian assistances, diseases, although they receive some basic food they faced a lot of challenges for example, location is very far from the cities and the research objectives are to find out the problems that refugees face in their livelihoods.

## CHAPTER TWO

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.0 Overview

This chapter explains the theoretical and conceptual frameworks, and the related literature of the study which covers the livelihood problems of refugees. In the forgoing discussion of this chapter the refugees and the problems of their movements have been discussed because in this study the main variables are the refugees and livelihood conditions. The literature review of the chapter illustrates what past researchers found and is compared with the research findings in chapter four and five.

#### Definition of term refugees

As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to a well-founded Fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, Membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it. In the case of a person who has more than one nationality, the term "the country of his nationality" shall mean each of the countries of which he is a national, and a person shall not be deemed to be lacking the protection of the country of his nationality if, without any valid reason based on well-founded fear, he has not availed himself of the protection of one of the countries of which he is a national, this definition is as result of 1 January 1951 Geneva Convention.

## 2.1 Theoretical Framework

In a broad way we may present the refugee as a human victim, whose life is exposed and endangered by a disaster in the face of which he or she is completely helpless, thus prompting them to flee away from his/her usual home or dwelling. Disasters of this kind that result in victims who, thus are put in need of speedy relief and assistance, because their lives and well-being are made vulnerable through violence and other threats, fall, generally speaking, into two broad categories (Pinyacwa, 1998).

The first category is that of natural disasters such as the earthquake which struck in Uganda in 1994 in Kabarole District the Swarm of locusts that descended upon us in the Mbrara District this year, 1995, the floods that (1995) engulfed northwestern China, the monsoon storms and flooding that hit Bangladesh and India every year, climatic changes of the type that caused so much hazard to human and animal life in the Sahel portion of Africa in 1970s.

The second category is that of man-made disasters wars, such as international and civil repressive political regimes that convert sections of their own populations into targets of discrimination, persecution, violence. Making life thereby, intolerable for such sections of their population Refugees, to start with, are victims of this category of disaster (Pinyacwa, 1998).

The definition of livelihoods in conflict developed by the researchers at the Feinstein International Famine Centre at Tufts University refers to The ways in which people access and

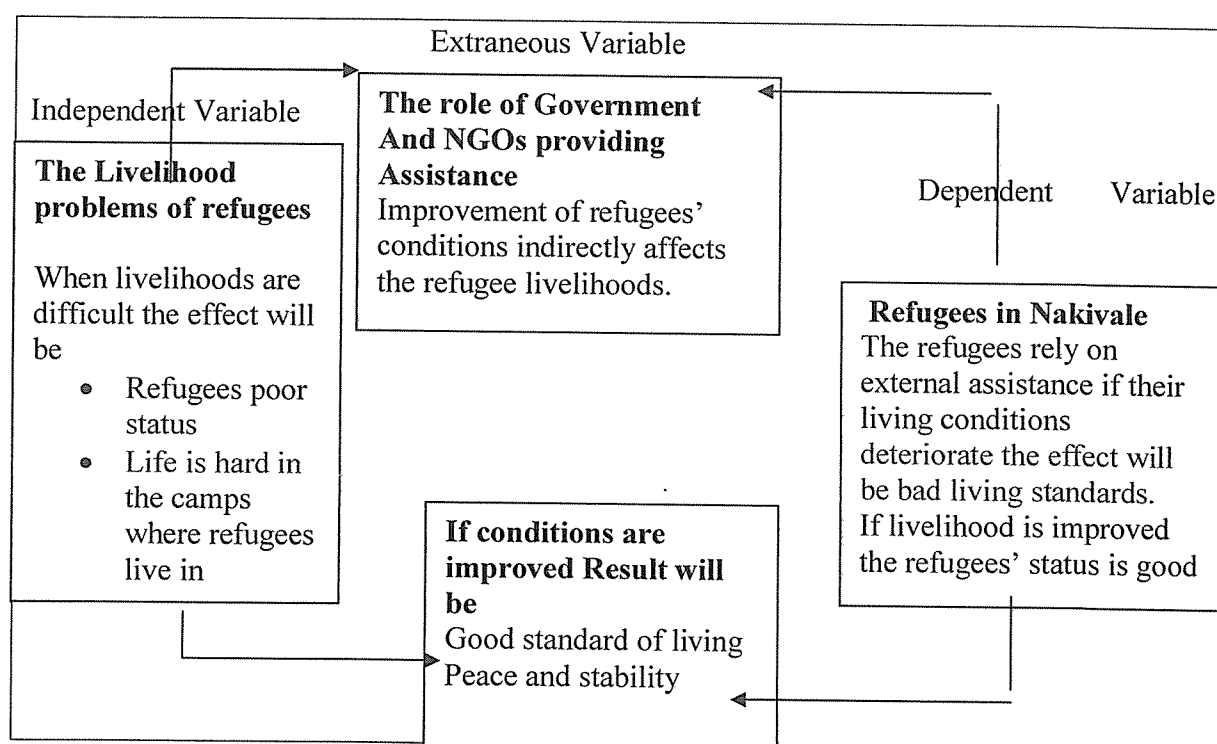
mobilize resources that enable them to increase their economic security and thereby reduce the vulnerability created and exacerbated by conflict, and pursue goals necessary for their survival and possible return. According to this definition, the pursuit of livelihoods in conflict situations thus bases on three different elements (Jacobsen, 2002).

The main concerns of refugees and how they change over time (safety from violence, reducing economic vulnerability and food insecurity) the availability, extent and combination of resources owned by refugees. The strategies used to access and mobilize such resources. Notwithstanding the codifications made by researchers and practitioners, the international efforts usually focused on the provision of the major necessities of refugees (construction of shelters, medical assistance, supply of water and food), frequently neglecting livelihoods protection. Only during the past decade the importance of livelihoods has entered the issue of refugee assistance, playing a leading role in promoting self-sufficiency among the camp dwellers, and moving away from the former representation of refugees as vulnerable people entirely dependent on the external aid. According to a definition developed by Sue Leutze, the concept of self-sufficiency entails, (Jacobsen, 2002).

## **2.2 Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework here shows the relationship between the independent variables and dependent variables. In this diagram the independent variables are the livelihood problems. The dependent variables here are Refugees whereby if the living conditions are hard this would have impact on their livelihoods. However, the external parties sometimes work as

extraneous (confounding) variables. In this diagrammatic illustration the role of government and NGOs act as extraneous because they have effect on the refugee's livelihood. Government of Uganda and some international Non-government Organizations INGOs provide food and basic services to the refugees but, here the researcher does not interest the extraneous variables which are indirect variable but, here for only diagrammatic purpose.



**Fig. 2.1 Conceptual frame work**

The related literature review will concentrate on the refugees and the livelihood the variables of the study (independent variable) and (the dependent variable) therefore; livelihood problems in this context were independent variable while the refugees are dependent variables. However the literature review in the study is to collect what has been done before by social

science researchers about refugees and livelihood assessments. Therefore, the livelihood conditions and refugees have been talked in the foregoing discussions including how difficult is life in refugees settlements where the freedom of movements are the main constraints in the settlements.

### **2.3.1 Livelihoods of the Refugees**

In those regions of the world mired in conflict, displaced people face deep and chronic problems of poverty and insecurity. In most cases, the forcibly displaced do not have the resources to move beyond the region, and they remain internally displaced or move across borders to neighboring countries, many of which are facing their own conflicts. In these rough neighborhoods, displaced people face challenging environments, and often impose economic, environmental and security burdens on their hosts. But to view refugees as passive victims, waiting for relief handouts and bringing nothing but trouble to their host countries, fails to see the multiple ways in which they pursue livelihoods for themselves and in so doing can contribute to the economic vitality of host areas (Jacobsen, 2002)

This paper explore ways in which refugees in protracted situations pursue livelihoods, the impact of this pursuit on the human security of conflict-affected host communities, and the ways in which international assistance can enable a positive impact. ‘Human security’ here refers to economic, civil and political security; a situation in which people are able to pursue livelihoods in the absence of violent conflict. The paper is premised on the belief that if refugees’ pursuit of livelihoods can lead to increased human security in conflict-affected communities.

Livelihood activities help re-create and maintain social and economic inter-dependence within and between communities, and can thereby restore functioning social networks, based on mutually beneficial exchange of labor, assets and food. When refugees are allowed to gain access to resources, have freedom of movement and can work alongside their hosts to pursue productive lives, they will be less dependent on aid, and better able to overcome the sources of tension and conflict in their host communities (Jacobsen, 2002)

They will help mend the fraying economic fabric that binds communities and strengthen what Mary Anderson calls peace economies in contrast to war economies. Humanitarian assistance can increase economic security in the refugee hosting area by supporting livelihoods and shoring up the rights of both refugees and their host communities. Today, relief interventions are no longer expected solely to save lives in the short term, but also to lay the foundation for future development and promote conflict resolution.

As the governments of wealthy countries reduce their engagement with the world's poor and conflict-affected, disaster relief has become the predominant mode of crisis response. If relief is the only source of international assistance for conflict-affected areas, it is imperative that relief resources be used both to save lives and to support and enable the livelihoods of those living there (Jacobsen, 2002)

Crisis situations can lead to the re-making of roles and opportunities for affected communities. For women in particular, their efforts to survive mean they engage in trade and other economic



activities which give them more control, autonomy and status at both household and community level. Refugees (like locals) also engage in livelihood activities that are illegal, like prostitution or smuggling, and the aid community is faced with the task of finding ways to encourage and enable legitimate activities, and eliminate the need for illicit activities which can harm both the refugees and their host communities, and often increase insecurity in the region. Aid agencies must also find ways to enhance and protect the opportunities and gains brought by conflict situations, particularly for disadvantaged groups amongst refugees (Jacobsen, 2002)

The exploration of refugee livelihoods and their impact on refugees and host communities is part of a body of research that seeks to understand the consequences of refugee and humanitarian assistance for host countries and for refugees. There are a growing number of studies on such issues as the role of food aid and other forms of refugee assistance in livelihoods, the impact of refugees' activities on host communities, and the circumstances under which repatriation occurs (Jacobsen, 2002)

### **2.3.2 Sustainable Livelihoods**

The livelihood of a household or individual can be interpreted as their 'means of living'. Their means of living is based on their capabilities, assets (financial, physical, human, natural resource and social) and activities. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, and can maintain or build on available capabilities and assets, and does not undermine the natural resource base. Some organizations are committed to a safe and just world free of poverty. The new (draft) Growth and Livelihoods Policy

provides an overarching framework for Agency support for economic development and livelihoods. The effectiveness of NZAID's assistance to improve the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable women/girls and men/boys can be enhanced through an appreciation of the diversity, complexity and dynamic nature of their livelihoods, as well as an understanding of the many factors that influence their livelihood choices and opportunities (NZAID's, 2007).

### **2.3.3 Sustainable Livelihoods Approach**

Growth and Livelihoods Policy recognizes the relevance of the sustainable livelihoods approach, especially its principles, to all of assistance in the economic development and livelihoods-related field. The sustainable livelihoods approach provides a framework to help understand the main factors that affect poor people's livelihoods, and the relationships between these factors, and this in turn facilitates the planning and implementation of more effective development interventions. By centering our thinking around people rather than the technical inputs development might deliver to them the chances of achieving sustainable impacts on poverty reduction are significantly improved.

The sustainable livelihood approach Identifies existing assets and strategies available to poor women and men and uses these as a starting point Helps keep the focus on poor people and their varied livelihood assets, strategies and outcomes (rather than resources and activities) recognizes differences based on sex, gender, age, ethnicity, and power and poverty status builds on strengths as a means to addressing needs and constraints make explicit the links between policy and institutional issues, and micro level realities and helps in understanding

how individual, possibly sector specific, development programs and projects fit into the wider livelihoods agenda and objectives (NZAID's, 2007).

### **Livelihood Assets**

Livelihood assets serve as the basis for people's livelihoods. There are five types of asset that together enable people to pursue sustainable livelihoods: human knowledge, skills, ability to labor and good health social the resources people can draw upon in pursuit of their livelihood objectives, including social networks and relationships of trust and reciprocity natural - the natural resources available physical basic infrastructure and producer goods available financial the financial resources people have available (NZAID's, 2007).

#### **2.3.4 Livelihoods in Conflict Conceptual Approach**

The study of livelihoods has been widely pursued in the disciplines of both economics and anthropology and in development studies. A livelihood refers to the means used to maintain and sustain life. 'Means' connotes the resources, including household assets, capital, social institutions and networks (kin, village, authority structures), and strategies available to people through their local and transnational communities. In the current debate about development and poverty reduction, a key concept is that of sustainable livelihoods (Jacobsen, 2002).

Frameworks have been developed that analyze the household assets, strategies and institutional factors that influence livelihood outcomes, and these frameworks are used to design and implement appropriate program interventions The sustainable livelihoods approach

is a useful way to think about how to reduce poverty in stable situations, and some writers have sought to apply it to refugee livelihoods. However, for refugees and refugee hosting communities in conflict situations, the sustainable livelihoods approach needs to be adapted to emphasize the vulnerability of people exposed to constant threats of violence and displacement. Refugees and internally displaced people in conflict areas are subject to new forms of risk that burden the pursuit of livelihoods. Displacement tends to aggravate existing vulnerabilities and create new forms. Social groups that are politically or economically marginalized, like pastoralists in the Horn of Africa, or ethnic groups like the Twa in Rwanda, find themselves at double risk when they are displaced and have even more difficulty pursuing livelihoods (Jacobsen, 2002).

Displacement can result in new forms of gender and age vulnerability. For women, the loss of husband and children can result in the loss of identity, and in social marginalization, as well as increased economic burden. In some societies, the loss of cultural adornments, clothes, head coverings and other forms of traditional dress can affect women's identity, and restrict their mobility and ability to take part in relief programmes like food distributions. Women on their own can experience discrimination in the allocation of economic and social resources such as credit, relief commodities, seeds, tools or access to productive land. For men, displacement and the resulting loss of livelihoods place them at increased risk for military recruitment, either forced or voluntary. Children must deal with loss of parents and caregivers, and must often manage as heads of household, while being at risk for forced labour, sexual abuse and abduction (Jacobsen, 2002).

Taking into account the increased risk of the entire community, livelihoods in conflict approach de-emphasizes the sustainability part of the livelihoods framework and emphasizes the need to reduce vulnerability and risk that occurs as a result of conflict. Such a definition might be as follows:

*In communities facing conflict and displacement, livelihoods comprise the ways in which people access and mobilize resources that enable them to increase their economic security and thereby reduce the vulnerability created and exacerbated by conflict, and pursue goals necessary for their survival and possible return.*

The pursuit of livelihoods in conflict thus refers to the availability, extent and mix of resources, the strategies used to access and mobilizes these resources; and the goals of refugees and how goal priorities change (Jacobsen, 2002).

What makes the pursuit of livelihoods by refugees different from that of host communities in conflict environments? All communities living in conflict environments struggle to pursue livelihoods in ways that differ from those living in more stable and peaceful environments. Refugees and other displaced people, while part of these communities, are more vulnerable than their hosts, as discussed above, and they differ from their hosts in terms of the resources available to them, their livelihood goals and the strategies for achieving them.

In putting together livelihoods in RHAs, refugees are able to draw on new forms of social organization and networks that form as a result of having to cope with the loss of their

property, traumatic flight, social dislocation, and the antagonism of local authorities and the host population. As Kibreab argues, overcoming these hardships, and learning to deal with aid agencies, necessitates collective and cooperative effort (Jacobsen, 2002).

### **Livelihood Strategies**

These are the range and combination of activities and choices that people make/undertake in order to achieve their livelihood goals. Livelihood strategies encompass productive activities, investment strategies and reproductive choices, among other things.

### **Livelihood Outcomes**

Livelihood outcomes are the achievements of livelihood strategies. Individuals and households will usually try to achieve multiple outcomes, which may include: more income increased well-being reduced vulnerability improved food security more sustainable use of natural resources Livelihood outcomes feedback into household assets, with for example more cash income increasing a household's financial capital (NZAID's, 2007).

#### **2.3.5 Three Durable Solutions of UNHCR for Refugees**

While UNHCR's primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees, our ultimate goal is to help find durable solutions that will allow them to rebuild their lives in

dignity and peace. There are three solutions open to refugees where UNHCR can help: voluntary repatriation; local integration; or resettlement to a third country in situations where it is impossible for a person to go back home or remain in the host country. UNHCR helps achieve one or other of these durable solutions for refugees around the world every year. But for several million refugees and a greater number of internally displaced people, these solutions are nowhere in sight. UNHCR has been highlighting these protracted situations in a bid to get movement towards solutions. In many cases, the absence of longer-term solutions aggravates protection problems.

#### **2.3.5.1 Repatriation**

UNHCR works with the country of origin and host countries to help refugees return home.

##### **Going Back Home**

For millions of refugees around the world, going home remains the strongest hope of finding an end to exile. As the durable solution of choice for the largest number of refugees, voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity requires the full commitment of the country of origin to help reintegrate its own people. It also needs the continuing support of the international community through the crucial post-conflict phase to ensure that those who make the brave decision to go home can rebuild their lives in a stable environment.

UNHCR's priorities when it comes to return are to promote enabling conditions for voluntary repatriation; to ensure the exercise of a free and informed choice; and to mobilize support for returnees. In practice, UNHCR promotes and facilitates voluntary repatriation through various means, including organizing "go-and-see" visits for refugees; compiling updated information

on their country and region of origin; engaging in peace and reconciliation activities; promoting housing and property restitution; and providing return assistance and legal aid to returnees.

#### **2.3.5.2 Local Integration**

Integration of refugees in the host community allows recipients to live in dignity and peace.

##### **Accepted by a Generous Host**

Millions of refugees around the world live year after year with little hope of ever returning home. Some of them cannot go home because their countries are engulfed by endless conflict or, more often, because they fear persecution if they were to return. In cases where voluntary repatriation is not a viable option, finding a home in the country of asylum and integrating into the local community could offer a durable solution to their plight and the opportunity of starting a new life. Local integration is a complex and gradual process which comprises distinct but related legal, economic, social and cultural dimensions and imposes considerable demands on both the individual and the receiving society. In many cases, acquiring the nationality of the country of asylum is the culmination of this process. UNHCR estimates that, during the past decade, 1.1 million refugees around the world became citizens in their country of asylum.

#### **2.3.5.3 Resettlement**

An alternative for those who cannot go home, made possible by UNHCR and governments.



### **A New Beginning in a Third Country**

Some refugees cannot go home or are unwilling to do so because they will face continued persecution. Many are also living in perilous situations or have specific needs that cannot be addressed in the country where they have sought protection. In such circumstances, UNHCR helps resettle refugees in a third country as the only safe and viable durable solution. Of the 10.5 million refugees of concern to UNHCR around the world, only about 1 percent is referred by the agency for resettlement.

Only a small number of countries take part in UNHCR resettlement programmes. The United States is the world's top resettlement country, while Australia, Canada and the Nordic countries also provide a sizeable number of places annually. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of countries involved in resettlement in Europe and Latin America. The resettlement country provides the refugee with legal and physical protection, including access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. It should allow for refugees to become naturalized citizens. In 2008, UNHCR referred the files of more than 121,000 refugees for consideration by resettlement countries - the highest number in 15 years and 22 percent above the 2007 level (98,999 people). By nationality, the main beneficiaries of UNHCR-facilitated resettlement programmes were refugees from Iraq (33,512), Myanmar (30,388), and Bhutan (23,516).

In 2008, 65,548 refugees departed to 26 resettlement countries, compared to 49,868 refugees the year before. The largest number of refugees resettled with UNHCR assistance departed from Thailand (16,807) followed by Nepal (8,165), Syria (7,153), Jordan (6,704) and Malaysia (5,865).

Resettlement is a life-changing experience. It is both challenging and rewarding. Refugees are often resettled to a country where the society, language and culture are completely different and new to them. Providing for their effective reception and integration is beneficial for both the resettled refugee and the receiving country. Governments and non-governmental organization partners provide services to facilitate integration, such as cultural orientation, language and vocational training as well as programme to promote access to education and employment.

### **Legal basis of *non-refoulement***

*Non-refoulement* has been defined in a number of international refugee instruments, both at the universal and regional levels. At the universal level the most important provision in this respect is Article 33 (1) of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which states that: "No Contracting State shall expel or return (*refouler*) a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion." This provision constitutes one of the basic Articles of the 1951 Convention, to which no reservations are permitted. It is also an obligation under the 1967 Protocol by virtue of Article I (1) of that instrument.

Unlike some provisions of the Convention, its application is not dependent on the lawful residence of a refugee in the territory of a Contracting State. As to the words "*where his life or*

*freedom would be threatened*", it appears from the *travaux préparatoires* that they were not intended to lay down a stricter criterion than the words "*well-founded fear of persecution*" figuring in the definition of the term "*refugee*" in Article 1 A (2). The different wording was introduced for another reason, namely to make it clear that the principle of *non-refoulement* applies not only in respect of the country of origin but to any country where a person has reason to fear persecution.

Also at the universal level, mention should be made of Article 3 (1) of the UN Declaration on Territorial Asylum unanimously adopted by the General Assembly in 1967 [res. 2312 (XXII)].

### 2.3.6 Refugee Strategies

Strategies refer to the range of activities undertaken by refugees to access and mobilize needed resources. In the RHA, displaced men, women and even children have developed coping mechanisms and strategies that take advantage of resources and opportunities. Such activities include those that are permitted and supported by host governments and aid agencies, and those that are unofficial or illegal, like prostitution or smuggling. The aid community must find ways to encourage and enable legitimate activities, and discourage, or reduce the need for illicit activities which can harm both the refugees and their host communities, and often increase insecurity in the region (Jacobsen, 2002).

Refugees pursue livelihoods in two domains. One is the official space permitted for refugees: usually camps or organized settlements, where refugees can engage in programs created for them by relief agencies, or in agricultural (or development) activities condoned by the

government. The other domain is the informal sector, outside of camps, where self-settled refugees (and sometimes also those from camps) pursue livelihoods under conditions of double insecurity –from both the conflict environment and their own illegal status. In this domain, many of their activities are illegal or illicit. Refugees move between these two domains, utilizing resources in both, and mixing their strategies accordingly. The consequences for both the refugees and their hosts are mixed, as we discuss in the following section (Jacobsen, 2002).

### **2.3.7 The Livelihood Setting the Refugee Hosting Area**

Refugee livelihoods are pursued within the social, political and security environment referred to as the refugee hosting area. In many regions of the developing world today, refugee hosting areas (RHAs) are parts of so-called ‘fragile states’ where armed conflict, organized violence and other forms of disorder and physical threat present significant and chronic difficulties in pursuing livelihoods. An increasingly common cause of displacement in Africa is the destruction of communities that results when inter-communal violence is fomented by the regime (often to disguise its failure as a state) or other powerful actors who benefit from conflict and disorder (Jacobsen, 2002).

Violence is often used to deliberately destroy the social and economic fabric of communities or to displace people as a means to achieving war or profit-related goals, as in the oil fields of southern Sudan or the resource-rich areas of Sierra Leone, Angola and the Congo. As communities descend into insecurity, people flee both the violence and the destruction of local microeconomic systems between communities the ‘economic lifeblood’ of fragile societies.

The classic case is Zaire/DRC, where beginning in the late 1980s, inter-communal (or “ethnic”) tensions were manipulated “until they exploded into repeated localized, but deadly conflicts that further ripped apart a social fabric already under stress from the structural crisis in the country (Jacobsen, 2002).

This pattern occurs in many other African countries, including Sierra Leone and Liberia, Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Somalia, and more recently Zimbabwe. What is notable about many of these situations, is that while there is an outflow of people fleeing conflict-affected communities, there are also refugee flows into, and localized displacement of internally displaced people (IDPs) within these communities. When refugees or IDPs arrive in host communities, whether across borders or in the same country, they often bring new problems that lead to conflict and further displacement. Entire regions can thus be destabilized by cycles of displacement and conflict, often made worse by deliberate political manipulation.

The linked problem of forced displacement and the destruction of communities is particularly critical in Africa. Most of the refugee situations in Africa are an outcome of protracted conflict, and consequently refugees have been in host communities for long periods of time, averaging 20 years or more. The 50 states in Africa, 40 have hosted large numbers of refugees over the past decade, and of these, 25 countries have themselves experienced significant degrees of conflict, enough to have produced more than 20,000 of their own refugees or IDPs (Jacobsen, 2002).

### **2.3.8 Poverty and Refugees**

The emphasis on economic underdevelopment as a cause of refugees, and the need for a new international economic order in order to get at the roots of the current refugee problem, calls for correction. Our findings indicate that contrary to U.N debate, economic underdevelopment is by itself not a major cause of refugee flows. The simple notation that poverty produces refugees is inconsistent with the fact that situations of extreme economic deprivation usually have not generated population outflows claiming international refugee status, (e. g. the poor in India or Burkina Faso). Even poverty in the form of structural violence that is, extreme, systematic, and sustained economic deprivation by itself and in the first instance typically produces powerlessness (Zolberg, Suhreke & Aguayo, 1989).

### **2.3.9 Root Causes of Social Change**

The U. N debate underlined the essentially political nature of the refugee phenomenon. The receiving countries intended to take an internlist perspective, blaming the countries of origin; the latter claimed that external forces ultimately were responsible. Both perspectives were colored by the dominant ideological cleavages of the time, in the last instance because is a root cause in fact are the constituent elements of social change and historic development. Deep disagreements in this area are to be expected. A revolution, for instance, is a root with well-defined range of enemies and supporters. It would be naïve to expect that a broad, international front could be formed to attack the root causes of refugees generally, or even a single conflict complex (Zolberg, Suhreke & Aguayo, 1989).

### **2.3.10 Root Causes of Refugees in Africa**

It is important to understand the root causes of refugee movements in African context or setting, many people in Africa have become refugees as a result of imperialism/colonialism/neo-colonialism, which in turn has a bearing on other factors, particularly internal conflicts, liberalization struggles, oppressive governments and natural disasters. Sometimes a combination of these variables in particular state worsens the refugee crisis (Pinyacwa, 1998).

#### **Imperialism/Colonialism/Neo-colonialism**

During the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Africa and Asia were carved out among the imperialist powers. In Africa, the partition was final fillip to colonizing process initiated during the first half of the century, the division of the non-western world, in particular into colonies and sphere of influence was virtually a closed chapter in world history. Black Africa which had in some parts, during the European middle ages been more advanced in aspects of its mode of production and means of destruction, had by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, become totally subjected to European imperialist (Pinyacwa, 1998).

On the African continent, imperialism has passed through three stages: Slave trade, colonialism and neo-colonialism. During the slave trade, Africans were taken to provide cheap labor for European and American plantations and industries. Africa was robbed of human power, which is one of the most important resources in development it is also true that African people have been victim of mercantile acts of the vandalism, military occupations, besides slave trade and direct colonization. All these led to among other things, tragic movements of

the populations, turning to colonialism in particular, which I define a process in which the political, economic, and social aspect of a nation are arrested from development (Pinyacwa, 1998).

### **Internal Conflict**

The internal conflict among the many factors outlined, feature prominently on the scene of the African continent, examples include those that have taken place in Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan, Angola and Horn of Africa. It is important to examine these factors one by one. Shortly after independence in 1960, Congo (Zaire) became the scene of a major civil war, the first of many similar disruptions which contributed heavily to the political disequilibrium of the country. In the war of 1960, followers of the president and the premier engaged in a political struggle which later escalated into a war of secession in which Katanga province sought to break away from the rest of the country. Another major conflict contributing to the flow of refugees has been the internal conflict in Rwanda. Rwanda, before independence, became the scene of major civil war and generator of refugees. Even 1994 provided more refugees flights; similarly, neighboring Burundi has quite related historical experiences (Pinyacwa, 1998).

### **Liberation Struggles**

The period of the 19960s saw many African states achieving political independence, but the states of southern Africa, Zimbabwe, Angola Namibia, and South Africa were under colonial domination. The resultant liberation struggles in these states produced many refugees.(Pinyacwa, 1998).



### **Internal Oppression**

Internal oppression is one of the factors that cause refugee flights, the people flee from anti-democratic repressive regimes often under military control. A good example is the Amin regime in Uganda 1971-1979, but examples from elsewhere on the continent are not at all wanting. Equatorial Guinea and Kenya are cases of interest. In the case of Equatorial Guinea, the oppressive regime of President Macias Nguema was responsible for massive displacements. The regime was characterized by torture, murder and other acts of repression that led thousands of Equatorial Guineans to flee into exile (Pinyacwa, 1998).

#### **2.3.11 Natural Disasters**

Natural disaster drought, famine, floods, have also generated refugee but, these disasters do not contribute a large percentage of refugee movement on the continent. In 1970s the expanding Sahara desert caused drought to bring the lives of many Africans to tragic ends. Many of those who survived did so though having moved to camps or to less severely stricken areas. Even today in many parts of Africa, floods and famine continue to force people to become refugees in an attempt to survive. For instance, recent famine in Somalia attracted the United Nations Organizations and agencies to send relief supplies by air, sea, and by land to starving people who are internally displaced or across borders (Pinyacwa, 1998).

#### **2.3.12 Human Needs and Problems in Refugee Situations**

The study found that the following common human needs presents themselves in a most acute forms in the refugee situations, need for proper nutrition, shelter, clothing, safe drinking water,

sanitation facilities, and safety. In addition to these, the study found refugees have anxiety about the future, about missing family members, about lost relationships and personal status; they also keenly experience the problem of restricted access to medical treatment and educational facilities for children (Pinyacwa, 1998).

### **Problems of Integration**

We do not intend to define the concept of refugee here, nor do we consider it necessary to discuss the various causes of the refugee problem. These tasks have already been adequately undertaken even in this collection and elsewhere in an increasing volume of literature that has been accomplished in the otherwise new area of refugee studies Pinyacwa (1998). However, what is important as far as this study is concerned, is to understand clearly the meaning attached to the term integration. This because in matters related to the settlement of refugees, integration may have different meanings in different host countries.

The term integration to mean complete absorption of the refugees by the asylum country through the legal process of naturalization, this means that refugees are not confined in resettlement camps as is usually the case. Rather, they are provided land by the asylum country and assisted by government and international agencies to settle on the land. Once they attain a degree of economic viability and self-sufficiency, they are left on their own to live normal lives as other citizens. In fact the refugees concerned are conferred with the status of citizens and granted full political and social rights, in other words, integration in this case means a process of complete absorption and assimilation by the host country of people who formerly had refugee status and acquisition of a new national identity (Pinyacwa, 1998).

### 2.3.13 Refugee Policy

The refugee policies of the host government or in cases where the central government's remit is weak, the local authorities are a key determinant of refugees' vulnerability and their ability to pursue livelihoods. In many host countries, refugees suffer from the absence of civil, social and economic rights including freedom of movement and residence; freedom of speech and assembly; fair trial; property rights, the right to engage in wage labor, self-employment and the conclusion of valid contracts; access to school education, access to credit; protection against physical and sexual abuse, harassment, unlawful detention and deportation.

Jacobsen(2002),The main policy factors preventing refugees' pursuit of livelihoods are host governments' desire that refugees be allowed only as temporary guests (no permanent residence);poor standards of protection and physical security for refugees restrictions on freedom of movement and settlement, and restrictions on property rights and employment.

These constraints have been well documented in countries like Sudan, Kenya, Mexico, and Costa Rica In many host countries, refugees are widely treated as illegal migrants, with few rights and little protection by the government. Most refugees living in border zones are *prima facie* refugees, i.e. they have not undergone formal determination procedures and do not qualify as legal refugee. Whereas UNHCR refers to them as refugees, host governments do not think of them this way, and their legal status is precarious making them potential victims of forcible relocation or even forced repatriation.

It is remarkable then that refugees are able to pursue any sort of livelihood, but many do, usually because local communities see the value of their activities and benefit from them, and authorities turn a blind eye, or are encouraged to do so with bribes. Like other marginalized groups, refugees are experts in the art of survival. A key aspect of refugees are able to work the system in this way is their location and form of settlement in the RHA (Jacobsen, 2002).

#### **2.3.14 Refugees' location and form of settlement**

A key set of host government restrictions concerns where refugees settle and their freedom of movement. At the official policy level, most host governments require that refugees remain in camps or planned agricultural settlements, or in some cases (like Cote d'Ivoire) restricted zones. In camps and official settlements, refugees' basic needs are (mostly) provided by aid agencies; they have little or no freedom of movement, and reduced opportunities to pursue livelihoods.

Where there are security problems, as there increasingly are in most border zones of host countries, host governments are more likely to restrict movement and residence outside of camps. For example, the Sudanese border region of northwestern Kenya is characterized by banditry, a longstanding tradition of cattle rustling, and the cross-border movement of the SPLA from Sudan. The region is volatile and conflict-ridden, and the Kenyan government does its best to keep refugees in Kakuma camp. Similarly, the governments of Thailand, Tanzania, Mexico, Pakistan, and others have restricted the movements and settlement of refugees from neighboring countries (Jacobsen, 2002).

In most RHAs, refugees make their own choices about where they will settle themselves, and do not always heed official policy. Although accurate figures are difficult to establish, it is widely recognized that a relatively small proportion of refugees live in camps and settlements. The majority are self-settled, i.e. they find ways to settle themselves among the host community, and while they are then at risk for government round-ups and relocation, many prefer to take their chances this way.

It has also been documented, although not yet well researched, that refugee households strategize their settlement to diversify their resources. They will place some members in camps to access resources there, and other members outside in the host community where a different set of resources can be targeted. Refugees are well aware that economic opportunities differ depending on whether they are settled in camps and organized settlements, in rural villages amongst the host community, in urban areas, or in encampments abutting towns (Jacobsen, 2002).

Camps and organized settlements present particular environments that enable as well as obstruct the pursuit of livelihoods. For example, refugees in organized settlements might have location advantages with respect to land or natural resources, or better access to infrastructure such as urban markets, roads and extension services. Refugees in camps might be prohibited from travelling to engage in economic activities, but they have easier access to aid commodities for trade, and to camp markets. A number of studies have sought to compare the

economic activities of refugees who are self-settled with those living in camps and settlement (Jacobsen, 2002).

### **2.3.15 Relying on Social Networks and Solidarity**

According to Jacobsen (2002), there is growing evidence that communication and ties with relatives and friends living abroad has helped refugees survive the harsh conditions of their displacement. Assistance from family and friends abroad can include financial resources, such as remittances, as well as the social capital that comes with refugee networks which increase information flows and enable trade and relocation. These trans-national resources often complement assistance provided by humanitarian agencies and the host government.

For instance, four out of ten refugees interviewed in Banjul Gambia said to rely on remittances sent to them by family members living in the United States, Canada, United Kingdom and other countries Conway, (2004) while Horst (2005) estimated that at least ten to fifteen percent of the population in the Dadaab camps benefited directly from remittances. Whereas, according to Al-Sharmani (2004), for the Somali refugees in Cairo and their family members and close friends in other host societies, mobility and establishing trans-national families had become part of a process of resisting marginalization and achieving varying degrees of participation and acceptance in several host societies rather than the elusive goal of adequate integration in one host society. Remittances are not solely to be considered as a form of social security, the money can also serve as investment in business, to assist others, or for education purposes and hence support or help rebuild livelihoods. Apart from social networks abroad,

refugees also turn to social networks in the host country. As most of developing countries have no functional social welfare system for the refugees, they often try to fall back on solidarity

## **2.4 Summary**

. In the literature review we talked the refugees in general; refugees are people who have fled their country because of fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, social group, or political opinion. The refugees face many problems in their livelihood including lack of proper health care food shortage and lack of clean water for consumption and many necessities, livelihood refers to The ways in which people access and mobilize resources that enable them to increase their economic security and thereby reduce the vulnerability created and exacerbated by conflict, and pursue goals necessary for their survival and possible return.

However the literature review of the study is to collect what has been done before by social science researchers about refugees and livelihood assessments. Therefore, the livelihood conditions and refugees have been talked in the foregoing discussions including how difficult is life in refugee settlements where the freedom of movements are the main constraints in the settlements.

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.0 Overview

The chapter explains the research design, sampling procedures and the sampling as well as research instruments used in this study. The research procedure which the researcher has gone through in collecting the data and finally analyzed includes this chapter. This chapter also looks at how data have been analyzed and which tool was used in this research study.

#### 3.1 Research Design

The research used Cross-Sectional Survey as research design that the survey research allows the researcher to deeply investigate the situation of the target population. **Cross-sectional survey** in which the researcher uses subjects of different age groups at the same time. It is done by giving special attention to completeness in observation, questionnaires reconstruction, and analysis of the cases under study. In most cases a survey will aim to obtain information from a representative selection of the population and from that sample will then be able to present the findings as being representative of the population as a whole (Bell, 2005).

A survey may be occasioned simply by a need for administrative facts on some aspects of public life, or be designed to investigate a cause-effect relationship or to throw fresh light on some aspect of sociological theory. When it comes to subject matter, all one can say is that surveys are concerned with the demographic characteristics, the social environment, the



activities, or the opinions and attitudes of some group of people (Bell, 2005.) the data of the research is both quantitative and qualitative in nature.

### **3.2 Sampling Procedures**

The research used both purposive sampling for selection of the sample size and the cluster sampling for selection of the area to be studied. Sample procedure was two-stages whereby one might choose sample blocks and then select a sample of the population, in this study 230 people were selected from the population size of 4000 subjects.

Taking into consideration, the limitation of the resources and time as matter of months the work was completed in this sample procedure. However, the Nakivale refugee settlements has population of 4000 Somali refugees as was estimated (Gure & Ali, 2008). Therefore, the researcher selected 230 people from the target population for questionnaires and 12 persons for interviews the demographic of the study was mature people 20 years old and above. However, the calculating the sample size is based on rule of thumb (Daniel, 2007).

### **3.3 Sample**

The subjects or participants of the research were 230 Somali refugees living in Nakivale refugee settlements (West of Uganda). For questionnaires and 12 persons for the interviews these refugees live in very close built houses and shelters therefore; it was simple for the researcher to choose the sample by using cluster sampling to divide the area into different sub-sections or blocks, whereby it was easier for the researcher to draw sample from this group of

refugees. Hence, a sample technique was purposive sampling and people were selected according to the purpose of the research. In this type of sampling the researcher uses his/her own judgment or common sense regarding the participants from whom information will be collected however, sample size is based on most frequently adopted in academic research theses.

According to Amin (2005) if the population size is 10, then the sample size to be considered will be 10, so that the sample becomes representative of the population. For population of 4000, the best sample size is, According to Amin (2005) relatively small samples properly selected may be much more reliable than large samples poorly selected, and again Amin says if the participants are homogenous small sample can be selected. but due to limited resources and time the sample size of this study was 230 for questionnaires. Also 12 persons were involved in interviews. In the research the characteristics of people included were ages of 20 year-olds and above therefore, this sample size can be representative and less biased. Because in some countries less than 20 year-old persons may be considered as under age therefore from 20 year-old and above were included in this research to identify the representativeness of the study.

### **3.4 Research Instruments**

The research used different methods of data collection these tools include questionnaires, Interviews, and observations.

### **3.4.1 Questionnaires**

The instruments of data collection were questionnaires because the questionnaire is a tool that is difficult to design but, cheap to use. So the simple is that it's much less limited than interviews. Another advantage is that any person other than the researcher him/herself can distribute the questionnaire and gain more satisfactory results than Interviews and other methods of data collection especially in societies where interaction is usually highly personalized Piel (1995).

However, the research used both close-ended questions such as Yes/No and the Likert Scale such as, agree, strongly agree, disagree, strongly disagree this is another scale of which avoids the problem of developing pairs of dichotomous adjectives in the questionnaires open-ended questions also were used in order to give the respondents more chances to explain their opinions. In the refugee camp many people may not understand an English language therefore, the researcher translated the questions into English so that most of the respondents could find easy to fill the questionnaires.

### **3.4.2 Interviews**

In order to verify the reliability of the respondents' opinions the researcher used and other instruments that is interviews along with the questionnaires and observation and 6 community leaders, 2 hospital officers and 2 headmasters and 2 senior food distributors were involved. Other important technique that can be employed to collect information; this involves the oral or vocal questioning technique or discussion. The researcher becomes the inter viewer and the

respondents from the sample is the interviewee. The technique involves face-to-face interaction between individuals leading to self-report. Responses the interviewee are recorded and can then be analyzed (Daniel, 2007).

### **3.4.3 Observation**

The other methods of data collection which was used in the research include observation, means watching what the people do rather than depending on their reports of what they did, and that has one very significant and obvious advantage: because much information may be hidden from the questionnaires such as where the refugees go for wastes and other inconveniences for example, the shelters and sewage systems (McDaniel & Gate, 2002). The word observation describes data that are collected, regardless of technique used in the study; observation relies on the researcher seeing, hearing, testing and smelling things it does not depend on getting information through someone else Daniel(, 2007). However, this observation was Naturalistic observation therefore it was done obtaining additional information from the respondents.

## **3.5 Quality Control**

### **3.5.1 Validity**

Validity of the instruments was established in consulting it with the supervisor and the researcher discussed with the supervisor about relevance of the instruments for collecting the information needed of the research questions. Likert's Scale was used namely, Relevant=R Very Relevant= VR, Not Relevant= NR Before submitting the Questionnaires some intellectuals were involved in examining whether the questionnaires were the best suited for

collecting the information needed and 14 out of 18 said the questionnaires are relevant for the collection of the information, these represent 0.78 out of 100% therefore, according to Amin (2005), for the instruments to be accepted as valid the average content validity index (CVI) should be 0.7 or above therefore, the contents are valid because 0.78 which is above validity limit of Amin 0.7, for more information look at (APPENDEX C).

### 3.5.2 Reliability

A reliable measure is one that is both consistent and, because it gives a stable measure of instruments. You have talked some people who say one thing today and another tomorrow, such people tend to change information time to time. They are said to be unreliable, liars, or even rumor-mongers, in research, our studies need to be reliable so that we obtain the correct information. *Reliability* refers to how consistent a research procedure or instrument is. It therefore, means the degree of consistency demonstrated in a study. Hence, reliability implies stability or dependability of an instrument or procedure in order to obtain information, if for instance, by asking a class oral questions and also written questions about their feelings Daniel (2007). Therefore, the instruments are reliable; the researcher tested reliability by collecting data in questionnaires and collected again some days later from the same respondents and the information was obtained the same therefore the instrument is reliable for that reason.

### 3.6 Procedure

The following steps were taken in the research study, after letter of approval from the supervisor and KIU, the researcher travelled to conduct the research study and the location is

Western Uganda Nakivale refugee settlement before distributing the questionnaires it was procedural and ethical to ask permission the people who in charge of the refugee settlements (OPM) the Office of Prime Minister and the researcher explained the OPM objectives of the research and showed them the student's ID Card and Letter of approval from KIU and they finally (OPM) signed a permission letter.

The researcher chose the areas to be researched by cluster sampling after that it was necessary for the researcher to tell the people about the purpose of the research study. Since, some of the respondents were illiterate; some of the questionnaires were translated into Somali language to make easy any language complexities. The researcher directly undertook the research along some assistants, by selecting the sample size, in purposive sampling. Then, the work was undertaken the next procedure was collecting and classifying the data, data analysis by using SPSS and other tools such as Excel spread sheet and Word processor techniques. Finally, research report was written and then work has been submitted as both research of advancements of the researcher's career and in partial requirements of the award of degree of Master of Arts in development Studies.

### **3.7 Data Analysis**

Data collected was organized and analyzed by using MS Excel application software and SPSS to present the findings of the research on charts, tables, and graphs. Coding the data, or labels that are attached to the 'raw' data; categorizing these codes, to identify ways in which the codes can be grouped into categories; identify themes and relationships among the codes and

categories, that is to identify the relationships between the codes or categories of data, then, the researcher developed concepts and arrived at some generalized statements, to develop some generalized conclusions based on the relationships, patterns and themes that have been identified in the data (Denscombe, 2007). The research study adopted both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis of the study.

### **3.8 Limitations**

Limitations of this research study were many amongst lack of experience of research study for the researcher; location of the study was far from the cities, therefore, it took the researcher longer time than expected. However, the research was conducted successfully despite these limitations, since most of refugees don not speak English language the researcher had to translate all the questionnaires into Somalis language this consumed both time and resources. Other limitation of the research study is the unavailability of transportation and accommodations in the camp because no hotels and good restaurants in the camp.

### **3.9 Summary**

The research used Cross-Sectional Survey design because the need for deep investigation of the refugees livelihood problems. The research tools are questionnaires, observation, and interviews, the questionnaires used in the research study was open-ended questions and close-ended questions and the sample size is 230 for the questionnaires and 12 leaders and officers for interviews. The demographic is adult people, the characteristics of these are 20 year-olds and above.

However, the sample technique used in this research was purposive in selecting the people but before sampling the population cluster sampling was used in choosing the areas to be researched, by dividing the houses blocks so that they would be representative. The research also tested the validity and reliability of the instruments by testing before conducting the research.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

#### 4.0 Overview

In this chapter data have been collected and analyzed in different tools such as tables, charts/ graphs and so on. After analyzing the data collected in these tools, the data presentation and interpretation have been made depending on the nature of the question being analyzed the researcher tried to present the information in understandable format for anyone even a layman a someone who does not have much knowledge about the research. However, some questions were analyzed in tables because most people like and see the tables more convenient, though many people do like the information presented in graphs. The method used in analyzing data was percentage either in graphs or in tables because the tables there are two different columns the frequency column one which means the number of people who answered the questions and the percentage (%) column two which means what percentage of people answered the question.

In the presentation of the data in the charts and the tables there are two parts in the presentation, the part one is the background of the respondents or informants the second part was derived from the objectives of the research. The research objectives consisted of three main aims first one, the nature of the refugees' needs and the second the way in which refugees are protected who they get help and the third the main problems that refugees face in their settlements towards livelihoods.

**Percentage formula:** Percentage (%)  $\frac{t}{T} \times 100$

Where, t = Number of respondents in the questions and

T, refers to total sample populations

**Table 4.1 Respondents Background, the following categories Age, Gender, Level of Education and Marital Status**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Age</b>		
20-30	84	38.3
31-40	34	14.8
41-50	56	24.3
50 and +	50	21.7
<b>Missing</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	88	37.8
Female	143	62.2
<b>Level of education</b>		
Primary	84	36.5
Secondary	75	32.6
Tertiary	01	0.4
No Schooling	64	27.8
<b>Missing</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	73	31.7
Married	76	33.0
Divorced	43	18.7
Widowed/Widower	30	13.0
<b>Missing</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>3.5</b>

**Sources: primary data.**

**Table 4.1 in the background information about respondents**

When looking at the above table we see the different ages and the largest percentage is ages from 20 to 30 year-olds which makes 38.3% of the respondents because the refugees stayed in the camp for long time from 1992 up to 2010 and the children who were infants or very young age at that time now are grown up and make large percentage of the refugees. The category **Gender**, 37.8 % were male and 62.2 were female this is because it is normal in the refugees settlements to see a larger percentage of women than men since women and children are very susceptible to war and conflicts.

The third category the **Level of Education** when looking at this category 36.5% were primary education level because the refugees never got a chance of higher education or they dropped out of school at elementary level. The Secondary education level is 32.6% in this table 4.1 indicates that large numbers of the respondents were Secondary education level because the researcher used purposive sampling in this research and focused on choosing a high degree education level. Because their ideas are more important than other population with less educational background.

The Tertiary or higher education level of the above table 0.4 meaning the number of people with higher level is very rare in the refugee camp. Finally, the (No schooling) people that never attended at school in this respondents are 27.8 which is a large number of percentage, this may mean that many of the refugees did not get opportunity to school and about 3% percent of the respondents did not answer the questions they were asked about their education level no reason was given by the respondents.

The fourth category of respondents' characteristics is **Marital Status** whether the respondent is married not married or single and whether they are widower/widowed or divorced. Nearly 32% of them were singles because no good chance for marriage or what ever the reason might be. 33% of the respondents said they are married because, in the camps it is normal to see a extended family. About 19% of them were divorced this is big number because it may be the harsh livelihoods in the refugees settlement. Widower/widowed represents 13% of the people because of the diseases and wars claimed many lives of the civilians; the missing is about 4% out of privacy the respondents did not answer the questions.

#### **4.2 Research Question One**

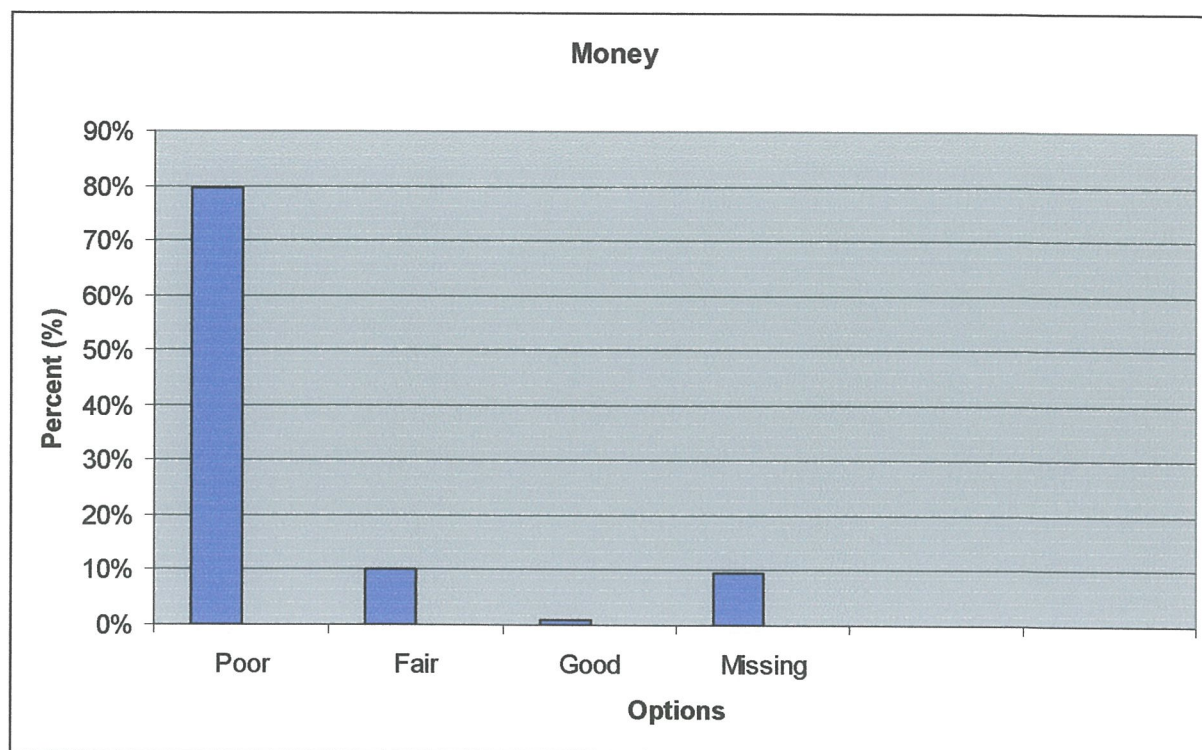
The research question one was derived from the research objective one which deals with the livelihood conditions and the nature of the refugees needs and question asked the respondents was whether refugees receive adequate food and the respondents were given different options poor, fair, good very good, and excellent and the respondents answers presented in the following tables and charts for example, 4.2 is a table indicating the information obtained from the field research and this question was analyzed because it deals with basics in human livelihoods. The following tables and charts explain associated results of the question of the research objective one.

**Table 4.2 Refugees Food Adequacy**

Options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Poor	204	88.7
Fair	21	9.1
Good	03	1.3
Very Good	01	0.4
<b>Missing</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: primary data**

The table 4.2 indicates the question related to food adequacy, the respondents in the settlement pointed-out their opinions and 89 percent answered the food they receive is poor. The people in the settlement said that the food they get from UNHCR and WFP in collaboration of other NGOs is very little. 9 percent of the respondents also answered by saying the food is fair that means they think the food can be survival. 3 percent of the respondents also said the food is good and less than 1 percent said the food is very good. In conclusion according to majority of respondents the food is supplied to the refugees are very poor and unreliable. However, the research study found out the same circumstances of what Gure & Ali, 2008, (look at the background page 4), found in the camp saying quantity of food that is distributed to these refugees is very little and composed of corn, oil and sugar. Somali refugees complain about the water, they confirmed the water is unclean and they always get sick after drinking, the water which comes from a small Lake beside the camp.

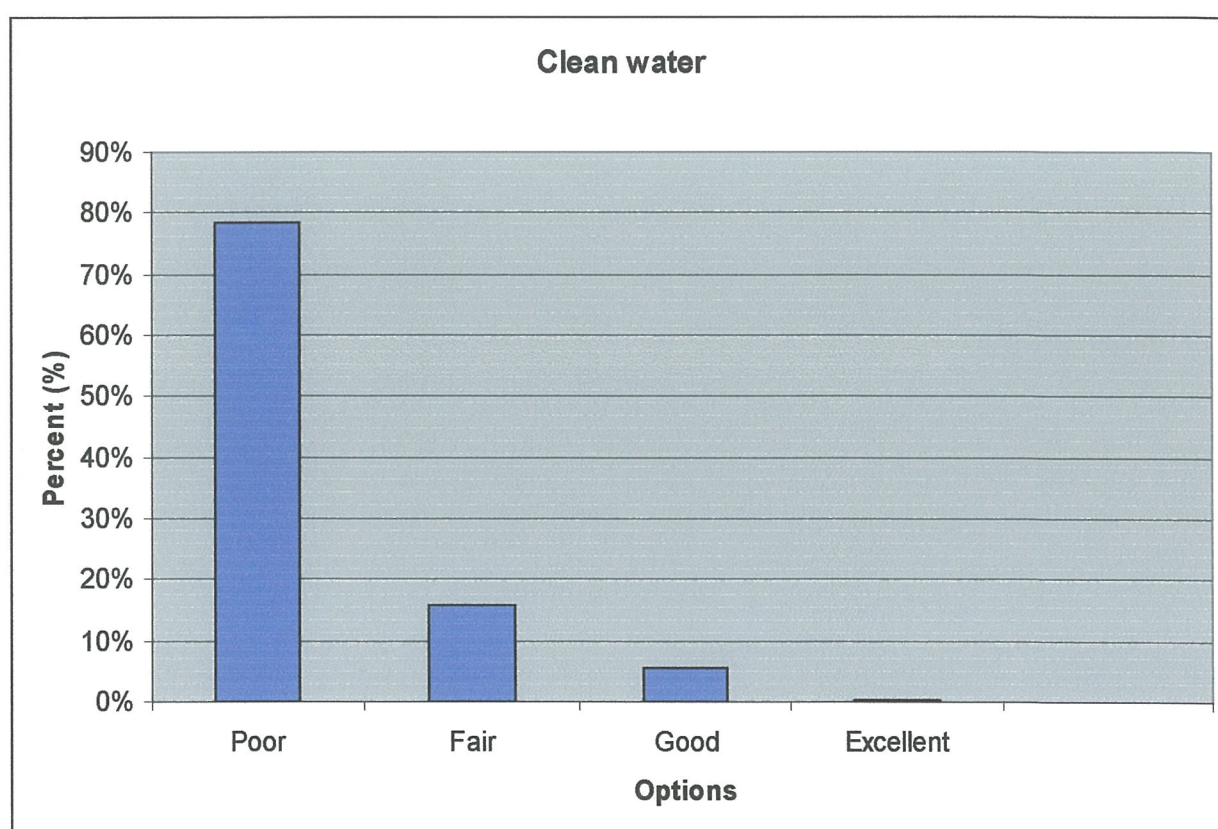


**Figure 4.1 the respondents' opinions about the money they get. Source: primary data.**

Above bar charts indicates a question answered by the respondents the question was. Do refugees get enough money for their daily life? And the options given to the respondents were poor, fair, good, very good, and excellent. Nearly, 80 percent of the respondents answered the money they get is poor that means the livelihood problems exist in the camp the refugee don not have any livelihood support schemes in the camp therefore, the chances of getting money is very slight. About 10 percent of the respondents said they receive fair money because some of the refugees might have small businesses or farms.

Nearly 8 percent was missing that is, the respondents did not answer the question while about 2 percent of respondents said the money refugees receive is good. Conclusively, the majority of the respondents did not have enough money to support their daily activities no money for

medicine and chances of jobs are very rare in the camp. According to Jacobsen (2002) the main policy factors preventing refugees' pursuit of livelihoods are host governments' desire that refugees be allowed only as temporary guests (no permanent residence); poor standard of protection and physical security. However, the research findings indicate that contrary to Jacobsen (2002) of physical security and protection are poor in the camps. But livelihood schemes are not in place according to this current finding.



**Figure 4.2 Respondents' opinions about water cleanness. Source: primary data**

According to the above chart most of the respondents said water is poor this shows 79 percent of the respondents said water is poor which means water the refugees get is very unclean they

get water from small lake near the camp but this water is no longer clean the researcher went to check the sources of water supplies to the camp and after observation the researcher realized that water is unclean. However, according to the respondents answers 79 percent of them said water is not clean, but, 12 percent of the respondents answered the water is fair, while less than 10 percent said the water is good lastly the respondents answered excellent were about 1 percent in conclusion water that refugees use is unclean because of the responses from the questionnaires, about 79% said water was not good for human consumptions. Since, majority of the respondents said water is unclean here the researcher found no contradiction of what Gure & Ali found in 2008 at the camp they said water is the one of these refugees complain the most, they stated the water is very unclean and refugee always get sick after drinking, the water which comes from small lake beside the camp (Gure & Ali, 2008).

**Table 4.3 Water Availability of the Camp**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Poor	63	27.5
Fair	92	40.0
Good	46	20.0
Very Good	14	6.0
Excellent	14	6.0
<b>Missing</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary data**



Table 4.3 presents the respondents' answers of water availability 40 percent of the respondents answered by saying availability of the water is fair that means they did not have any problems of receiving water. Although nearly 28 percent of the respondents said water availability is poor. 20 percent of respondents who answered the question said getting water is good and 6 percent said very good about getting water and 6 percent again said the water is available and answered excellent. In conclusion water availability in the camp is good because most of the respondents gave their answers that they have no difficulty in obtaining water in the camp less than 1 percent of the respondents did not answer the questions. Water availability in the camp is normal according to the majority of the respondents.

**Table 4.4 Availability of Health Facilities**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Poor	185	80.4
Fair	30	13.0
Good	09	3.9
Very Good	04	1.7
Excellent	01	0.4
<b>Missing</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: primary data**

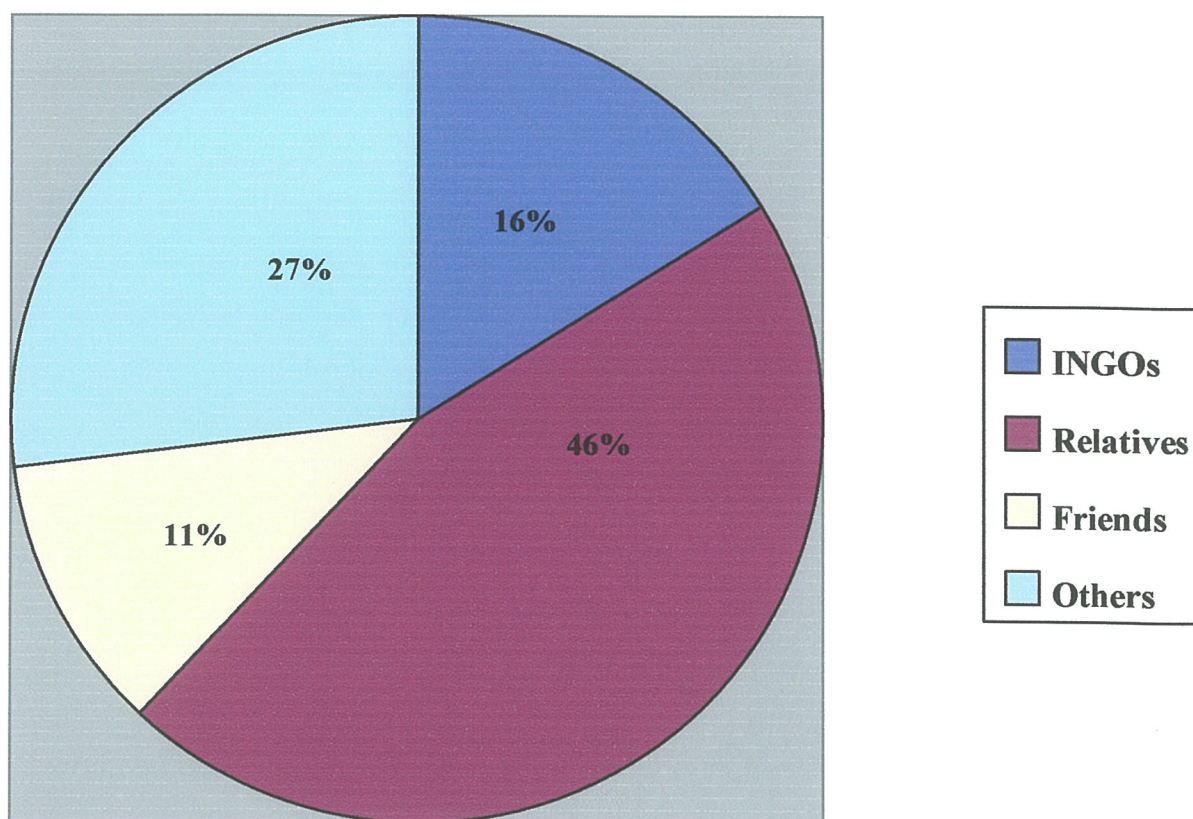
In table 4.4 respondents were asked about availability of health facilities the respondents were given options to express their opinions about health, according to the respondents' answers 80

percent or more of them who answered the question indicated the health facility is poor. 13 percent of them answered the health care is fair about 4 percent of respondents who answered said very well. About 2 percent said good and less than 1 percent said excellent and less than 1 percent did not answer the question.

In conclusion the health facilities and hospitals are very poor and they sometimes call the hospital the place of death because whenever, someone is admitted to the hospital he/ she does not discover. As the interview findings of some respondents indicated however, according to Jacobsen (2002) displaced people face challenging environments, and often impose economic, environmental and security burdens on their hosts. Displaced people face deep and chronic problems of poverty and insecurity, (look at page 13). However, the situation was found in the camp by the current research and what Jacobsen found in 2002 were similar and refugees face poverty poor health and environmental problems.

### **4.3 Research Question two**

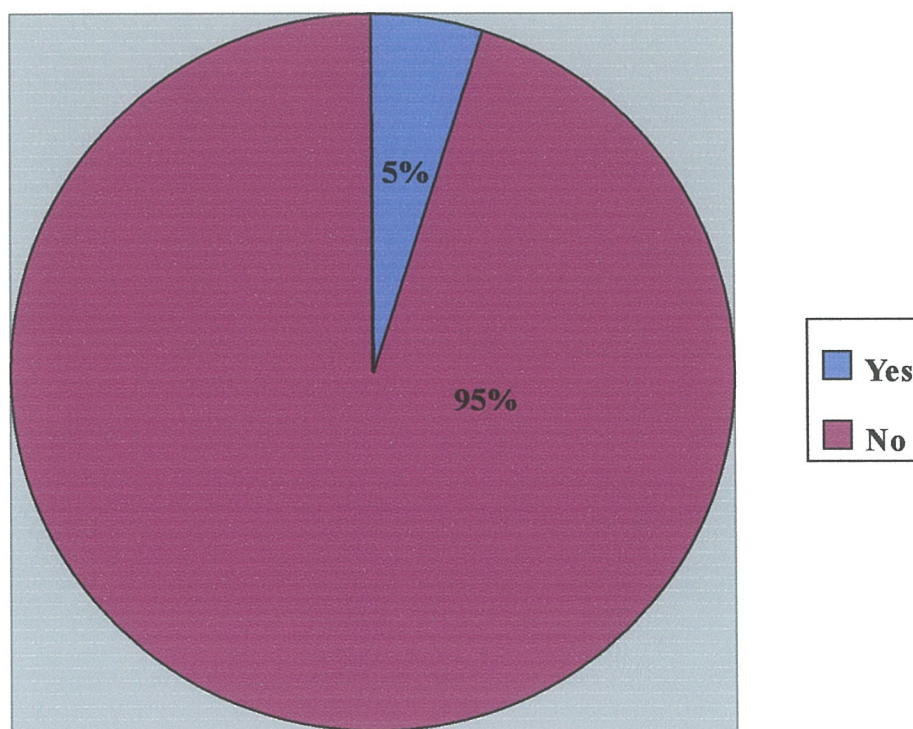
The question two is the offshoot of objective two of the research objectives which is to examine the way in which refugees are protected and in the following charts and tables have been presented the opinions of the respondents in the field the first figure of pie chart indicates who the refugees get help from. The next tables and charts also show the different answers that the respondents gave and all the questions are related to the research objective two.



**Figure 4.3 main providers of the refugees. Source: primary data**

According to figure 4.3 the respondents were asked the main provider of the camp and who the refugees get assistances, 46 percent of them answered they get most of assistances from relatives this is not surprise because Somali have culture of family ties. 27 percent of the respondents said they depend on others which means self-employment, farming, livestock products, or others including begging. 16 percent of the respondents said they depend on INGOs such as UNHCR, WFP and other NGOs including GoU these organizations provide some basic foods and security, lastly, 11 percents of respondents answered that they get help mostly from Friends. According to the respondents' answers the main provider of the refugees is relatives and self-employments although some organizations give some basic necessities

they see these basics it is not sufficient for their needs. According this research, many of the refugees depend on relatives and social ties, and the research findings have no contradiction of what Jacobsen (2002), said there is growing evidence that communication and ties with relatives and friends living abroad has helped refugees survive the harsh conditions of their displacement. Assistance from family and friends abroad can include financial resources, such as remittances, as well as the social capital that comes with refugee networks which increase information flows and enable trade and relocation. These trans-national resources often complement assistance provided by humanitarian agencies and the host government. (Look at page 32).



**Figure 4.4 the respondents' views about Land ownership. Source: primary data**

The above pie chart indicates the respondents answers of land ownership whether the refugees have their own land so that they can build house, farm or sell if they wish. The options given to the respondents were close-ended question yes or no according to the results of the chart 95 percent of them said no, that means they don't have land ownership titles. The refugee camp is remote area of western Uganda according to the respondents' answers they had a little chance of land ownership titles. In conclusion refugees in the camp mostly complain about the lack of their own land property.

According to Jacobsen (2002), refugees pursue livelihoods in two domains. One is the official space permitted for refugees, usually camps or organized settlements, where refugees can engage in programs created for them by relief agencies, or in agricultural (or development) activities provided by the government. The other domain is the informal sector, outside of camps, where self-settled refugees (and sometime also those from camps) pursuit livelihoods under conditions of double insecurity from both the conflict and their own illegal status. However, the findings of this current research indicated that refugees did not have any opportunity of official land ownership to farm and utilize in the camp therefore, the current study and the literature review of Jacobson study demonstrated the same results on refugee land ownerships and facility availability.

**Table 4.5 Schools and Education Systems are easily accessible**

Options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	111	48.3
Strongly Agree	05	2.2
Disagree	88	38.3
Strongly Disagree	19	8.3
<b>Missing</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: primary data**

Table 4.5 indicates the education system and schools of the refugee camp the question was. Do you think the schools and education systems are easily accessible? The respondents had options of agree, strongly agree, disagree, and strongly disagree in order to get the respondents opinions of education systems nearly half of the respondents answered the education system is easily accessible 48 percent of them said education and schools are easily available and accessible. 2 percent strongly agreed and 38.5 answered disagree while 8 percent of the respondents gave their answers strongly disagree, finally, the education systems and schools are fair there is UNHCR built school in the camp and most of the children can easily access but the there are no higher education even secondary, that makes the education system unreliable and poor there are two other private primary schools but due to financial difficulties most of the refugees' children could not afford to attend although one of these schools headmasters told me in interview, people with several children of school age should pay less

money for example, if two children come from the same family one of them would pay and the other should study without payment of the school fees because their financial problems in the camp he said.

**Table 4.6 Satisfaction of the Refugees About the assistances they get from INGOs an the Government**

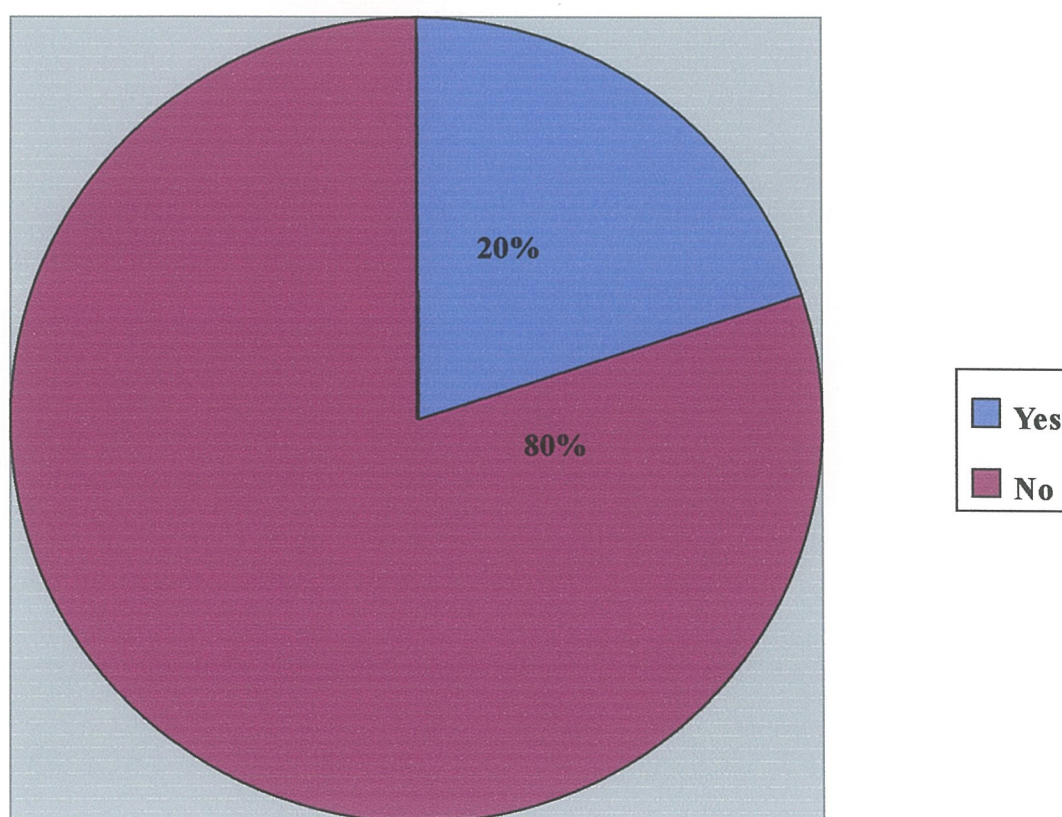
Options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	13	6
No	216	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: primary data**

Table 4.6 indicates the respondents' responses of yes or no question about how their feelings of the service they get from Organizations who care the refugees. 94 percent of the respondents answered no, which means the respondents don't receive good service from organizations. Therefore, respondents wanted NGOs to increase the services that are provided to the refugees in the camp. Some the respondents said yes that they are satisfied with the assistances and the service they get 13 percent of them answered yes but in order to draw conclusion most of the respondents are not satisfied with what they get therefore the services that given to the refugees in the camp should be improved.



According to Jacobsen (2002), as the governments of wealthy countries reduce their engagement with the world's poor and conflict-affected, disaster relief has become the predominant mode of crisis response. If relief is the only source of international assistance for conflicted-affected areas, it is imperative that relief resources be used both to save lives and to support the livelihoods of those living there. In this study finding assistance and services provided to the refugees are not sufficient therefore, indicates the same of what previous researcher said.



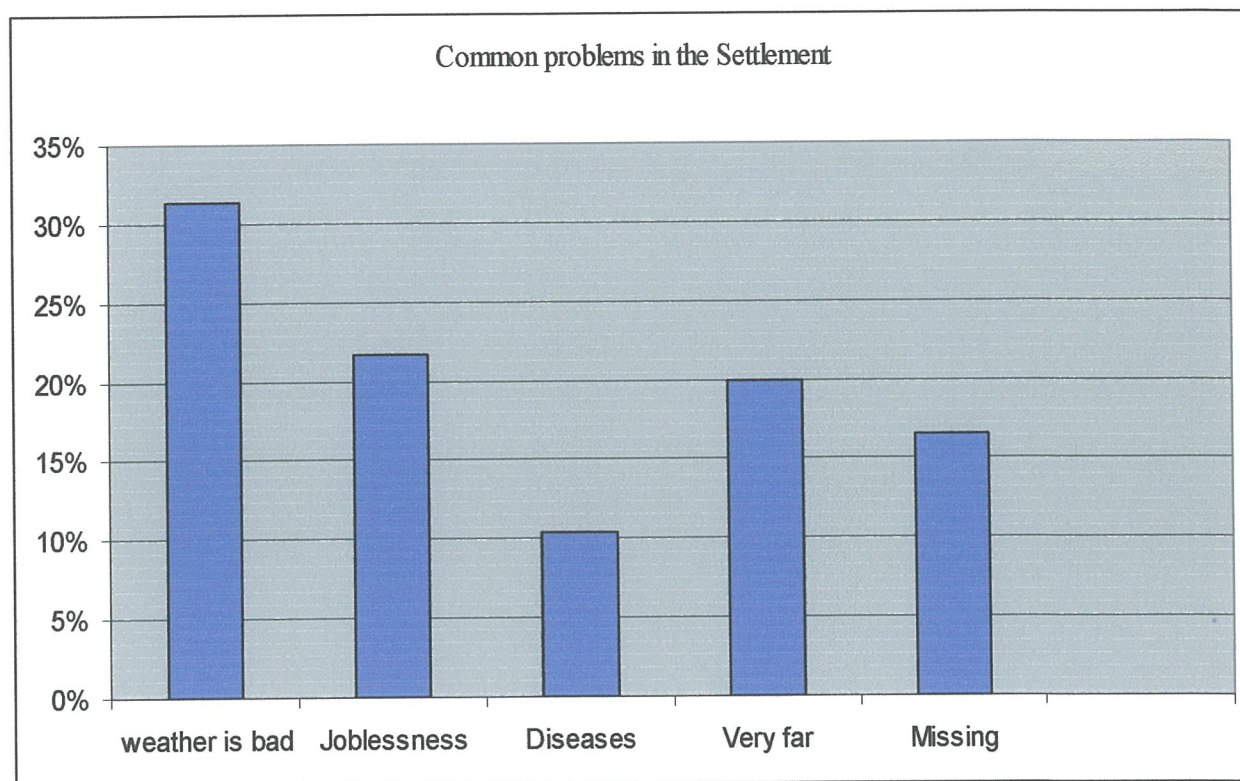
**Figure 4.5 the respondents' opinions over discrimination in the camp. Source: primary data.**



Nakivale refugee settlement has about 470,000 refugees from Somalia, Rwanda, Sudan, Congo, Burundi, Kenya and Eritrea. (New Vision Tuesday, 26<sup>th</sup>, 2010 p.1-2), in order to get information whether there is discrimination against Somalis community in the camp there. Question about their feelings the question was Yes or No, but, most of the respondents who answered the question about 80 percent of them said they don't feel any discrimination among other refugees. Small percentage of the respondents answered yes that means they are discriminated against other refugees however according to majority of the respondents there is no discrimination in the camp, the same question also asked the community leaders in the camp in an interview but they explained that there is no discrimination against Somali community in the camp. However, research findings opposing to what (Jacobsen 2002) found. There is no discrimination in the Nakivale refugee settlement, (page 18 of this book). Jacobsen (2002) found Women on their own can experience discrimination in the allocation of economic and social resources such as credit, relief commodities, seeds, tools or access to productive land. For men, displacement and the resulting loss of livelihoods place them increased risk for military recruitment, either forced or voluntary.

#### **4.4 Research question three**

Research question three was derived from objective three of the research objectives. To identify the main problems that the refugees face in settlements, the most problems that refugees face in the settlements include lack of job opportunities, diseases, and remoteness as well as environmental problems. However, problems in the camp are too many to be covered in a single study therefore; the researcher hopes future study will investigate more of the undone part of the research.

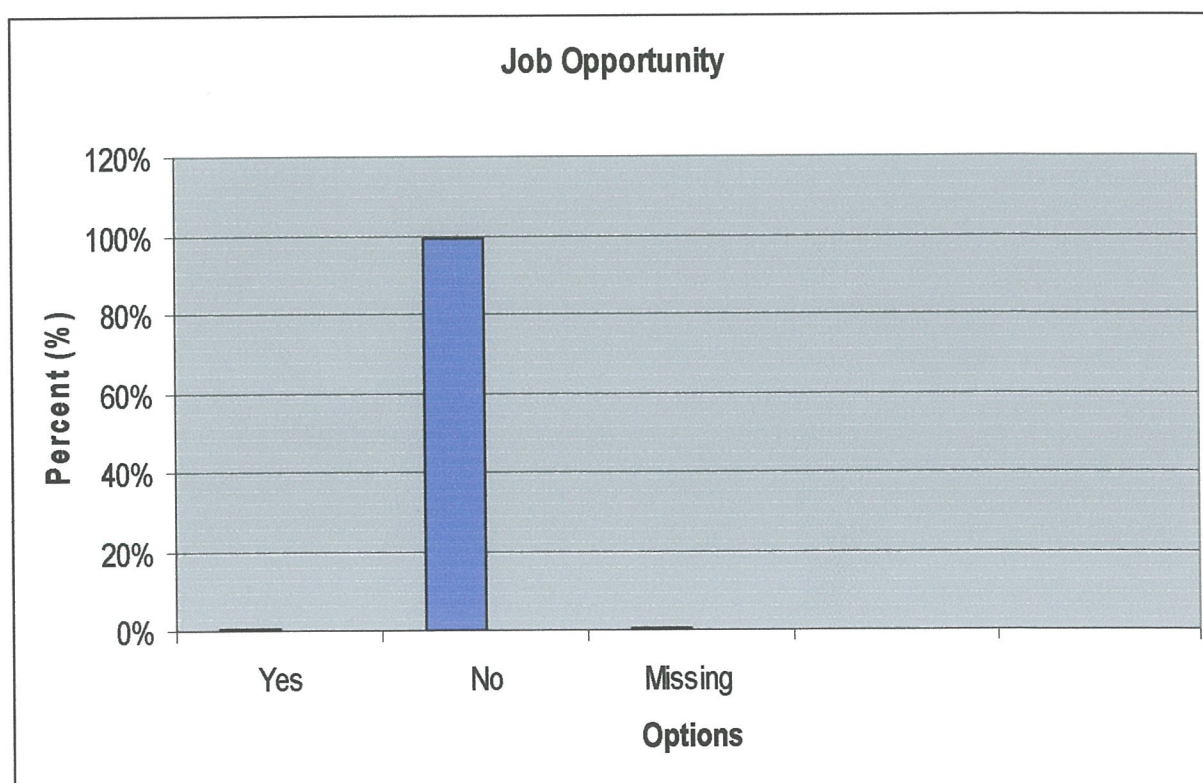


**Figure 4.6 Respondents' opinions over problems they face in the Camp. Source: primary data.**

In this Bar chart 4.6 presents the respondents' opinions about problems they face mostly in the camp the question was what the most common problems in this settlement are, at this time the respondents had many options and the question was open-ended. In the above chart the researcher presented what the most respondents had to say, 32 percent of them answered weather is bad so that it was difficult for them staying at the camp. The researcher was told during field study the camp is hot during daytime and it is very cold during night and that makes the camp very unpleasant place to live in.

About 22 percents of the respondents said joblessness that means the job opportunities that refugees could have in the camp were very scarce therefore; the life is hard in the settlements.

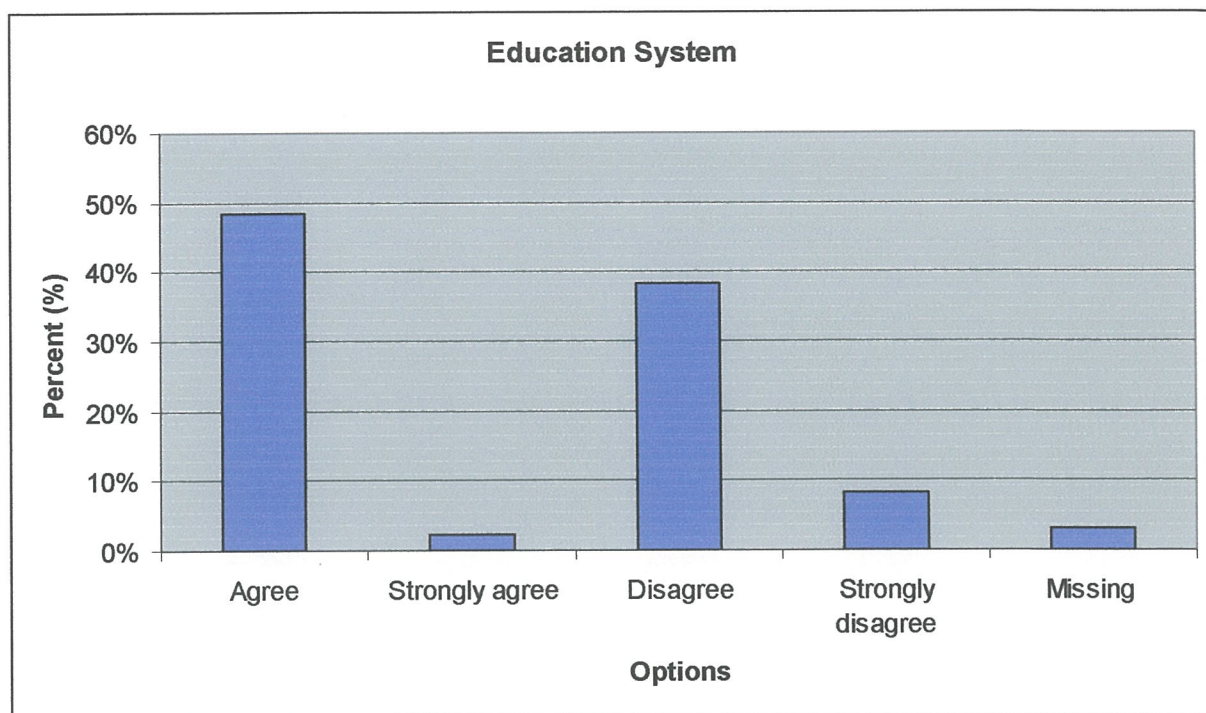
About 10 percent of the respondents told that the most common problems in the camp were diseases they said diseases are in the rampant; in an interview some of them told the researcher the diseases that are common in the camp among, Malaria, Typhus, filariasis(**Dhudhi** in Somali Language) and Common Cold,. The next, 20 percent of the respondents answered very far the Nakivale refugee settlement is about 310KM from Kampala city whenever the refugees want to go for shopping or contacting their relatives to send money the refugees should go to the main city therefore, it makes the camp very difficult to stay. Finally the 16 percent of the respondents did not answer the question. This study found the same of what Jacobsen found in 2002 saying displaced people face challenging environments, and often impose economic, environmental and security burdens on their host country.



**Figure 4.7 the Respondents' opinions over job opportunities**

In the figure 4.7 indicates the respondents' opinions about job opportunities that they could find, the respondents gave their answers in the questionnaires during field study survey the question was Yes or No and 99 percent of the respondents who answered the question said no job opportunities available in camp however, refugees in Nakivale settlements depend on mostly external assistances from different sources and where they mostly get these assistances have been talked in chart 4.3. However, there is no doubt about the lack of job opportunities in refugee camps all over the world especially in Africa. Lastly, less than 1 percent of the respondents stated that they could find jobs. Less than 1 percent of the respondents did not answer the question. The study found similar situation of what Jacobsen found, he said the main policy factors preventing refugees' pursuit of livelihoods are host governments' desire that refugees be allowed as temporary guests (no permanent residence), and restrictions on property rights and employment.





**Figure 4.8 Respondents' opinions over Education system. Source: primary data.**

In the above figure 4.8 indicates the information gathered from the respondents about education system in the refugee settlement of Nakivale the options offered to the respondents were. Agree, Strongly Agree, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree, the statement was that schools and education systems are easily available and accessible. In the above chart 50 percent of the respondents said agree that means the schools and education are easily accessible in the camp, and about 50 percent answered disagree or strongly agreed here we have opposing views about education.

Therefore, to come to the conclusion, the education system in the camp fairly exists but, the problem is that most of the people complained about that there is no education system above elementary educations from primary one up to primary seven, therefore, when the children

finish their primary seven they have to either stay without education or to move the cities for further studies therefore, this makes the camp difficult to stay.

#### **4.5 Summary**

The data obtained from the field were presented, interpreted, and analyzed in chapter four. The presentation was divided into two parts, the background information of the respondents is the first part and the second part is the presentation, interpretation, and analysis of the findings of questions in charts and tables. The research question one is related to the objective one of the research objectives, it says to investigate livelihood conditions of the refugees and the nature of needs of the refugees in general. The second question is derivative of the research objective two, saying to assess the way of refugees are protected in terms of basic needs and other livelihood conditions. The third question relates to the objective three of the research objectives to identify main problems, which the refugees face in the settlements. However, the result of the research questions indicates the refugees' conditions of the camp (Nakivale settlements). After analyzing the data literature review and research finding have been compared and contrasted.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Overview**

The findings conclusions and recommendations of the research chapter four; was analyzed, and the data from the field interpreted in tables, charts and graphs. The current chapter is to conclude and clarify what have been done in chapter four, because, research used different instruments in collecting data therefore, only questionnaires' findings have been analyzed in last chapter. Hence, observations interview and the general conditions of the refugee livelihood problems are being revealed here.

#### **5.1 Discussion of the Findings**

The research main objectives are to find out how the refugee livelihoods can be improved after field research. The researcher realized the main problems that refugees face in the settlement especially (Nakivale) western Uganda. The following pages summarize the advantages of the research study. In a long time of a research the research found out that Somali refugees in Nakivale have many problems and challenges in their livelihood.

In the data analysis and interpretation it has been realized that problems that refugees face in the camp are too many to be covered in a single research but, here focus was on the livelihood problems of the refugees including, food, shelter, medical care, and also integration problems.

### **5.1.1 The Conditions of the Camp**

The camp is comprised of shanty houses of which about 4000 Somali Refugees live along with other refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo. The Ugandan Government and UNHCR collaborated on the establishment of this camp in 1994, to accommodate refugees and asylum seekers, the camp is situated between six mountains and it is extremely hot during the day time and extremely cold during the night time. (Gure & Ali, 2008), The physical appearance of these Somali refugees will tell you that they are suffering from a variety of complex diseases, the most common diseases that found widespread among these refugees is malaria, there are water-borne diseases and typhus disease which is usually transmitted by fleas, lice or mites and is usually known as the camp fever.

The camp has a hospital, where people can go and get basic emergency medicine but people questioned told they have no confidence with the hospital staff and the medication they dispense to patients. One of the refugees said every time a person is admitted to the hospital he/she doesn't recover and mostly dies within days, therefore we prefer not to go to the hospital for that reason. Mr. Abdu further stressed that the Somali refugees are discriminated in favor of other refugees who speak Kiswahili and he said I pray for god the day when our country would be safe to return.

### **5.1.2 General Impression in the camp**

The quantity of food that is distributed to these refugees is very little and is mainly composed of corn, oil and sugar, the water is most problem that refugees complain the most, they stated the water is very unclean and they always get sick after drinking the water which comes from a small lake beside the camp. During the field work the researcher observed the Lake where



the refugees get water; it was very miserable place the color of the water completely changed by dirty waste that goes into the lake. Some of the residents told the researcher that people wash their clothes in the lake and also drink that dirty water, however, there was some improvement made by UNHCR and other fellow Organizations and now people can get water from water-taps near their settlement, though, not sufficient. Hence, people were interviewed during the research told the main problems in the camp. And these are lack of enough resources to support their livelihoods. Refugees depend on handouts from NGOs. Other basic necessities of livelihoods that refugees complain most of their time includes lack of health care lack of proper education and poor shelters because the houses whereby refugees live in are overcrowded shanties or small huts.

### **5.1.2 Discussion Findings of Research Question One**

Research objective one aims at investigating the livelihood conditions of refugees and the nature of their needs in general however, the questions asked the respondents were related to the basic needs. For instance, the respondents were asked whether the food they get is enough.

#### **Food**

The quantity of food that is distributed to these refugees is very little and is mainly composed of corn oil and sugar, and Maize. This food is not adequate for them to live on as most of the respondents answered during the field study. Generally speaking the food shortage in the refugee camp is noticeable and most of the people who talked about food supply told researcher they need INGOs to increase the food supply.

## **Water**

The water is the one of the problems that most of Somali refugees complain, they stated the water is very unclean and they always get sick after drinking the water which comes from a small lake beside the camp. Nevertheless, the most of the respondent answered in the question related to the water, they said water availability is not problem but, water is always unclean therefore demanded more care should be taken to improve the water purification than supply.

## **Health facilities and Hospitals**

There is only one hospital in the camp, and just about 400,000 people who live in the camp depend on that hospital. During the interview one senior hospital said a number of people who visit the hospital are about 200 per day. The researcher observed that the hospital could not handle such a big number of patients.

The most widespread common diseases among malaria, there is water-borne diseases and typhus disease which are usually transmitted by fleas, lice or mites and is usually known as the camp fever. Many of these refugees suffer from what is known filariasis disability caused by filariasis worm. After doing some research found out that their disability could also be what is known as non-filarial elephantiasis or podoconiosis, which generally occurs in the mountains of central Africa. Non-filarial elephantiasis is thought to be caused by persistent contact with volcanic ash.

### **Shelters**

The camp is comprised of shanty houses of which about 4000 Somali Refugees live along with other refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo. Most of the respondents said the houses are not safe to resist rain, and wind; however, Somali refugees in the camp are waiting a solution for these problems in terms of livelihoods and sustainable development.

### **Income**

The income generating activities have not been established, during the field work the majority of the respondents declared that other refugees of other nationalities have income generating opportunities. For instance, most of other refugees who live in Nakivale settlement have farms, and they keep animals but, only Somalis and Ethiopians lack such opportunities to generate income.

However, researcher observed that small number of Somalis has small businesses and keeps animals while some of them do farming activities. the majority of the respondents declared they don not get enough money for their daily lives. Finally, where most of people don not have job opportunities it will be difficult to generate income.

#### **5.1.3 Discussion of Findings of Research Question Two**

This question is derivative of second objective of the research objectives and it deals with how the refugees get protection in terms of food, water, shelter, and livelihood support activities. Actually, Ugandan government and UNHCR collaborated with establishing of the camp in 1994 for the influx of refugees from neighboring countries, but, many refugees in the camp

lack the support they deserved. They lack proper housing programs, and health care and also refugees lack proper education for their children.

### **Relying On Social Networks and Solidarity**

In figure 4.3 indicates the respondents, opinion over question towards the main provider of the refugees, however, the majority of the respondents answered the main providers are either relatives or others which means the refugees do such small scale business, farming although very little, the refugees also keep livestock.

According to Jacobsen (2002), there is growing evidence that communication and ties with relatives and friends living abroad has helped refugees survive the harsh conditions of their displacement. Assistance from family and friends abroad can include financial resources, such as remittances, as well as the social capital that comes with refugee networks which increase information flows and enable trade and relocation. These trans-national resources often complement assistance provided by humanitarian agencies and the host government.

### **Education system**

In the camp there is one UNHCR built school where all the children go to study, the languages that school teaches include English, and Kiswahili, it also teaches basic mathematics, geography, and basic science, but, the school has only primary one up to primary seven after finishing primary seven the parents have to send their children to cities or may drop out of school due to insufficient fund. There are also two other private primary schools in the camp but, due to financial unavailability many parents could not afford to send their children even

though one of the two school headmaster stated their school takes very small fees from refugees. Somali people have unique language and culture which sometimes separate from other communities in the camp; in that case it is difficult for Somalis refugees in Nakivale to integrate with other refugees from different countries.

#### **5.1.4 Discussion Findings of Research Question Three**

In research objective one aims at the identifying main problems, that the refugees face in the settlements. However, there are a lot of challenges facing the refugees in the camp among these are; shortage of food, lack of clean water, lack of proper medical care, lack of proper education and lack of job opportunities. But some these have been summarized in the following paragraphs.

##### **Job opportunities in the Camps**

A number of refugees turn to subsistence farming as a coping mechanism. However, the development of rural livelihoods such as agriculture and pastoralism depends on the availability of and access to land and natural resources. When insufficient land is available, many refugees may still engage in agriculture by encroaching on land which they have no right to use. Or because, refugees hope for a quick return, they could resort to unsustainable farming practices such as for example indiscriminate land clearance. However, job opportunities in the camps are very rare and it is one of the main challenges facing the refugees in Nakivale, Western Uganda. However, the main policy factors preventing refugees' pursuit of livelihoods are host governments' desire that refugees be allowed only as temporary guests (no permanent residence) poor standards of protection and physical security for

refugees' restrictions on freedom of movement and settlement, and restrictions on property rights and employment opportunities (Jacobsen 2002).s

### **Freedom of Movements**

During the field study the respondents were asked whether they have freedom of movement, or not luckily, most of the refugees confirmed that they have full freedom of movement. Conclusively, the refugees' freedom of movements in Nakivale refugee settlement western Uganda is normal and refugees enjoy freedom most of the respondents are grateful to the Ugandan Government for that freedom and security in the camp contrary to the (Jacobsen 2002), study. Jacobsen had mentioned refugees in the camps might be prohibited from travelling to engage in economic activities, but they have easier access to aid commodities for trade and camp markets.

### **Discrimination in the Camp**

In order for the researcher to know more about the protection of Somalis refugees a question was put to the respondents. Most of the respondents said there is no discrimination in the camp, but some of the respondents stressed that the Somali refugees are discriminated against in favor of other refugees who speak Kiswahili and they said we are praying for god the day when our country would be safe to return. However, majority of the respondents mentioned that there is no discrimination here we have some contradictions of what has been mentioned in the literature review.

## 5.2 Conclusion

After having been discussed the findings of the research of livelihood problems of Somali refugees in Nakivale refugee settlement in western Uganda, the researcher found out the main problems that face the refugees in their livelihoods. There were hundred of thousands of Somalis who sought refuge in neighboring countries since the outbreak of the civil war in Somalia in 1991, there are many who are internally displaced or what is known as (IDPs), and there are those in Refugee camps in Kenya and Ethiopia. In this writing the researcher visited a totally unheard of refugee camp in Uganda the Nakivale camp situated about 310 KM west of the Capital city of Kampala. Before we talk about the dire situation these Somali refugees are subjected to, let us first portray the appearance of camp and the number of people who call home to this camp. The camp is comprised of shanty houses of which about 4000 Somali Refugees live along with other refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Ugandan Government and UNHCR collaborated on the establishment of this camp in 1994, to accommodate refugees and asylum seekers, the camp is situated between six mountains and it is extremely hot during the day time and extremely cold during the night time. The physical appearance of these Somali refugee will tell you that they are suffering from a variety of complex diseases, the most common diseases that I was told is widespread among these refugees is malaria, there is water-borne diseases and typhus disease which is usually transmitted by fleas, lice or mites and is usually known as the camp fever.

Many of these refugees suffer from what is known filariasis disability caused by filariasis worm, the camp has a hospital, where people can go and get basic emergency medicine but

people we spoke with told us they have no confidence with the hospital staff and the medication they dispense to patients. One of the refugees said every time a person is admitted to the hospital he/she doesn't recover and mostly dies within days, therefore we prefer not to go to the hospital for that reason. Lastly, the refugees live in harsh conditions whenever, you talk to them they are explaining how difficult life is in the camp. Many respondents stressed the camp is difficult to stay and meanwhile they could not go back home since, their country is not stable therefore, many of them recommended to be resettled in a third country because integration with local people is not easy at the moment.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

We have seen the findings of the study and the challenges and problems facing Somali refugees are too many to be covered in as single study. However, the researcher has the following recommendations and suggestions.

1. The promotion of livelihoods of the refugees requires a specific technical expertise which resembles more to the expertise of development agencies. There is a need for a policy decision to help refugees become productive members of society by adopting a livelihood approach.
2. Refugees are no idle people but willing to rebuild their livelihoods if given a chance. Livelihood analysis provides valuable information on how people manage risk and gives insight into how existing coping and livelihood strategies can be strengthened.



3. To understand and analyze livelihoods is to be better equipped, creative and efficient in the delivery of aid programs.
4. While refugees don't have the opportunities of livelihood support activities, such policies should be put in place to enhance refugee livelihoods.
5. According to UNHCR (2010) Somali refugees have failed to integrate with the local people, therefore, the refugees should be resettled in third country since, their home country is not stable and voluntary return isn't possible current-time.
6. According to the research findings Refugees have faced a lot of challenges in the refugee camp Nakivale, among lack of medical care, the location is far away from main cities and lack of proper education, food shortage and lack of clean water. Therefore, these areas should be improved by UNHCR and Its fellow organizations and the government of the host country.
7. Providing skills training for youth should be a key component in promoting livelihoods for refugees. It is important for young people to develop the practical, intellectual and social skills that will serve them throughout their lives. However, concrete possibilities for putting education and skills training to income-generating are in the field of farming or trade and services must be assessed realistically.

8. Somali people must stop killing each other and they must think again and try to rebuild their home country because the home is the best.
9. Finally, international community and other stakeholders should come up with a plan of action which can help Somali people realize they are valuable and they have the same intelligence and mind with the other communities in the region who have peace and stability. Since, the roots of displacements are the conflicts between Somali people the solution must be principal.

#### 5.4 Further Research

The refugees problems in the settlements are too many to be covered in a single study therefore, the researcher recommends the following areas for future research.

1. the impact of the environment on refugees must be investigated
2. Evaluating the Somali refugees' integration problems with local population should also be included in the areas of further research in the future.
3. Role of International Non-government organizations (INGOs) in improving socio-economic activities of the refugees.



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## APPENDIX A: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE REFUGEES

Dear respondent

These questionnaires are prepared for purposes of collecting information on **Assessing the livelihood problems of Somali refugees living in Western Uganda** and I would be grateful to you help me to conduct my research deservations as student of Kampala International University {KIU} in partial requirements for the award of degree of master of arts in development studies. Therefore, your cooperation in answering the questions honestly to provide the required information will be highly appreciated. This information is being collected for purely academic purpose and it will be kept confidential.

Well done,

Ahmed Gelle Shire student of KIU

### i) BIO DATA: please tick on your best answer

<b>1. Gender: -</b>	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>2. Age:-</b>	20-30	<input type="checkbox"/>	31-40	<input type="checkbox"/>
	41-50	<input type="checkbox"/>	50+	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>3. Marital status: -</b>	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Married	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/>	widow/widower	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Section one: ii) QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SERVICE PROVIDERS

Please indicate your answer honestly in provided spaces

1) Which organization do refugees get help?

a) GoU                      b) UNHCR                      c) WFP                      d) WHO                      e) others specify

.....

2) What assistance do you receive from any above organizations?

a) Food                      b) clothes                      c) health service                      d) money                      e) others specify

.....

3) Who are your prime providers in this camp?

a) INGOs such as above mentioned    b) relatives    c) Friends                      d) others specify .....

### Section two: ii) REFUGEES LIVELIHOOD CONDITIONS QUESTIONS

Excellent = 5

Very good = 4

Good = 3

Fair = 2

Poor = 1

1. The refugees receive adequate food

5                                      4                                      3                                      2                                      1

2. Refugees receive clean Water

5                                      4                                      3                                      2                                      1

3. The health facilities are available

5                                      4                                      3                                      2                                      1

4. The amount of money you receive is enough for your daily life

5                                      4                                      3                                      2                                      1

5. Water is obtainable anytime





YES ☐ NO ☐

3. Do you feel any discrimination in the camp?

YES ☐ NO ☐

4. Are you satisfied with the assistances you receive from INGOs and Government?

YES ☐ NO ☐

5. Are there equal opportunity employments among refugees?

YES ☐ NO ☐

6. is there any difficulty interacting with other refugees of different nationalities?

YES ☐ NO ☐

7. Can you freely move from the camp?

YES ☐ NO ☐

**Section four: please kindly answer the following questions**

**v) QUESTIONS ABOUT REFUGEES FEELINGS**

1) How many children of school age go to school?

.....

.....

2) How do you benefit the projects implemented by Government and NGOs?

.....

.....

3) When Government and NGOs provide assistances, how are these distributed?

.....

.....

.....

4) How do you think the protection provided by the Government is reliable?

.....

.....

.....

5) What is the mainstay of livelihoods in this settlement?

.....

.....

.....

6) What are the commonest diseases in this refugee settlement?

.....

.....

.....

7) What are the common problems in this settlement?

.....

.....

## APPENDIX B: SEMI-STRUCTURED AND UNSTRUCTURED INTERVIEWS GUIDE

Dear respondent,

Please assist the researcher in assessing **Livelihood problems of Somali refugees in Western Uganda** Please give your best answer to the interview carried out in partial fulfillment of the requirements for award of degree of master in developments studies. I would like to assure you that all information given is strictly used for only academic purpose of the study and it will be treated with lots of cares and confidentiality.

Thanks,

Ahmed Gelle Shire

Researcher, from Kampala International University

### A) Background information

1. Gender:-            Male    ☐            Female            ☐

2. Age:-                20-30    ☐            31-40            ☐  
                               41-50    ☐            50+              ☐

Job title \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Name of NGO \_\_\_\_\_

#### Section one

1) What kind of food ration do you refugees receive?

.....

.....

.....

2) How do you explain the health services in the settlements (please comment)?

.....

.....

.....

.....

3) How do you manage your livelihoods as community leaders?

.....

.....

.....

4) Are there any job creation opportunities in the settlements?

If Yes please comment.....

.....

.....

**Section two please expresses your opinion**

1) What problems do you face mostly in the camp?

.....

.....

.....

2) Which organizations help the refugees in the livelihoods?

.....

.....

.....

3) What kind of assistances do refugees receive?

.....

.....

.....

4) What kind of education system do refugees acquire?

a) Elementary      b) Secondary      c) higher education      d) others please specify

.....

.....

.....

## APPENDIX C: VALIDITY RELIABILITY OF THE INSTRUMENTS

### Validity

Validity of the instruments used in the research data collection was tested by providing the questionnaires to 18 persons who were students and lecturers to give their opinions of whether instrument measures what it was supposed to measure. This was done before distributing the questionnaires to respondents in the field. And Likert Scale was used in this test Relevant = R, Very Relevant =VR, Not Relevant= NR.

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Number of items declared valid}}{\text{Total number of items}} = \frac{14}{18} = 0.78 \text{ or } 78\%$$

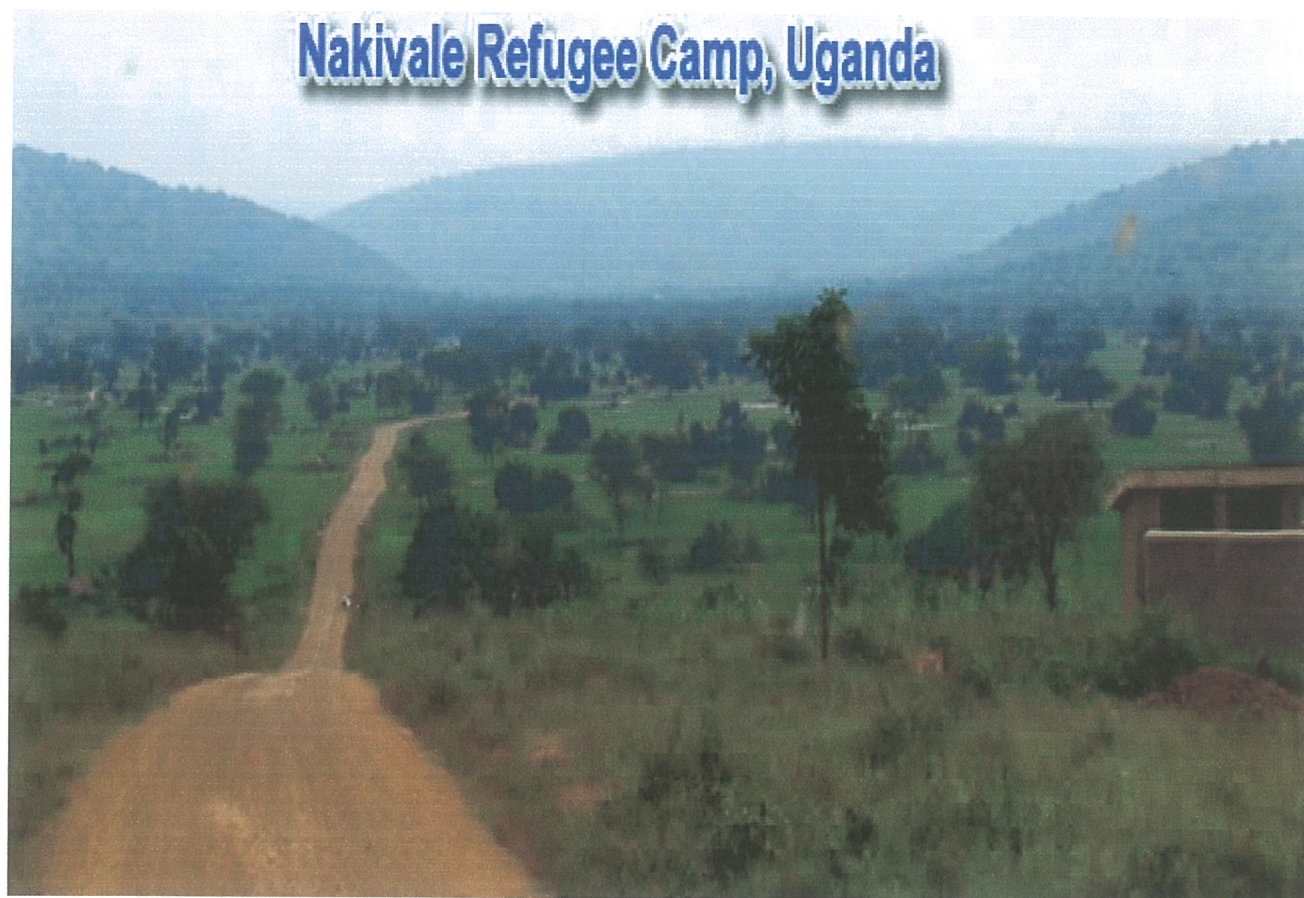
### Reliability

Reliability refers to how consistent research procedure or instrument is. It therefore, means degree of consistency demonstrated in the study. Hence, reliability implies stability or dependability of an instrument or a procedure (Daniel, 2007). Reliability of the instruments also was done in the same way as validity test; this means that whether the respondents give the same opinion in different times. Therefore, the researcher questioned the respondents and retested again and the same answers were obtained.

$$\frac{\text{Number of respondents retested and answered the same}}{\text{Number of respondents examined}} \times 100$$

$$\frac{14}{15} \times 100 = .93 \text{ or } 93\%$$

## APPENDIX D: GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF NAKIVALE



Source: Hiran online



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