

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN
WESTERN UGANDA: A CASE STUDY OF NAKIVALE REFUGEE CAMP**

**KARUHANGA JAMES
MCR/18931/71DU**

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DECLARATION A

I hereby declare that this research paper is my own original work and has never been submitted to any University or Institution of Higher Learning for the Award of a Degree.

KARUNHANGA JANG 

Name and Signature of candidate

13.10.2010

Date

DECLARATION B

I/we confirm that the work reported in this dissertation was carried out by the candidate under my/our supervision.

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Name and Signature of supervisor

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Name and Signature of supervisor

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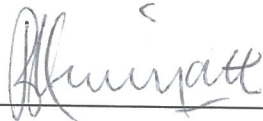
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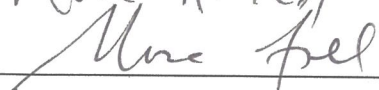
APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled _____ prepared and submitted by _____ in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of _____ has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of _____.

Dr. S. KINYATA



Name and Sig. of Chairman

MOSE A. ICH


Name and Sig. of supervisor

Angela
ANYANA Chapter

Name and Sig. of panelist

Date of Comprehensive Examination: 13/10/2010

Grade: _____

Name and Sig of Director, SPGSR

Name and Sig of DVC, SPGSR

DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to my family and all those who supported me in my studies. I am deeply indebted for their sacrifice, support, love, care and prayers in my education endeavors.

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ACRONYMS

NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
CBO	Community Based Organizations
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
MFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessment
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ADB	African Development Bank
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
US	United States
WB	World Bank

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the relationship between refugees and host communities in western. The study was set to investigate the relationship between refugees and host community in Nakivale, the strategies that may be applied to manage the conflict between refugees and host communities, and the challenges faced by refugees a result of restriction to Camps.

Primary data was gathered using questionnaires and interview guide. Secondary data was obtained through analyzing related literature from books, newspapers, reports and journals. The study composed of 120 respondents selected using stratified random sampling technique. The respondents included refugees, local council leaders, community members and NGO/CBO.

The study established that social amenities, decision making, donations and representation in local councils were cited issues that relate refugees and host communities. Community dialogue, community peace advocacy associations, and community workers were some of the strategies to control conflicts between refugees and host communities. Increased crime rate, inadequate social amenities, and child mortality were found to be the challenges faced by refugees in concentrated camps in Nakivale.

The study concluded that one needs to understand that the environment in which refugees live is an important aspect for their social wellbeing and the community that hosts them. It is important that refugees be empowered, fully facilitated if they are to produce desirable results and control conflicts between refugees and host communities.

The researcher recommends that that there should be measures to reduce child death by providing health and education facilities to the refugees. This will help to reduce on school dropout and high mortalities. It is also recommended that sensitization and mobilization of the communities should be

emphasized so that they can come to understand and appreciate the programs offered by the government to refugees.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This chapter tackles the originality of the problem under investigation. It also highlights the purpose of the study (objectives) both general and specific. It further looked at the scope and the significant of the study.

1.1.1 Background o f the study

The world has changed significantly since the end of the Cold War. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, a bipolar world order was brought to an end, and states across the global lost a clear geopolitical and ideological enemy. In light of these changed circumstances, traditional notions of Geopolitics have been challenged to extend beyond explicitly boarder -oriented concerns. Concomitantly, a conceptual shift has altered hoe developed states in particular perceive refugees. Once valued as a symbol of Western ideological victory over communism, refugees increasingly represent an unwanted burden on host communities, Whitaker (1998). This change in perception of refugees from asset to liability, coupled with a general increase in the magnitude of refuge flows to be viewed as a potential threat in its own right to the host communities, Gleditsch, N. et all.(2002).

While as over the last fifteen years, the world has been dominated by conflicts, the majority of world's armed conflict has been categorized as intrastate, Grare, F. (2003). Along with the death, destruction, and collapse of political , social and economic institutions , large numbers of people have fled the violence and become either internally displaced persons (IDPs) of refugee in neighboring states. The cessation of intrastate war has been linked to efforts by the international community to negotiate peace agreements between belligerents and assist in the smooth transition from war to peace, Hocke'. J. (1989).

As the Post conflict peace building has come to exemplify the process of consolidating peace in war-torn societies, and is characterized by efforts to provide security and humanitarian assistance; reconstruct political and economic institutions; create pathways for social rehabilitation and reconciliation; and implement long-term development plans. It should be noted in here that much as rehabilitation process continues, the refugees are still harbored in the land that presumably may not be theirs, Ibid, (1989).

Basing on the fact that in third world states inadequately has always been the in existence for generation, when refugees shift from one place to another. More so, today the geopolitical comprehensive of refugees crisis appears to be persistently shaped and overwhelmed by, America's new war on terror, media reports in general by intra conflicts. Our focus in this study will be based on the relationship between the refugees and the host communities particularly in Uganda.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The relationship between the refugees and the host communities particularly in the era of insecurity seems complex. Its complexity appears to apprehension of insecurity and presumed disruptive capabilities (Mtango, 1989). One may forecast with some degree of certainty that animosity and mistrust between refugees and the host communities may lead to conflicts and related forms of intolerance or persecutions. As a consequence, Refugees may be forced to flee or abandon their personal belongings when hostilities emerge. The emerging gap roots from the nature of inter-relatedness' between refugees and host communities. This study intends therefore to examine the relationship between Refugees and host communities in Nakivale refugee camp.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to;

Investigate the relationship between refugees and host communities in Uganda

1.4 Research objectives

This study sought to:

1. Examine the relationship between refugees and host community in Nakivale
2. Identify the strategies that may be applied to manage the conflict between Refugees and host communities
3. Determine the challenges faced by refugees a result of restriction to Camps.

1.5 Research Question

1. What is the relationship between refugees and host community in Nakivale?
2. What strategies can be applied to manage the conflict between Refugees and host communities?
3. What are the challenges faced by refugees a result of restriction to Camps?

1.6 Scope of study

Content scope

The study essentially addressed the relationship between refugees and host community in Nakivale, strategies can be applied to manage the conflict between Refugees and host communities, and the challenges faced by refugees a result of restriction to Camps. This provided adequate data required for the study.

Geographical scope

This study was carried out in Nakivale refugee settlement. It is located in the modern – day Isingiro County, 47 mile South East Mbarara Town and 257 miles the capital city Kampala. It is 0.8 N 30 degrees in the SW of Uganda. The settlement covers about 53 square miles in the valley adjacent to Lake Nakivale from which it derives its name. The area was selected for the study because it has a concentration of refugees who were of interest to the researcher.

Time scope

This study covers the period from 1994-2009. This is the time during which host community received thousands of refugees due to the genocide that was taking place in Rwanda and other related conflicts within the great lakes region.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study will be useful to different stakeholders;

To the refugees in Nakivale camp and elsewhere, the study will identify the relationship between them and the community they live. This will help shed light on how they ought to behave with the communities.

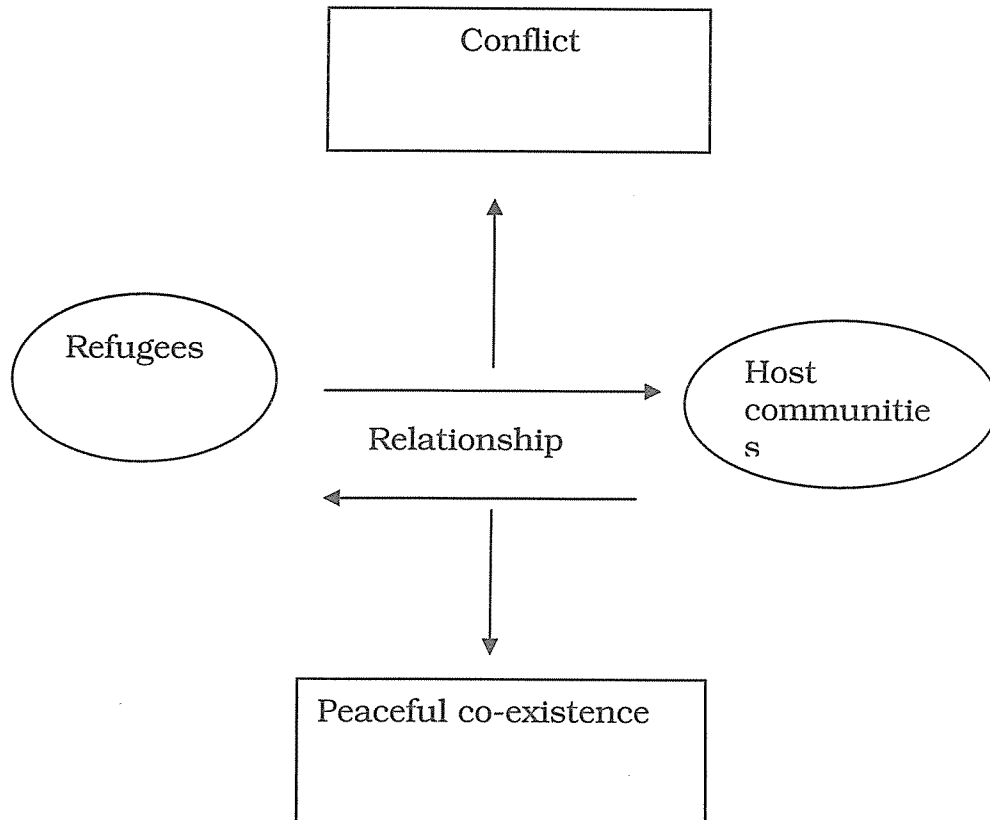
To the neighboring communities that host refugees, the study will identify the strategies they can employ to be at good terms with the refugees. It will also help them to appreciate the challenges faced by the refugees and how they should go about it.

To the policy makers most especially the government and other stakeholder, the study will be beneficial because it will provide data and information concerning the plight of the refugees; their challenges and how they can be overcome.

To the humanitarian organizations that demand for the welfare of the refugees, the study provided necessary data that concerns the welfare of the refugees in the camps.

1.7 Conceptual frame work

This is the graphical representation of the relationship between variables under the study. It categorically tries to establish the relationship between variable under our investigation.



The conceptual frame work above tries to explain the relationship that may exist between the refugees and host communities. It is assumed that in the areas s dominated by the refugees, the host communities have tended to give the hospitable reception, as time goes on, their relationship tends to fade leading to a conflict. However, it has not been hypothetically tested. It is based on myth and assumption. So the diagram above shows how, the relationship may either lead to conflict or peaceful co-existence as a result of Interaction between Refugees and host communities. This study intends to ascertain the type of relation that exists between Refugees and host communities in Nakivale.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at other scholar's view over the topic under investigation; It tries to identify the gap that emerges, of which this study intends to fill.

2.2 Theoretical framework

Understanding the relationship between refugees and host communities requires knowledge of the covert theoretical assumptions behind day – to- day operations. This kind of understanding is necessary for the examination of their corporation.

In order to explain how refugees can be classified, Kunz (1981:44) divided them into three district groups, derived from refugees' attitudes towards their displacement. Those refugees whose opposition to political and social events at home is shared by their compatriots, both refugees and those who remain in home areas, are called majority identified refugees. Refugees who have left their home areas because of active or latent discrimination against the group, to which they belong, frequently retain little interest in what occurs in their former homes once they have left.

These refugees, who feel irreconcilably alienated from their fellow citizens, Kunz calls events related refugees. A third type of refugees includes people who decided to leave their home Country for a variety of individual reasons. These self-alienated refugees feel alienated from their society not by any active policy of that society, but rather by some personal Philosophy.

In his work, while Kunz does not specifically address the problems associated with repatriation, it can be suggested that the first type of refugee, the majority identified would be the most likely to participate in a repatriation. Refugees who remain a strong attachment to both the feeling of homeland

and to people who did not flee as refugees, are most likely to want to repatriate. In the African context, the majority identified category can be applied to a significant proportion of the current refugee population, as well as almost all refugees created in the period of anti-colonial wars. Kunz notes that ".....these refugees identify themselves enthusiastically with the nation, though not with its government" (ibid 1981).

Refugees from Namibia in the 1980s, Angola and Zimbabwe in the 1970s and from Algeria in the 1950s, all fled their countries because of the effects of foreign domination. These refugees however, did not altogether abandon their nations, rather in many cases they actively participated in liberation struggles. Once liberation occurred, they were anxious to return home to resume their former lives. Some more recent refugee migrations in Africa tend to fit into Kunz's events related category.

Refugees who have been subjected to discrimination and often outright violence feel that they are unwanted or unsafe in their own homelands. After becoming refugees, the desire to return home can only be aroused where there is to be substantial change at home. Ethnic conflicts often lead to the creation of events related refugees in Africa. An example of this type of migration is Burundi and Rwandans displaced to each other's country and to Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire. The majority of these refugees were displaced by the ethnic conflict between the Hutu and Tutsi.

Before the recent upheaval in these two states in 1994, little hope was seen for the thousands of refugees who had fled Burundi and Rwanda. Many refugees in Tanzania had settled for an extended period and had been granted citizenship by the Tanzania government. In Africa, self-alienated refugees have played only a minor role in the large-scale refugee picture. There have been some cases, however where individuals or groups of people have been displaced because of philosophical differences between them and governments. For example, upwards to twenty thousands Jehovah's Witnesses fled from Malawi to Zambia during the late 1960s and early 1970s (Coles 1985,

p.112). While the Jehovah's Witnesses were self-alienated, they were subject to discrimination and harassment prior to their decision to flee. Elsewhere in southern Africa, many of the refugees who fled South Africa to participate in the fight against Apartheid could be classified as self-alienated. Recent political changes in South Africa allowed most of the country's refugees to return home, where they have been able to participate actively in that nation's new democracy. Individual cases of self-alienated refugees abound on the continent. Many Ethiopian intellectuals who fled the tyranny of the Mengistu regime could also be classified as self-alienated refugees, as could white Mozambicans and Angolans who returned to Portugal during the 1970s. However, to a great extent, the self-alienated refugee's category is more relevant to other areas of the world than it is to Africa.

2.3 Relationship between refugees and host community

Loescher (2004), most characterizations of refugees in the academic literature view them as passive objectives, generally either as cases of humanitarian need- what Nyers (2006) terms "refugeeness"-or as unfortunate byproducts of power politics. However, this static characterization is not always accurate. Literature is emerging that reconsiders the role of refugees as dynamic social actors. In cases of large movements of refugees from conflict situations where they have been targeted as a group on the basis of ethnicity, refugees may be seen as social actors who take action to maximize their own utility, Ibid (2006).

These actions can affect the security of the host communities in which they have found refuge. For example, refugees can facilitate militants or rebels fighting against a regime in the country of origin, or their camps can serve as a base for insurgents and rebels; they can militarize or be militarized; they can make raids on their country of origin, drawing their enemy into host country territory; they can alter the ethnic composition of the host state; and if they are a large enough constituency, they can pressure the host country government to take action in the conflict, (Loescher & Milner 2005, Muggah 2006, Woodwel 2004)

Exactly this sort of activity took place in Guinea in 2000, when host country nationals and the Guinea government blamed refugees for bringing rebels and violence into the country, eventually forcing UNHCR to relocate the refugee camps. Other instance of refugee action directly impacting the security environment of a host country include Palestinians in Lebanon, Tutsis in Uganda, Alghans in Pakistan, Kosovars in Macedonia, Khmer and Karen refugees in Thailand and Kurds in Iraq. At the end of 2008 and beginning of 2009 revelations of abuse by the Thai military of Burmese refugees, including towing them back out international waters stemmed from accusations that the ethnic Rohingya refugees.

Zolberg. (1989, Ch.7) discuss the Haitian refugee situation in the U.S in the 1980s, which affected U.S. Policy towards Haiti, Montlake (2009), studies at the Congolese rebels targeting the Huntu refugees, many of them considered enemies by the rebels' Rwandan backers. He argues that rebels attacked the Huntu's tent cities again and again, driving them deeper into the rain forest in Congo's interior, where the refugees, relief groups and local Congolese say the Hutu were hunted down and where hundreds died of disease or drowned trying to across rivers as they fled.

For the majority of refugees who were not Huntu guerrillas, the long flight through the jungle was a trail of tears. First the rebels attacked the refugee camps around Bukavu and Uvira in Eastern Congo in October 1996. They attacked the camps around the border city of Goma. After Goma itself and a nearby refugee camp, Mugunga, fell to rebel forces that November, at least 600, 000 refugees streamed back into Rwanda. But the rest- tens of thousands – fled westward into Congo, accompanied by hard-core Hutu militiamen and soldiers, Nyers P. (2006).

The violent ethnic conflict in eastern Congo, begun partly as a function of refugee movement, has persisted even until this day. There is some newly emerging evidence that the Taliban operating in the Northwest Frontier

province of Pakistan has recently been recruiting from refugee camps there, Mtango, E. (1989).

McCrummen (2009), while some recent literature has begun to recognize the fact that refugees are not necessarily passive, those groundbreaking scholars have habitually sought explanatory variables exogenous to the refugees, usually structural and environmental. Lischer (2006), theorizes that the likelihood of war diffusion across borders through refugees in most affected by:) circumstances surrounding the origins of the refugee crisis – whether from war and chaos, group persecution, or defeat in civil war;) the capability and will of the host state to provide security and demilitarize refugee camps; and 3) the presence of undifferentiated international humanitarian aid, which could be used to assist and support rebel movement.

She rejects earlier dominant explanations, especially socioeconomic explanations which suggested that the risk of political violence increases when: refugee camps are large and thus harder to control; refugee camps are located near the border with the state of origin; and living conditions are poor. Like advocates of the socioeconomic explanations, however, Lischer neglect characteristics inherent to the refugees which may also affect their likelihood of conflict. Similarly, Jacobsen offers a variety of structural and environmental factors, including: the domestic economic and political base in the host state; the nature of the conflict in the country of origin; relief operations; the interests of external actors such as donors and regional powers; refugees “settlement patterns.

2.4 Strategies that may be applied to manage the conflict between Refugees and host communities

Sociopolitical and economic changes in the state; and security problems by characteristic and actions of the refugees. Only this last variable, mentioned briefly by Jacobsen, addresses the question raised in this paper. This critique is not to suggest that structural and socioeconomic hypotheses do not provide explanatory power, rather, that they are incomplete.

Zolberg (1989) the first refer to such groups as “refugee – warrior communities”, and Leoscher noted that “refugees often live on, or very near, disputed borders; they either reside among combatants in an ongoing conflict., or are perceived to be materially assisting guerilla forces attempting to overthrow the government from which they have fled.” Nonetheless, academic interest in the topic was not strongly stimulated until after the realization that international humanitarian relief actually supported the perpetrators of the Rwanda war in the mid-1990s. These early writings on the topic of refugee combatants, however, also did not consider the role of endogenous characteristics – or to put it differently, of discursive and symbolic constructions of refugees “attachment to their homeland, Harpviken (2008).

One of the few scholars to discuss the importance of ethnicity and nationalism affecting refugee “engagement in conflict is Milica Bookman. Her focus is on the political –economic factors which lead to nationalism in relation to interethnic competition and conflict between refugees and the country of origin as well as the host state. These factors include competition for resources, economic niches and power. However, her study is limited to permanent (“warehoused,” “protracted”) refugee situations, attempting to place them within regime – differentiated economic frameworks of their host states and the globalized international arena.

Her treatment of conflict is only tangential to that broader focus, and includes more analysis of refugees "criminal activity than political violence directed toward the country of origin. She does not seek to parsimoniously explain host country engagement in conflict catalyzed by refugees not the spread of civil war across borders.

However, Joly (2002), come close to addressing the importance of refugees "national aspirations in her ideal- type dichotomy of refugee experiences in the land of exile. According to her theory, refugees belong to either an "Odyssean" or a "Rubicon" typology. Odyssean refugees are those who "were positively committed to the political struggle and to a project of society in their homeland; also brought this project with them into exile..... despite the defeat they have sufferedReturn is their objective with the aim of continuing the project" Ibid, (2002).

At the other extreme, Rubicon refugees maintain "no collective project of society Return for the purpose of settling back home is not envisaged within the framework of options for the future and exile is perceived as definitive," She finds that there are important differences in the way the two ideal- types integrate into host countries, including their patterns of social organization and sources of meaning. However, her theory is targeted toward explication of refugee experiences in developed states, in most cases far from the country of origin, rather than states of first refuge where opportunities for engagement in direct militarized conflict with the country of origin are far more likely. The vast majority (86%) of refugees are located in the same region as their country of origin. Therefore I will attempt to apply and extend July's typology to explain refugee engagement in violent conflict affecting host states bordering the country of origin.

In an attempt to explain the very large number of refugees in Africa, some researchers have provided one fundamental explanation: colonialism and its lasting effects in Africa. Much early literature on Africa refugees focuses on the fact that yesterday's colonial policies and the boundaries that they

imposed are to be held directly responsible for today's refugees (Kibreab 1985:32). The basic premise suggested is that the colonial boundaries that were superimposed on Africa by European colonial powers were artificial and therefore separated ethnic and linguistic areas that were formerly closely linked into two or more colonies that often had different colonial masters.

2.5 Challenges faced by refugees a result of restriction to camps

At the end of the colonial era, old rivalries and conflicts between ethnic groups that had been suppressed during the colonial era often came to the surface during the fight for control of the emerging nations. In some cases, such as with Biafra and Katanga, the conflict resulted in secessionist movements. Elsewhere, as in Southern Sudan, a protracted civil war has developed from a secessionist movement. In other examples such as Namibia, Rhodesia and the former Portuguese colonies of Angola, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique, the desire to overthrow colonial governments and to achieve independence led to lengthy guerrilla wars. In many of these examples, the violence and instability inherent in these conflicts drove many people to seek asylum outside their homelands.

The colonial and ethnic explanations of Africa's refugee problem present some difficulties. While the demise of colonial powers undoubtedly left many African states as a heterogeneous collection of ethnic groups, ill-prepared for independence, the result has not been universally chaotic. Although many states have singled out some ethnic, religious or linguistic groups, and pursued discriminatory policies against them, the majority of Africa's people remain unaffected in this way. The fact that African states are today, for the most part, tenuous alliances based on ethnic grounds would seem to call into question the simple colonial /ethnic explanation for refugee migration. Some alternate must be available that takes the complexities of modern Africa into account.

While not denying the impact of the colonial precursors to contemporary African society, Kibreab (1985; 1991) suggests that the current causes of refugees on the continent run much deeper. He notes that” At the heart of the African refugee problem lies a lack of respect for fundamental human rights, including the right of peoples to determine their own destiny....” (Kibreab 1991:21). He continues: “....The refugee problem in Africa is a result of an inter-play of political, social, economic and environmental factors. It is not easy, therefore to isolate one factor to the neglect of others and to state the real cause with certainty. The factors that generate refugees are inextricably intertwined with each other.....” (Kebreab 1991:23).

Colonialism is a fact in Africa history, but using it is a crutch to explain continuing refugee migrations becomes less viable as the colonial era sinks further into the past. Kibreab attempts to reduce the scale of the perspective, from the continental level of the colonial theorists, to the micro-scale of the regional conflict (Lischer, 2003). This reduction in scale can prove useful. Each refugee migration, be it large or small, long or short term has its origin in discrete socio-economic causes that do not occur elsewhere in the same form. The causes and the solutions of refugee migrations in Africa lie in the complex social and economic interactions manifest in everyday life. While inter-ethnic conflict might be the catalyst in one refugee migration, another might be the result of environmental stress brought on by economic and demographic pressures. The Governments of many African states are increasingly directly involved in situations that cause refugee migrations, through enforced villagization, or the direct persecution of a single ethnic group. The application of the colonial explanation’ to these migrations does not, in the end, shed much light on the real reasons for these migrations.

The complex interplay of social-economic factors which can lead to refugee migrations does not affect each migrant in the same manner. The varieties of different refugee migrations are as complex as the situations which can create them. People have different perceptions of exactly what they consider is a threat to them. In some situations the mere rumour of instability can be

enough to impel people to move. In other situation, people do not flee until they have been overtaken by violent conflict. Because in the African context, the line between political and economic repression can become blurred , many refugees could (and are) classified as economic migrants.

In other cases, ecological change can be the cause of mass migrations. This latter variation of migration is usually ignored by contemporary definitions. Rogge (1979:55) derived a typology of refuges based upon an examination of the activating agent for the refugee migration, the objective of the migration, and whether the migrants possess refugee characteristics. This more complex examination or refugee decision making is more in line with Kibreab's explanation of the refugee situation in Africa. Rogge's typology initially identifies two classes of involuntary migration: force and impelled. The typology continues by outlining seven distinct types of refugees and their characteristics. It should be noted that the terms forced and impelled were introduced into the migration literature by Petersen (1958:261).

According to Petersen, (1958:261) the difference between these two classes of migration lies in the amount of free choice an individual has when they are involved in forced migration. Forced migrants are expelled from an area by external forces, such as a government, the people involved have absolutely no choice in the matter of their removal.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

This section presents the method used in the study. It comprises of the description of the research design of the study, the population, sample size and techniques used. It also includes the research instruments in data collection, procedures, data management and analysis. It comprises of the description of the research design of the study, the population, and sample size sampling techniques used. It also includes the research instruments in data collection, procedures, data management and analysis.

3.2 Research design

This study used Descriptive research design. This is an outline of the procedures used in answering the research questions. It was helpful in the establishment of potential relationships between variables under investigation. The descriptive survey design was used because the researcher intended to provide an accurate characterization of the phenomenon under investigation as it happened. This was useful in ascertaining whether there exists a relationship between refugees and the host communities in Nakivale.

3.3 Research population

The study population consisted of 120 respondents. These were mainly refugees, business personnel, farmers, local council leaders around the camp, people around the refugee camp and other households in the selected areas. This was done because they directly live with refugees and therefore, deemed fit to provide reliable data for the study. The study further considered the above population because they are knowledgeable enough about the nature and magnitude of the problem of refugees by the virtue of the fact that they have been with them for so long which can lead them argue by experience.

3.4 Sampling size and Sampling procedure

The sample size of 120 elements was used. Judgment or purposive non-probability sampling was used to select 12 local council leaders around the camp, and NGOs/CBOs. Simple random sampling technique was used to select the rest 108 respondents who involved refugees, business personnel, farmers, and other households in the selected area around Nakivale.

Table 3.1: Sampling frame and size of respondents

Sampling frame	Population
Refugees	60
Business personal	18
Local council leaders	12
Other house holds	16
NGO/CBO	14
Total	120

Source: Primary Data

3.5 Research instruments

3.5.1 Questionnaire

The researcher structured questions in a close-ended mode. Questionnaires are convenient for respondents to give data that may be difficult to provide face to face. These were dropped at the respondents premises so that they could fill questionnaires in their free time and were picked later.

3.5.1 Interview

An interview guide with open ended questions was administered by the researcher to respondents who included NGO/CBO employees. This helped to generate critical and technical data necessary for the study.

3.5.3 Documentary sources

These were employed to complement the primary data. Secondary data sources such as journals, internet, magazines, and newspapers, published and unpublished books were all used to guide the researcher to collect data on the relationship between refugees and host communities in western Uganda.

3.6 Validity and Reliability

3.6.1 Validity

Validity was measured using the pre-testing method. The researcher tested the instruments before the real research commenced in Nakivale Refugee Camp. Experts were also consulted on whether the instruments were valid. Questions that proved vague or ambiguous were deleted. It is important to stress that findings obtained in the pre-testing study were not used in the final report but were particularly for purposes of testing the research instruments.

3.6.2 Reliability

Reliability can be defined as a consistency of one's measurement or the degree to which an instrument measures the same way each time it is used under the same condition with the same subjects (Trochim, 2006). It is the repeatability of one's measurement. A measure is considered reliable if the person's score on the same test given twice is similar. The researcher used the test-retest method. This is where the same score on test one is the same as test two.

3.7 Data gathering procedure

The researcher followed most of those elements in research. Using the letter of introduction obtained from KIU, the researcher managed to introduce himself to each and every respondent approached, fully explaining the purpose of research. After getting their permission, he could move on to conduct the interview. The researcher also built the confidence of the respondents by assuring them that their views were confidential and used only for academic purposes and that their names were to remain anonymous.

3.8 Data analysis

After the stage of data collection, data was organized, edited, coded and interpreted for processing. The qualitative or the non-numeric data was analyzed using the qualitative techniques of data analysis. That is, the researcher developed themes and sub themes in accordance with the study's set objectives (thematic analysis). The quantitative or numeric data was organized and analyzed using simple statistical methods such as frequency tables, percentages and charts.

3.9 Ethical considerations

The study observed most of those critical ethical concerns;

In the study, respondents were free to express their opinions without being forced. This provided room for independent judgment on the phenomenon under investigation.

The names of the respondents were also not disclosed for purposes of confidentiality. This gave them confidence to feel free to participate in the study.

The sampling techniques used most especially simple random sampling provided chances for all respondents to be selected. Individual members had a chance of being selected with no discrimination.

3.10 Limitations

Some of the members of the local community refused to give useful data for the study, citing the aim and sensitivity of the research being carried. The researcher overcame this by presenting an introductory letter from Kampala International University, to ascertain his motive for the research and ensured respondents how the research is purely for academic purposes.

Inadequate funding also hindered the study and delayed its completion. However, the researcher solved this, by mobilizing' enough money in advance from friends and relative to complete the study.

Poor record keeping also constrained and delayed the study. This was overcome by using alternative methods like questionnaire to get data from the respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings of the study and analysis in line with the set objectives, which include; the relationship between refugees and host community in Nakivale, the strategies that may be applied to manage the conflict between Refugees and host communities, and the challenges faced by refugees as a result of restriction to Camps. The social characteristics of respondents are also analyzed in this chapter to establish their relationship with the issue under investigation.

4.2 Social Characteristics of the Respondents

This section explains the characteristics of respondents by age, sex, marital status, and level of education. These characteristics are very significant because they influence the relationship between refugees and host communities.

4.2.1 The Sex of the Respondents

The research investigated the respondents' sexes. The reason was to establish whether both sexes hold same views or otherwise on the relationship between refugees and host communities in Uganda.

Table 4.1: The Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	77	64
Female	43	36
Total	120	100

Source: Primary data

The research found out that 64% of the respondents were males while 36% were females. Both male and female respondents were considered for the study to give it a gender dimension.

4.2.1 The Age Brackets of the Respondents

The researcher explored the respondents' age in the analysis of the relationship between refugees and host communities. This was because, age has a bearing on the responses given and helped the researcher in understanding the nature of respondents. This is tabulated below;

Table 4.2: Age Brackets of the Respondents

Age bracket	Frequency	Percentage
20-25	26	22
26-30	48	40
31-35	48	40
36+	23	18
Total	120	100

Source: Primary data

Table 2 above shows that, 22% of the respondents were between 20-25 years, 40% were between 26-30 years, 40% were between 31-35 years, 18% above 36 years. It is widely known that at the age of twenty, respondents are already in the majority age bracket and are able to make independent opinion on refugees situation in Uganda. This explains why the researcher decided to start with this age category.

4.2.3 The Marital Status of the Respondents

The researcher wanted to establish whether different people with different marital statuses respond differently towards the variables under study. It is possible that for example married people could have a different approach and perception towards relationship between refugees and host communities. The researcher believes that such views were fit to capture in this exploration.

Table 4.3: The Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	29	24
Single	79	66
Divorced	3	2
Separated	10	8
Total	120	100

Source: Primary data

According to table, 24% of the respondents were married, 66% were married, and 2% were divorced, while 8% were separated.

4.2 The Education Levels of the Respondents

The researcher also investigated the education levels of the respondents. Individuals with different levels of education tend to have differing approaches and thinking towards acquisition situations.

Table 4.4: The Education Levels of the Respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
No formal education	32	26
Primary	45	39
Secondary	27	22.5
Diploma	12	10
Degree	3	2.5
Post graduate	1	0.8
Total	120	100

Source: Primary data

The table shows that 26% of the respondents had no formal education, 39% had primary education, 22.5% had attained secondary education, 10% had diploma level, 2.5% were graduates, while 0.8% had postgraduate level. It is believed that one's educational level in most cases determines his/her level of

conceptualization of issues. This therefore explains why the researcher chose to look at all educational levels of the respondent.

4.3 Relationship between refugees and host community in Nakivale

The researcher investigated on the relationship between refugees and host community in Nakivale. A question was asked on whether there exists a relationship between refugees and host communities. The answers to the question took different forms - strongly agree, agree, not sure, disagree, and strongly disagree as tabulated in the table below;

Table 4.5: Response pattern on the relationship between refugees and host community in Nakivale refugee camp

Response	Freq	%
Strongly agree	34	28
Agree	67	56
Not sure	7	6
Strongly disagree	2	2
Disagree	10	8
Total	120	100

Source: Primary data

From the study, 28% of the respondents strongly agreed that there is a relationship between refugees and host communities, 56% agreed, 6% were not sure, 2% strongly disagreed and 6% disagreed.

The study further established the factors that show the relationship between refugees and host communities in Nakivale. The findings are presented in the table below;

Table 4.6: Relationship between refugees and host communities in Nakivale

Response	Freq	%
Sharing of social facilities	51	42.5
Cooperation in social functions	21	17.5
Donation by host communities	15	12.5
Refugee participation in decision making	23	19.2
Political representation	10	8.3
Total	120	100

Source: Primary data

4.3.1 Sharing of social facilities

The study findings revealed that sharing of social facilities was one of the ways how refugees interact with the host communities. This was expressed by 42.5% of the respondents. It was noted by the respondents that facilities like water and health services were shared between the refugees in Nakivale and the communities around. This contradicts the findings of Loescher (2004) who contend that most characterizations of refugees in the academic literature view them as passive objectives, generally either as cases of humanitarian need-what Nyers (2006) terms “refugeeness”-or as unfortunate byproducts of power politics. However, this static characterization is not always accurate. Literature is emerging that reconsiders the role of refugees as dynamic social actors. In cases of large movements of refugees from conflict situations where they have been targeted as a group on the basis of ethnicity, refugees may be seen as social actors who take action to maximize their own utility.

4.3.2 Cooperation in social functions

Research findings revealed the social functions in Nakivale camp portray a direct link with the host community. This was cited by 19% of the respondents. It was revealed to the researcher that refugees are invited into parties, funeral rites, and other social gathering as they are seen as members of the host community. This findings challenges the ideas of Woodwel (2004) who asserts

that refugees can facilitate militants or rebels fighting against a regime in the country of origin, or their camps can serve as a base for insurgents and rebels; they can militarize or be militarized; they can make raids on their country of origin, drawing their enemy into host country territory; they can alter the ethnic composition of the host state; and if they are a large enough constituency, they can pressure the host country government to take action in the conflict.

4.3.3 Donation by host communities

Research findings further showed that 25.3% of the respondents highlighted donations by the host community to refugees. It emerged that the host communities see refugees as human beings who ought to be supported as their situation is not their making. They believed that being in camps was a result of circumstances which are beyond their control and so they cannot be victimized. Communities donate things like clothings, food, medicine, and other items as a way of expressing sympathy to the refugees and contributing to the welfare. These are channeled through church and humanitarian organizations in the area.

4.3.4 Refugee participation in decision making

The study established that refugee participation in decision making was common in the locality. This was noted by 17.6% of the respondents who were asked in the study. It came out clearly that refugees have their individual rights that ought to be respected. On decision making, respondents revealed that they have representatives who speak out their opinions. They noted that through consultations and making refugees part of the major decisions to be reached is the only way they can feel to be part of the society and be integrated in all society events which bridges the gap between the refugees and the host communities.

4.3.5 Political representation

The study established that 11.3% of the respondents identified political representation of the refugees. In camps alone, refugees have structures that

are established and ensure political representation. In the surrounding community, local councils' involve refugees. This makes be represented. McCrummen (2009) explains that, while some recent literature has begun to recognize the fact that refugees are not necessarily passive, those groundbreaking scholars have habitually sought explanatory variables exogenous to the refugees, usually structural and environmental. Lischer (2006), theorizes that the likelihood of war diffusion across borders through refugees in most affected by:) circumstances surrounding the origins of the refugee crisis – whether from war and chaos, group persecution, or defeat in civil war;) the capability and will of the host state to provide security and demilitarize refugee camps; and 3) the presence of undifferentiated international humanitarian aid, which could be used to assist and support rebel movement.

4.4 Strategies applied to manage conflicts between refugees and host communities

The researcher investigated on the strategies applied to manage conflicts between refugees and host communities. The responses generated are tabulated in the table below;

Table 4.7: Strategies applied to manage conflicts between refugees and host communities

Response	Freq	%
Community dialogue	38	31.6
Mass awareness	22	18.3
Implementation of the laws on refugees	21	17.5
Punishment	13	10.8
Community peace advocacy associations	9	8.3
Clear land policies	11	9.1
Community workers	7	5.8
Total	120	100

Source: Primary data

4.4.1 Community dialogue

From the study, 31.6% of the respondents noted community dialogue was one of the central measures of managing conflicts between refugees and the host communities. It was noted that in case of conflicts, round table negotiations were always adopted and conflicts resolved. However, this should be done carefully as the mediator need to take a neutral position and show impartiality during the process in order to reach a binding resolution. This approach is widely used because of its transparency and effectiveness.

4.4.2 Mass awareness

The study also noted that 18.3% were in favor of mass awareness. This was in form of sensitization workshops and seminars in the surrounding communities and in respective camps. It also emerged that social gathering helped in informing the public the camps o how they are supposed to live with the host communities. Collective efforts were cited by the respondents to have contributed a lot on this. This relates to what Joly (2002) noted on addressing the importance of refugees “national aspirations in her ideal- type dichotomy of refugee experiences in the land of exile. Refugees are those who “were positively committed to the political struggle and to a project of society in their homeland; also brought this project with them into exile. Despite the defeat they have suffered. Return is their objective with the aim of continuing the project” Ibid, (2002).

4.4.3 Implementation of the laws on refugees

This was cited by the respondents as an important tool to resolving conflicts between refugees and host communities. Craig (2007) advances that at the other extreme, Rubicon refugees maintain “no collective project of society return for the purpose of settling back home is not envisaged within the framework of options for the future and exile is perceived as definitive,” She finds that there are important differences in the way the two ideal- types integrate into host countries, including their patterns of social organization and sources of meaning. However, her theory is targeted toward explication of refugee

experiences in developed states, in most cases far from the country of origin, rather than states of first refuge where opportunities for engagement in direct militarized conflict with the country of origin are far more likely. The vast majority (86%) of refugees are located in the same region as their country of origin.⁴⁹ Therefore i will attempt to apply and extend July's typology to explain refugee engagement in violent conflict affecting host states bordering the country of origin.

4.4.4 Punishment

It was also discovered that in events where there wrong doers, both within the camp and in host communities, punishments should also be enforced to prevent future occurrence of the same conflict. This was cited by 10.6% of the respondents. This argument relates to Zolberg (1989) who gives Rwanda's example where punishment was enforced after 1994 genocide and sub sequent settlement of refugees. He adds that academic interest in the topic was not strongly stimulated until after the realization that international humanitarian relief actually supported the perpetrators of the Rwanda war in the mid-1990s. These early writings on the topic of refugee combatants, however, also did not consider the role of endogenous characteristics – or to put it differently, of discursive and symbolic constructions of refugees “attachment to their homeland.

4.4.5 Community peace advocacy associations

From the study, it was established that 14.9% of the respondents cited community associations as a way of resolving conflicts in the locality. Youth associations, women associations and other community associations were cited instrumental in Sociopolitical and economic changes in the state; and security problems by characteristic and actions of the refugees. Only this last variable, mentioned briefly by Jacobsen, addresses the question raised in this paper. This critique is not to suggest that structural and socioeconomic hypotheses do not provide explanatory power, rather, that they are incomplete. Her treatment of conflict is only tangential to that broader focus, and includes more analysis of refugees “criminal activity than political violence directed toward the country

of origin. She does not seek to parsimoniously explain host country engagement in conflict catalyzed by refugees not the spread of civil war across borders.

4.4.6 Clear land policies

The study established clear policies most especially concerning land can reduce conflicts between refugees and host communities. This was cited to protect the rights of the refugees and the host communities over land. The violent ethnic conflict in eastern Congo, begun partly as a function of refugee movement, has persisted even until this day. Mtango (1989) notes that there is some newly emerging evidence that the Taliban operating in the Northwest Frontier province of Pakistan has recently been recruiting from refugee camps there and accertaed issues of land. In an attempt to explain the very large number of refugees in Africa, some researchers have provided one fundamental explanation: colonialism and its lasting effects in Africa. Much early literature on Africa refugees focuses on the fact that yesterday's colonial policies and the boundaries that they imposed are to be held directly responsible for today's refugees (Kibreab 1985). The basic premise suggested is that the colonial boundaries that were superimposed on Africa by European colonial powers were artificial and therefore separated ethnic and linguistic areas that were formerly closely linked into two or more colonies that often had different colonial masters.

4.5 Challenges faced by refugees a result of restriction to Camps in Nakivale

The researcher investigated on the challenges faced by refugees a result of restriction to Camps. A question was posed on whether there exist challenges faced by refugees a result of restriction to Camps. The answers to the question took the form of - strongly agree, agree, not sure, disagree, and strongly disagree as tabulated in the table below;

Table 4.8: Response pattern on the challenges faced by refugees a result of restriction to camps in Nakivale

Response	Freq	%
Strongly agree	97	80.8
Agree	8	6.7
Not sure	5	4.2
Strongly disagree	0	00
Disagree	0	00
Total	120	100

Source: Primary data

From the study, 80.8% of the respondents strongly agreed that there are challenges faced by refugees a result of restriction to camps in Nakivale, 56% agreed, 6% were not sure, 00% strongly disagreed, and 00% disagreed.

With this overwhelming acceptance of the respondents on the existence of the challenges, the researcher sought to investigate the challenges faced by refugees as a result of restriction to camps in Nakivale. The findings are presented in the table below;

Table 4.9: Challenges faced by refugees a result of restriction to camps in Nakivale

Response	Freq	%
Poor sanitation and hygiene	23	19.1
Inadequate social amenities	43	35.8
High crime rate	12	10
Malnutrition and child mortality	23	19.1
Stigmatization and discrimination	11	9.1
Internal conflicts	5	4.1
Lawlessness	3	2.5
Total	120	100

Source: Primary data

4.5.1 Poor sanitation and hygiene

Study findings revealed that poor sanitation and hygiene was one of the central challenges faced by the refugees. Solid waste disposals that are dumped by the refugees in the camps, poor pit latrines contribute to the worsening situation in the camps. The colonial and ethnic explanations of Africa's refugee problem present some difficulties in terms of hygiene and general sanitary conditions. While the demise of colonial powers undoubtedly left many African states as a heterogeneous collection of ethnic groups, ill-prepared for independence, the result has not been universally chaotic. Although many states have singled out some ethnic, religious or linguistic groups, and pursued discriminatory policies against them, the majority of Africa's people remain unaffected in this way. The fact that African states are today, for the most part, tenuous alliances based on ethnic grounds would seem to call into question the simple colonial /ethnic explanation for refugee migration. Some alternate must be available that takes the complexities of modern Africa into account.

4.5.2 Inadequate social amenities

It was revealed from the study that social amenities including schools, hospitals, churches, and other social services are lacking. This has greatly impacted the standard of living negatively most especially the literacy rates. It was observed that most children have dropped out of school before sitting for PLE and this has increased crime and lawlessness in the camps and host communities. While not denying the impact of the colonial precursors to contemporary African society, Kibreab (1985: 1991) suggests that the current causes of refugees on the continent run much deeper. He notes that at the heart of the African refugee problem lies a lack of respect for fundamental human rights, including the right of peoples to determine their own destiny (Kibreab 1991). He continues the refugee problem in Africa is a result of an inter-play of political, social, economic and environmental factors. It is not easy, therefore to isolate one factor to the neglect of others and to state the real cause with certainty.

4.5.3 High crime rate

Findings established that high crime rate is a function of high school dropout, congestion in the camps. This was cited by 10% of the respondents. Forms of crime cited in the camps included robbery, rape, and assault. Dickson (2008) asserts that while inter-ethnic conflict might be the catalyst in one refugee migration, another might be the result of environmental stress brought on by economic and demographic pressures. The Governments of many African states are increasingly directly involved in situations that cause refugee migrations, through enforced villagization, or the direct persecution of a single ethnic group. The application of the colonial explanation' to these migrations does not, in the end, shed much light on the real reasons for these migrations. Colonialism is a fact in Africa history, but using it is a crutch to explain continuing refugee migrations becomes less viable as the colonial era sinks further into the past. Kibreab attempts to reduce the scale of the perspective, from the continental level of the colonial theorists, to the micro-scale of the regional conflict.

4.5.4 Malnutrition and child mortality

It was established from the study that dependency on supplies from the government and charity organizations. However, these provide artificial foods like cooking oil, beking flour, posho, which cannot provide a balanced diet necessary for the growth of vulnerable people most especially young children. This has led to malnutrition and high child mortality. The complex interplay of social-economic factors which can lead to refugee migrations does not affect each migrant in the same manner. The varieties of different refugee migrations are as complex as the situations which can create them. Malnutrition and child mortality has of recent dominated African refugee camps. People have different perceptions of exactly what they consider is a threat to them. In some situations the mere rumour of instability can be enough to impel people to move. In other situation, people do not flee until they have been overtaken by violent conflict. Because in the African context, the line between political and economic repression can become blurred , many refugees could (and are) classified as economic migrants.

4.5.5 Stigmatization and discrimination

Research findings further disclosed that stigmatization of refugees was common in the camps. It emerged that discrimination by race, size, tribe and other forms was common in the camps. In other examples such as Namibia, Rhodesia and the former Portuguese colonies of Angola, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique, the desire to overthrow colonial governments and to achieve independence led to lengthy guerrilla wars. In many of these examples, the violence and instability inherent in these conflicts drove many people to seek asylum outside their homelands.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Overview

This chapter presents the discussion of the research findings basing on the research objectives and research questions as set in chapter one as relationship between refugees and host community in Nakivale, the strategies that may be applied to manage the conflict between Refugees and host communities and the challenges faced by refugees a result of restriction to Camps.

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

Significantly, one needs to understand that the environment in which refugees live is an important aspect for their social wellbeing and the community that hosts them. This call for steady measures by all stakeholders who agitate for the rights of the refugees. It is important that refugees be empowered, fully facilitated if they are to produce desirable results and control conflicts between refugees and host communities.

Further, from the discussion it came out clearly that social services is an important component that constitutes the common good and ought to be shared by both refugees and host communities. It is therefore important that the government, charity organizations and other concerned bodies provide measures that seek to address communal and refugee problems.

It is important to understand that high crime rate, poor sanitary conditions all lead to increased refugee problems. Government and host communities should work towards eliminating all these evils for proper welfare of the refugees.

As the Post conflict peace building has come to exemplify the process of consolidating peace in war-torn societies, and is characterized by efforts to provide security and humanitarian assistance; reconstruct political and economic institutions; create pathways for social rehabilitation and

reconciliation; and implement long-term development plans. It should be noted in here that much as rehabilitation process continues, the refugees are still harbored in the land that presumably may not be theirs.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The researcher recommends that that there should be measures to reduce child death by providing health and education facilities to the refugees. This will help to reduce on school dropout and high mortalities.

It is also recommended that sensitization and mobilization of the communities should be emphasized so that they can come to understand and appreciate the programs offered by the government to refugees. This will also help to change their perception they have on refugees. It is important to note that for any programme to be successful, mobilization and awareness creation are paramount.

There should be team building projects that will enhance interpersonal relations between refugees and host communities. This should be done through the social groups and religious denominations like churches.

Management should also improve of the working environment for the employees. It is important that working facilities including computers and other necessities be availed to employees to avoid conflicts.

The government, charity organizations, and other stakeholders should also advise mechanisms of counseling people with individual problem. This could apply to marital problem, interpersonal problems that could hinder individual motivation.

There is need to involve all stakeholders into the affairs of refugees. Inclusion of all on board provides all members of the community with an idea that they

have a stake in it. For any programme to be successful there is always need to involve all the stakeholders in its implementation.

The government most especially concerned ministries including Ministry of Finance planning and economic development, and ministry of disaster and preparedness.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Questionnaire for refugees, business persons, Local council leaders, other households, and NGOs in Nakivale refugee camp, Isingiro district.

Dear Respondent,

I am **Karuhanga James** pursuing a masters degree in Conflict resolution and Decision making, Kampala International University. This questionnaire seeks your opinion on the topic ***“Relationship between refugees and host communities in western Uganda: A case study of Nakivale refugee camp 1994-2009”***.

The purpose of the research is purely academic and answers to the questions will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Section A: Background information of the Respondents (Please tick in the appropriate Box)

1. Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐
2. Age: 20 - 25 ☐ 26 - 30 ☐ 31-35 ☐ ☐ 36+
3. Marital status
Single ☐ Married ☐ Separated ☐ Divorced ☐
4. Education
No formal education ☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Diploma ☐
Degree ☐ Post -graduate ☐ others (specify)

Section B: Relationship between refugees and host community in Nakivale

Apply a tick where applicable using the following key.

SA – Strongly, A – Agree, NS – Not Sure, D – Disagree, SD – Strongly disagree

	SA	A	NS	D	SD
There is a relationship between refugees and the host communities					
There are services shared by refugees and the host communities					
The host communities are hospitable to the refugees in Nakivale camp					
Host communities give donations to the refugees					
Refugee participate in decision making					
There is political representation of the refugees					
Sharing of social facilities between refugees and host communities is common					
Cooperation in social functions is common between refugees and host communities					

SECTION C: Strategies to manage the conflicts between refugees and host communities

Apply a tick where applicable using the following key.

SA – Strongly, A – Agree, NS – Not Sure, D – Disagree, SD – Strongly disagree

	SA	A	NS	D	SD
There are Strategies to manage the conflicts between refugees and host communities					
Community dialoguing reduces conflicts between refugees and host communities					
Mass awareness is a strategies to control conflicts between refugees and host communities					

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL BIO DATA

Name: KARUHANGA JAMES
Date of Birth: 28.03.1975
Contacts: 0782-672770
0752-401504
Marital status: MARRIED

QUALIFICATIONS

Year	Institution	Award
2008 – 2010	Kampala International university	Masters in Conflict Resolution and Decision Making (still pursuing)
1997 – 2000	Makerere University	BA (SS)
1994 – 1997	St. Francis SSS	UACE
1990 –1993	St. Charles Lwanga SSS	UCE

WORKING EXPERIENCE

2008 – to date, OC Tanks in 1st Battalion, Gulu

2006-2007 Instructor East African school of armored warfare, Karama

Other courses attended

2001 – 2005 Basic military training, Kabamba School of infantry
Officer Cadet Course, Jinja military academy
Officers' Basic Gunnery, school of artillery and air defense, Masindi
Tank crew course, Awts Karama
Tank platoon commander, Awts Kalama
Peace keeping course, Singo military Ballacks

Personal skills

- Conflict resolution
- Strong interpersonal skills
- Guidance and counseling skills
- Problem analysis skills
- Communication skills
- Ethics and integrity



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REFEREES

Capt. Devis Rwangoga
Ministry of Defense
Tel: 0772687211

Mr. Mwesigye Godorn
URA
TEL: 0772-415444

Capt. Kato
Ministry of Defense
Tel: 0782583829