

**MANAGEMENT OF REFUGEES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN
KIGOMA REGION NORTHWESTERN TANZANIA**

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Veronica Samuel Ndomba, declare that this dissertation is my own work, and it has not been presented, and will not be presented, to any other college for a similar or any other award.



Signature-----Date: 07.09.2023

Veronica Samuel Ndomba

APPROVAL

This dissertation has been submitted for examination with my permission as university supervisor.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Wamurubu', with a small flourish at the end.

Signature-----Date: 07. 09. 2023

Dr. Alfred Wamurubu

DEDICATION

I dedicate this study to my family; my father Samuel Ndomba, Mother Alana Ndomba, and my siblings.

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The journey towards writing this report started long before I started putting a pen on the paper; it encompasses my whole theoretical and practical experience throughout 2019 to July 2022 and for this I have no one more to thank than the almighty God who gave me life, protected and guided me by listening to my prayers, my family, my supervisor, dear friends and Uganda Christian University (UCU); through you I learnt a lot and I am who I am today.

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ABSTRACT

The study examines the impact of the presence of refugees on the socioeconomic development in the host communities in Kigoma region, Northwestern Tanzania. The study was motivated by the increased visible conflicts between the host population and refugees in Kigoma region regarding whether they are an asset or burden to the socioeconomic sphere of the state. Consequently, the study was conducted in Kasulu district that hosts the largest refugee camp in the region; hence its population bearing the testimonies of the effects of hosting refugees for a long period in their communities. Specifically, the study sought to examine the effect of the refugees' influx on social service delivery to the host communities; analyze the economic benefits and losses because of the refugee settlements or camps in host communities; and assess the role of Government and International Organizations/Non-Governmental Organizations intervention in mitigating the effects of refugees in host communities. The cross-sectional research design was observed alongside the mixed methods approach that was applied on a sample of 132 respondents. The study findings draw a conclusion that the local people have benefited by the provision of social services because of the coming of the refugees; the social services sector is the sector which has benefited more from the presence of refugees. The sector, especially the condition of health facilities and the level of services improved with the arrival of the refugees. The health sector received substantial investment which contributed to the construction of several hospitals and clinics that were easily accessible in terms of distance and time by the residents in the community. Moreover, the social economic benefits or losses due to the arrival of refugees in the host communities were mixed. Refugee-related insecurity led locals to evacuate their homes and confiscated valuable property from local communities. On the other hand, the presence of refugees increased marketing and business prospects, as well as financial output. While refugees also supplied inexpensive labor, refugee activities gave locals job chances. The Government of Tanzania and its international relief counterparts have been on the frontline in ensuring the societies affected by the influx of refugees have been rejuvenated and continuously being rehabilitated in terms of resources and infrastructure. The study recommended the need for emergency preparedness in refugee-torn areas in line with appropriate institutional frameworks and laws that will be conducive to maximize the benefits of the refugees so that they can be more of an asset than a burden to the socioeconomic development of the local and state economy in general.

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFP-	Agence France Presse
AU-	African Union
CEPA-	Centre for Policy Analysis
CSO-	Civil Society Organization
DANIDA-	Danish International Development Agency
DRC-	Democratic Republic of Congo
ESRF-	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FAO-	Food and Agriculture Organization
GCF-	Green Climate Fund
GDP-	Gross Domestic Product
GLR-	Great Lakes Region
GNP-	Gross National Product
HRW-	Human Rights Watch
IOs-	International Organizations
IOM-	International Organization for Migration
IRC-	International Rescue Committee
IRM-	Independent Reporting Mechanism
LDCs-	Less Developed Countries
NBS-	National Bureau of Standards
NGOs-	Non-Governmental Organizations

NWW-	North Wallis Weingast
OAS-	Organization of American States
OECD-	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PC-	Planning Commission
RCO-	Regional Commission Office
SDGs-	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS-	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TALADO-	Tanzania Assistance for Laws Awareness and Development Organization
UN-	United Nations
UNDP-	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF-	United Nations Children’s Fund
USCR-	United States Committee for Refugees
WASH-	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO-	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Constrained populace developments stand out since the Class of Countries time, and they keep on being vital in worldwide territorial and public political plans. (Kourula, 1997). The world is at present amidst an outcast emergency not at all like anything we have found in the post-The Second Great War period (Beauchamp, 2017). The UNHCR report 2018 demonstrates that there over 68.5million people who have been effectively dislodged overall because of oppression, struggle, viciousness, or basic liberties infringement. Contemporary society in Less Evolved Nations (LDCs) such South Sudan, Majority rule Republic of Congo (DRC), Afghanistan, Syria, and Iraq, among others, has seen the most significant levels of removal the world over. At regular intervals by and large, one individual becomes uprooted because of contention.

An overall meaning of an exile contains the gamble of future eccentricism. In other words that when one turns into an exile then one has no future that can be anticipated on whether one is probably going to return to a typical life or use whatever might remain of one's life as a displaced person. North of 6,000,000 individuals is dislodged in the Incomparable Lakes District (GLR) either inside their public boundaries or as refugees in adjoining nations. Throughout the course of recent many years, the locale has seen hugely big quantities of individuals looking for asylum and such related issues that accompany it. Clashes, starvation, and brutality have driven large number of individuals from their genealogical countries to search for safe spots to live. The GLR of Africa is known for its talented lakes. The five bowls that make up the locale — Lake Tanganyika bowl, Lake Victoria bowl, Upper Nile bowl, Lake Malawi bowl, and Lake Turkana bowl — give it its name, the Incomparable Lakes Area. Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, the Popularity based Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, South Sudan, and Ethiopia are among the 11 countries covered (Ondiek, 2018). The locale has additionally experienced savage intra-state and intermediary between state fighting for a long time. The new Burundi and South Sudan nationwide conflicts, the more than sixty years of contention in Just Republic of Congo, and the Rwandan Destruction are the tokens of the reasons for movement and the

foundation of refugee's settlement and Inside Dislodged People camps in the GLR locale (Tunda, 2016).

Tanzania has been facilitating refugees from the GLR since late 1960s. The viciousness which followed the freedom of the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi prompted inescapable butcher and enormous removal of individuals. Tanzania's international strategy, which planned to, in addition to other things, "help the persecuted individuals in the globe," was in accordance with tolerating refugees".

To guarantee that relations with different nations and global associations are likewise determined in accordance with monetary interests, Tanzania changed its international strategy during the 1990s to "no more refugees," to the place where even political responsibilities like compromise and the advancement of basic freedoms are seen as permitting a helpful climate for financial co-activity and improvement. This study plans to explore how the presence of refugees in northwestern Tanzania throughout recent many years has impacted financial development.

1.1 Background to the Study

This sub section presents the historical, theoretical, conceptual, and contextual background of the study.

1.1.1 Historical Background

Exile history is a worldwide peculiarity. The Unified Countries High Magistrate for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that starting around 2017, 25.4 million individuals were formally acknowledged as refugees (UNHCR, Joined Republic of Tanzania Long term End Report, 2017) As of the finish of 2017, there were 68.5 million individuals who UNHCR viewed as of worry, up from 65.6 million toward the finish of 2016. This increment was principally because of huge new uprooting from the Popularity based Republic of the Congo (DRC), Myanmar, and the continuous relocation brought about by the Syrian emergency.

As per the UNHCR 2017 report, it was assessed that 40% were in Asia, almost 27% in Europe, somewhat more than 25% in Africa, five percent in North America, only less than three percent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and short of what one percent in Oceania (James, 1999). A larger part of the out of ten nations facilitating refugees are low or center pay nations (Khoudour and Andersson, 2017). The five chief source nations in 2017 were Afghanistan, South Sudan, Majority

rule Republic of Congo and Syria. The five significant objective nations incorporate Turkey, Germany, Iran, Uganda, and Lebanon. As per the 2016 UNHCR report, the Incomparable lakes district harbors a complete populace of around 5,278,944 refugees that are exceptionally facilitated in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania (UNHCR, 2017).

Because of its vicinity to feeble states, Tanzania has generally been a country that acknowledges outcast settlements. After the ethnic nationwide conflicts in Burundi and Rwanda, a sizable convergence of constrained travelers looked for shelter in Tanzania in 1993 and 1994. Because of its closeness to different areas of western Tanzania, the Kagera district got most of the more than 1,000,000 refugees.

On April 24, 1993, a greater number of than 250,000 refugees escaped from Rwanda to Tanzania overnight, stamping what the UNHCR called the best and fastest mass migration it had at any point seen (Khoudour and Andersson, 2017). The Northwestern Kagera and Kigoma locale has a past filled with facilitating refugees from the Incomparable Lakes district from the very start of the 1960s. The subsequent stage, nonetheless, started in 1993 with the homicide of Melchior Ndadaye, Burundi's most memorable equitably chosen president, and the ensuing departure of 345,000 refugees to Tanzania. Rather than building extremely durable settlements, the organization decided to house them in temporary camps, accepting that their visit would just be brief. Kasulu Locale's Mtabila and Muyovosi camps, Kibondo Area's Kanembwa, Karago, Mungwa, Mtendeli, and Nduta camps, and Ngara Region's Lukole camps have every single constructed camp.

In Kagera, which had a populace of 1.5 million individuals, there were 700,000 refugees starting around 1995 (Maystadt and Verwimp, 2014). Tanzania is presently managing a new flood of Burundian refugees. The biggest camp in Tanzania, Nyarugusu, is presently lodging 267,770 refugees because of the political agitation in this adjoining nation (UNHCR, 2017). Rwanda encountered the human misfortune of an enormous scope, very much arranged decimation in 1994. The annihilation's culprits immediately escaped into Tanzania and Zaire with vulnerable regular folks, igniting not the very greatest and most confounded displaced person developments in current history. Roughly 2,000,000 individuals left Rwanda soon after the 1994 slaughter. The UNHCR figures for September 1996 express that 533,000 Rwandese had escaped to Tanzania, with 1,105,000 escaping to Zaire.

During the 1990s, Tanzania's approach moved from facilitating refugees in settlements to containing them in camps far away from the boundaries, where they could be more effectively helped by the worldwide local area and controlled until the circumstances in the nations of beginning are ideal for willful bringing home (UNHCR, 2017). This arrangement's key highlights incorporate limiting refugees' opportunity of development, forbidding them from taking part in confidence exercises, and effectively making progress toward the quick bringing home of refugees. The trouble encompassing the presence of refugees, including breaking down security, ecological harm, and deferring of monetary advancement in exile facilitating regions, was expressed by the Tanzanian government as justification for this new strategy. The organization has likewise highlighted the worldwide local area's inability to offer adequate help with decreasing the issue of the presence of refugees.

The public authority of Tanzania has claimed that refugee's impact practically every level and different gathering inside Tanzanian culture at large, including those worried about the climate, foundations, security, wellbeing, and financial degrees of society. While tending to a conference in Kampala in January 2002, Tanzania's previous President, Benjamin William Mkapa, said that "For very nearly 50 years, Tanzania has been a safe house for dislodged individuals. Concerning security, monetary and social development, as well as far as stressed relations with neighbors, we have regularly followed through on a significant expense for that compassionate demonstration." For the fifty years that Tanzania has facilitated refugees it has experienced obstacles for its cordiality motion, for example, being denounced by the Burundian Government for abetting Hutu rebels in the exile camps that turned into a security danger to the nation's economy, unfamiliar relations and it was bringing new dangers, for example, natural issues including deforestation.

President John Magufuli of Tanzania has said that Tanzania is leaving the Unified Countries' "Complete Evacuee Reaction System," which offers long haul answers for refugees. Tanzania "has chosen to pull out for grounds of safety and absence of money," the president expressed (AFP, 2018). One of the best evacuee bunches on the planet has lived in Tanzania for a long time. More than 800,000 people lived in evacuee camps in the year 2000. Attributable to the dynamic UNHCR willful bringing home and naturalization programs the populace has fallen decisively. From January to November 2018, a sum of 41,773 refugees were helped to deliberately localize to Burundi from Tanzania in 82 escorts, bringing all out from October 2017 to 54,877 refugees who

have gone through bringing home representing 33%, 35% and 4% of the refugees from the Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu Refugees camps. More than 160,000 Burundian refugees got citizenship from the Republic of Tanzania in 2014. (Tunda, 2016). To safeguard and support the leftover 306,392 refugees, the Tanzanian government and UNHCR are step by step closing and solidifying the camps. UNHCR was responsible for eleven (11) evacuee camps in northern Tanzania toward the beginning of 2007. There are presently only three camps making do in the Kigoma district: Nduta, Mtendeli, and Nyarugusu. Following the conclusion of the Lukole camp for Burundian refugees in June 2010, the Kagera district was without exile camps without precedent for more than fifteen (15) years.

1.1.2 Theoretical Background

With the huge flood of refugees on the planet, the administration of refugees in the host networks or nations has acquired the consideration of a few scholars that support the subject of financial improvement with much significance to refugees and their relationship with the host networks. It is to be perceived that refugees are under the locale of the worldwide local area as a public decent. The evacuee emergency is nobody man's concern, thus open scholars contend that all states and people in the worldwide framework have an ethical obligation to satisfy towards refugees. As per Widdows and Marway (2015), public great scholars declare that public merchandise are to be appreciated overall, as such are non-rivalrous, comprehensive and need excludability and require aggregate administration and support. The Public authority's obligation to the global principles of facilitating refugees provides it with the obligation of guaranteeing that refugees inside the host local area are all around oversaw and their government assistance is improved despite being non-residents.

The strategic hypothesis of development that is a premise of the social development way of thinking records of financial improvement of a state. As indicated by Spengler (1949), the calculated hypothesis of development expects that the development of a unit, for example, populace tends towards limitations inside positive limits. The populace increments by engrossing the arrangements of the climate around it, but the climate is limited such that its assets might be depleted to the greatest. The climate being limited then, at that point, restricts the most extreme development of the populace. In calculated development a populaces for each capita development rates get more modest as the size of the populace develops forced by the restricted assets in the

climate. On the hand, Whitaker (2003) states that the displaced person inflows change the country's ethnic cosmetics or asset access, which moves the overall influence in the host state. At the point when refugees move to a specific culture, this promptly prompts the increment of the populace size of the local area they live in. Hence, the promptly accessible restricted assets, for example, lands, social administrations and so on should be imparted to the refugees and on the off chance that not changed may prompt the fatigue of these assets (Fajth et al., 2019). At the point when assets are depleted to the most extreme, this might prompt a battle for assets among the refugees and the host local area, which sabotages financial turn of events and development from the two sides of the refugees and the host local area.

Lake and Rothchild (1998) contend that asset dissemination can produce viciousness in the host country; and assuming the cycle is left unattended, it might overwhelm a whole district. There are not many hypothetical contentions on the way that displaced person deluge compromises the security of the host local area and may prompt monetary and social hardship of chances that might increment frailty because of crimes. Notwithstanding, as per Polterovich (2018, p.351), the North-Wallis-Weingast (NWW) hypothesis of social request expresses that settling the issue of brutality is the mainline of financial turn of events. The Public authority can utilize its political, social, strict, and other essential instruments in guaranteeing that viciousness doesn't subvert the financial development of the two its residents and the refugees (Polterovich, 2018). With containing viciousness, the host government can exploit the hopeful qualities that refugees carry with them and utilize that to revive the networks and make a gainful social and monetary interaction that will push the financial turn of events and development of the two refugees and the host populace (Fajth et al., 2019).

As indicated by Mathew and Tristan (2016, p.94), global instruments concerning the outcast regulation have reliably alluded to the requirement for worldwide participation on the security of refugees. Assurance integrates the preparation, controlling of exile exercises and guaranteeing they are given a road that can assist them with growing socially and monetarily. Legislatures of all states in the global framework have the command of giving public products (Ghatak, 1998). Public products have one of the attributes of availability that remembers the non-contention for utilization and non-prohibition. At the point when refugees are offered security by a state, they are qualified for similar privileges and assets as local people in the host local area as the state guarantees that

there is great administration set up to guarantee no competition in the utilization of these products like social administrations. Competition in getting to assets will just make viciousness which the social request scholars denounce as a demonstration that sabotages financial turn of events.

Of later, that there has been a predicament on who is liable for guaranteeing that the refugees approach the assets that are qualified for local people in the host networks. In Kigoma, the ethical obligation on who is answerable for the government assistance of the refugees has been being referred to. On one hand, the confidential offices or associations appear to be exceptionally committed to the government assistance of the refugees more than the public authority. Notwithstanding, the public authority has contended that it has profoundly been performing its responsibilities in ensuring the government assistance of the refugees and that of the nearby host networks. In any case, Ghatak (1998) desires both the state and the confidential organizations can get together and through two-sided haggling they can get an effective arrangement on guaranteeing that the social and monetary advancement of refugees and local people is comprehensive and moderate.

1.1.3 Conceptual Background

An examination on the administration of refugees and financial improvement requires the definition and comprehension of who is an exile, the board of refugees and financial turn of events. The outcast issue has been an issue that has roots that can be followed past the tenth 100 years; in any case, until 1950 the worldwide local area had still not laid out institutional structures, frameworks, and regulations to manage the exile issue in a worldwide way. The years 1950-1951 were the defining moment of the evacuee issue with the passing and foundation of the Unified Countries Show connecting with the situation with an exile. The show gave a proper stage and design for answering the fundamental necessities of refugees and guidelines for the security and the executives of refugees under the assigned global regulation (Cutts, 2000). The idea of displaced person was additionally extended by the shows, conventions, local legitimate instruments in Africa and Latin America as characterized underneath.

As per the UN 1951 Show, Article 1(2), an individual is viewed as an outcast in global regulation in the event that they are outside the nation of their ethnicity and unfit or reluctant to look for shelter there because of a very much established feeling of dread toward mistreatment because of their race, religion, identity, enrollment in a specific gathering, or political assessment; or on the

other hand on the off chance that they don't have an ethnicity and are outside the nation of their identity .

As per the 1967 Convention, an individual is viewed as an evacuee in the event that they are outside the nation of their ethnicity and unfit to or reluctant to look for security there because of a very much established anxiety toward oppression because of their race, religion, identity, enrollment in a specific gathering, or political assessment; or on the other hand on the off chance that they don't have an ethnicity and are outside the nation of their previous routine home . The two definitions have practically comparative significance however the contrast between the two definitions is that the last option precludes the proviso because of occasions individual will appreciate principal privileges and opportunities without segregation (Cutts, 2000).

As per the Association of American States (OAS), refugees are individuals who have escaped their country because summed up viciousness, unfamiliar animosity, unseen fits of turmoil, huge common liberties infringement, or different occasions that have truly disturbed public request have put their lives, wellbeing, or opportunity in harm's way.

The African show embraced the 1951 UN Show and adds the justification behind the trip of a displaced person that is pertinent to the African setting and circumstance. The African Association is more unequivocal than the 1951 show in that it licenses conceding of outcast's status to gatherings, not simply people. The unequivocal or more extensive definition has been of specific significance, particularly during mass trips of individuals, for example, during in the Rwanda annihilation during the 1990s when analyzing individual cases for displaced person status was troublesome. Likewise, the AU show embraced a local displaced person show of its own that developed the meaning of refugees to incorporate the people who likewise escape common viciousness.

The Assembled Republic of Tanzania embraces the meaning of refugees as characterized in the UN 1951 Show in its Evacuee Demonstration of 1998 and further grows saying an exile is an individual or people who have a place with a gathering of people who by notice in the public authority periodical has been pronounced to be refugees for the reasons set out in the meaning of the UN 1951 Show of Refugees.

Then again, Drucker (2012, p. 14) characterizes the board as a discipline that includes undertakings and individuals. As indicated by Hissom (2009), the board is an authoritative interaction that incorporates key preparation, objective setting, asset the executives, allotting human and monetary assets depending on the situation to accomplish objectives and estimating results. Strategies set by an Administration on different issues are what the public authority involves in dealing with its everyday exercises towards conveying administrations, for example, training, power, wellbeing, water and so on, to the general population. Administrations are one of the vital mainstays of financial advancement of people in general in the general. The administration of refugees is many times characterized with regards to displaced person security (Watera, Hoffmann et al., 2017). The fundamental principles of assurance exist in global philanthropic regulation. The idea of outcast insurance is underlined with liability sharing and the arrangement of basic liberties to refugees by have government or global local area (Betts, Sprout, Kaplan and et al, 2017). The viability of an Administration in safeguarding refugees decides the degree to which the common freedoms will be secured and the degree to which the public authority will guarantee that refugees and the neighborhood populaces grow socially and financially towards working on their government assistance as a need for financial turn of events.

Financial improvement is scholarly perceived as the course of social and monetary advancement of a public. It is compound improvement got from social and monetary turn of events. Amartya (1995) states that social advancement is fairness of social open doors; but this has not been the situation with refugees who have restricted social open doors like schooling and clinical benefits (Azeez, 2016). Then again, Kamdari (2016) characterizes monetary improvement as the expansion in the way of life in a country's development from a straightforward low-pay economy to a cutting edge and big-league salary economy. Thus, financial is when people comprehend the importance of impacts from the circle of public activity like governmental issues, innovation, culture, and other social relations on the economy of a state (Hellmich, 2015). It not set in stone by the populace corresponding to the accessible assets. The more assets, the more the populace turns out to be socially and monetarily created. Financial improvement is unavoidable and on the off chance that not offered consideration numerous issues emerge thus. At the base of this peculiarity of financial advancement is disparity and unevenness of improvement (Zheng, 2016). For quite a while, financial improvement has not been comprehensive of refugees who are seen to be an alternate element from the nearby populace in have networks; with the instance of Tanzania refugees are

detached in characterized regions and are not permitted to cooperate with the host networks at any level consequently this has sabotaged their social and monetary open doors.

1.1.4 Contextual Background

One of Tanzania's managerial locales is Kigoma, which is arranged close to Lake Tanganyika in the nation's northwest. The region is situated between scope 3.5 and 6.5 South of the Equator and longitude 29.5 and 31.5 East (PC and RCO, 1998). Toward the north, it borders Burundi and the Kagera region, toward the east, the Shinyanga and Tabora districts, toward the west, the Congo, and toward the south, the Rukwa locale. The district's general size is 45,075 kilometers, or 4.8% of Tanzania's all out region, of which 37,037 kilometers are land and 8,029 kilometers are water. Kigoma locale's authoritative unit is partitioned into six regions (Buhigwe, Kakonko, Kibondo, Kasulu Provincial, Kigoma Country and Uvinza), with six area chambers, one town board (Kasulu Town) and one metropolitan committee (Kigoma-Ujiji Civil). As indicated by the report by the Public Department Insights of 2012, the locale had a complete populace of 2,127,930 of which 48.4% are females and 51.6% were guys (NBS, 2013). Besides, the greatest level of the populace, that is 82.8%, lived in the provincial regions while 17.2% of the excess populace dwelled in the metropolitan regions.

Kigoma is home to different ethnic gatherings however the Waha are the native ethnic gathering who are prevailing in every one of the locales. There is a saving blend of the Nyamwezi, Fipa, Wavinza, Wamanyema, Rundi, Wamaholoholo, Wabwali, Watongwe, Wagoma, Sukuma and a few others with beginnings from adjoining nations like the Majority rule Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Burundi who relocated to the district because of multiple factors. With respect to, Kigoma keeps areas of strength for an of Islamic impact because of being a significant exchange Community during the Middle Easterner occupation. Kigoma is enriched with low, medium, and high heights which teem with all valuable open doors that individuals need for development. Individuals in Kigoma brag of its public parks, game stores, woods, minerals, arable land, valleys for water system plans and the world's second most profound lake. The economy of Kigoma is significantly horticultural in nature. The major monetary exercises are fishing, exchanging, limited scope horticulture generally for food yields and limited scope businesses. The Gross domestic product of Kigoma is one of the most reduced in the country. Kigoma is perhaps of the most un-created area in Tanzania regardless of its rich topographical encompassing.

The district is one among those that has had a long history of relocation in Tanzania. From here onward, indefinitely seemingly forever, the occupants of Kigoma have been separated for being mistaken for outsiders (Kayanda, 2013). There is a conviction that the native individuals of Kigoma are a distant memory and the ongoing populace that lives there are people who relocated from the adjoining nations like Congo, Burundi, Uganda, and Rwanda. This has mostly prompted the developing aberrations between the host networks and travelers in the district, particularly refugees.

Kigoma has had a past filled with facilitating refugees since the 1970s because of vital position neighbors' states which have profoundly delivered countless refugees in Eastern Africa including Burundi, Rwanda and the Vote based Republic of Congo. Previously, different districts like Kagera, Tabora and Rukwa have additionally facilitated refugees. Be that as it may, from the mid-2000s just Kigoma has been facilitating refugees in Tanzania, particularly the rustic refugees. In Kigoma, refugees are facilitated in just three regions of Kibondo, Kasulu and Kakonko, obliging the Nduta, Nyarugusu and Mtendeli displaced person camps separately. The displaced person camps are attempting to draw in venture and where their primary kind of revenue for improvement is reflected from the global awards and help (Masabo, Kweka, Boeyink and Jalissee, 2018). There is a reasonable point that there is less income from the public authority that is utilized in fostering this locale.

Kigoma locale as the primary host district of refugees in Tanzania has had a portion of issues related with refugees and it is quite possibly of the least fortunate district in Tanzania. As per the 2012 destitution planning in Tanzania, Kigoma was positioned first with the most noteworthy populace (48.9%) that lives under the neediness line (Kilama, 2012). With a long history of facilitating refugees, Kigoma shouldn't have been remembered as one of the unfortunate districts for Tanzania because of the way that refugees are important really with additional advantages, for example, business open doors, kinds of revenue most definitely. In any case, because of unfortunate administration by the public authority and inability to jump all over the chance to work on the business of both the refugees and host local area, today Kigoma is recounting an account of what destitution is meaning for them. Is that the host local area feel they are the ones enduring during neediness and the displaced person emergency, since they don't see the open doors and

benefits of facilitating refugees, whom they accept at least for a moment that are dealt with better compared to the host networks.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The presence of refugees in Kigoma has had an impact on the socio-economic life of host communities resulting into the competition for resources and social services between the refugees and the host communities. Resources such as social services, including health and education services, are forced to be equally used for the welfare of both the refugees and the host population since there has been no improvement on the management structures and ensuring that services are sufficient to all persons residing in the region. According to Whitaker (2002), Local hosts in Kigoma did not share the burdens and benefits of the refugee presence equally; "in the end, hosts who already had access to resources, education, or power were better poised to benefit from the refugee presence, while those who were already disadvantaged in the local context became even more marginalized.". The presence of refugees in Kigoma seems to rather marginalize both the refugees and the host at different magnitudes.

The region has constantly been known for its poverty with limited resources that are being highly exhausted by the local and refugee population simultaneously. While regions such as Kagera and Tabora which stopped hosting refugees have had a socio-economic improvement, Kigoma is still lagging with many blaming their poverty and insufficient access to social services and resources on the presence of refugees. For instance, the current Government is doing its best towards ending the regime of refugees in the country. The government has retracted its strength towards developing the region that is not only costing the refugees but the host community in general.

Much has been written about refugees in Tanzania, but little has been written on the impact of refugees on the socio-economic lives of the host population, especially those beyond the environmental effects that are mostly discussed. This study focused on the influence of refugees on the socio-economic development of the lives of the host population, especially on the issue of resultant social and economic growth of Kigoma region.

1.3 General Objective

To investigate the impact of the presence of refugees on the socio-economic development in the host communities in Kigoma Region in Northwestern Tanzania

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

1. To examine the effect of the refugees' influx on social service delivery to the host communities.
2. To analyze the economic benefits and losses because of the refugee settlements or camps in host communities.
3. To assess the role of government and IOs/NGOs intervention in mitigating the effects of refugees in host communities.

1.3.2 Research Questions

1. What are the effects of refugees' influx on social service delivery to the host community in Kigoma?
2. What are the economic benefits and losses that result from the presence of refugee camps or settlements in host communities?
3. What is the role of government and IOs/NGOs in mitigating the effects of refugees in host communities?

1.4 Scope of the Study

The section discusses the geographical, content and time scope of the study.

1.4.1 Geographical Scope

This study covered Kasulu district, one of the hosting districts in Kigoma region. Kigoma region has a total of six districts but only three of them, that is Kibondo, Kasulu and Kakonko, have been hosting refugees in Nduta, Nyarugusu and Mtendeli refugee camps respectively. Kasulu district has been one of the districts that has hosted refugees in the region for over two decades and is also home to Nyarugusu camp that is the largest refugee camp in the region and country. Nyarugusu camp is the largest in the region since it harbours refugees from three different nationalities of Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo, unlike Nduta and Mtendeli that harbour only refugees from Burundi. Kakonko district has had a similar history of hosting refugees like that of Kasulu, while Kibondo district is a new district that was established in 2010. Focusing on the district that has had the longest history of hosting refugees in the region would help in providing comprehensive understanding of the refugee situation in Kigoma region.

1.4.2 Content Scope

The study sought to explore all of the critical issues including the effect of the refugees influx on social services delivery to the host community, the economic benefits and losses that result from the presence of refugee camps or settlements in host communities and the level of government and IO/NGOs efforts on mitigating the effects of refugees in Kigoma region.

1.4.3 Time Scope

This study explored information on the management of refugees from the year 2005 up to 2020. Tanzania had hosted millions of refugees up to the year 2005 when most of the thirteen camps in the country were closed and to-date only three remain in the Kigoma region. Between 2005 and 2020, Tanzania has been hosting less refugees year after year after either naturalizing, resettling or repatriating them. Furthermore, during this period of time there have been many policy changes due to the changes in the regimes; hence this study will provide enough information on how these changes have affected the management of refugees and its effects on the socio-economic development of the refugees and host communities.

1.5 Justification of the Study

The review is in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which address the destruction of destitution, disparities, harmony, equity, solid establishments, good work and monetary development. Tanzania has facilitated various refugees from the mid-1960s from both adjoining and far off nations. The gigantic flood of refugees in the beyond sixty years devastatingly affects the social and monetary circle of Tanzania, particularly that of the host networks. Different articles have been composed on the issue of refugees and the financial development of host networks in Tanzania. The concentrate by Whitaker (2002) analyzed the advantages and weights of refugees in western Tanzania with more knowledge on each of the 13 significant camps before they were diminished to three. This study was more centered around examining the effect that refugees have on the financial development of Kigoma area in Northwestern of Tanzania as the excess locale that has refugees in the country.

Besides, the public strategy of Tanzania on refugees of 2003 addresses the making of an exile free local area where evacuee issues are dealt with in the soul of weight or obligation sharing. Nonetheless, there has been constant insufficiency of the global local area to give helpful help to facilitating nations like Tanzania. With respect to Morel (2009), her concentrate on the absence of

weight partaking in Tanzania illuminates the shortfall of responsibility by the global local area on crisis evacuee circumstances. This study addressed the absence of activity from the worldwide partners and how this straightforwardly influences the financial development of both the refugees and the host local area. Additionally, as far as time inclusion, there has been little writing on this review from the years 2010 and 2020 because of the presence of few refugees in the nation contrasted with the past. Past explores zeroed in on Ngara locale that facilitated more than seven exile camps; but from the year 2010 Kigoma stayed as the main displaced person facilitating district but there have been less examinations on the financial circle of the district and how the public authority is activating its assets in dealing with the evacuee circumstance in the district in guaranteeing that the pessimistic effects are not exactly the positive effects.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study may add on the literature contents on the management of refugees and socio-economic development in the Kigoma region in Tanzania, specifically on the impacts that the refugees have had on the socioeconomic development of host communities.

To researchers, the findings of this study may add knowledge to the researcher about critical issues that are engulfed in the administration and management of refugees including the causes and effects of refugees in the host countries and the impact they have on the sphere of socio-economic development in the country especially in refugee-prone areas such as Kigoma.

To the international community, the study may help them to understand the refugee perspective of Tanzania in tackling and addressing the refugee crisis. It would significantly give them an insight of how the government of Tanzania alongside its partners and the host community are working in controlling and mitigating the refugee situation as part of their obligation in the international system.

To the local population, the study may help them to understand more the ideal situation of refugees and the opportunities that they come with. It may also play part in adding more knowledge on their role as the host population to refugees who are being hosted in their communities and in the country.

To the Government, the study may help the Government to be able to understand their role in the refugee crisis and to measure the extent to which they have exerted their efforts in ensuring that

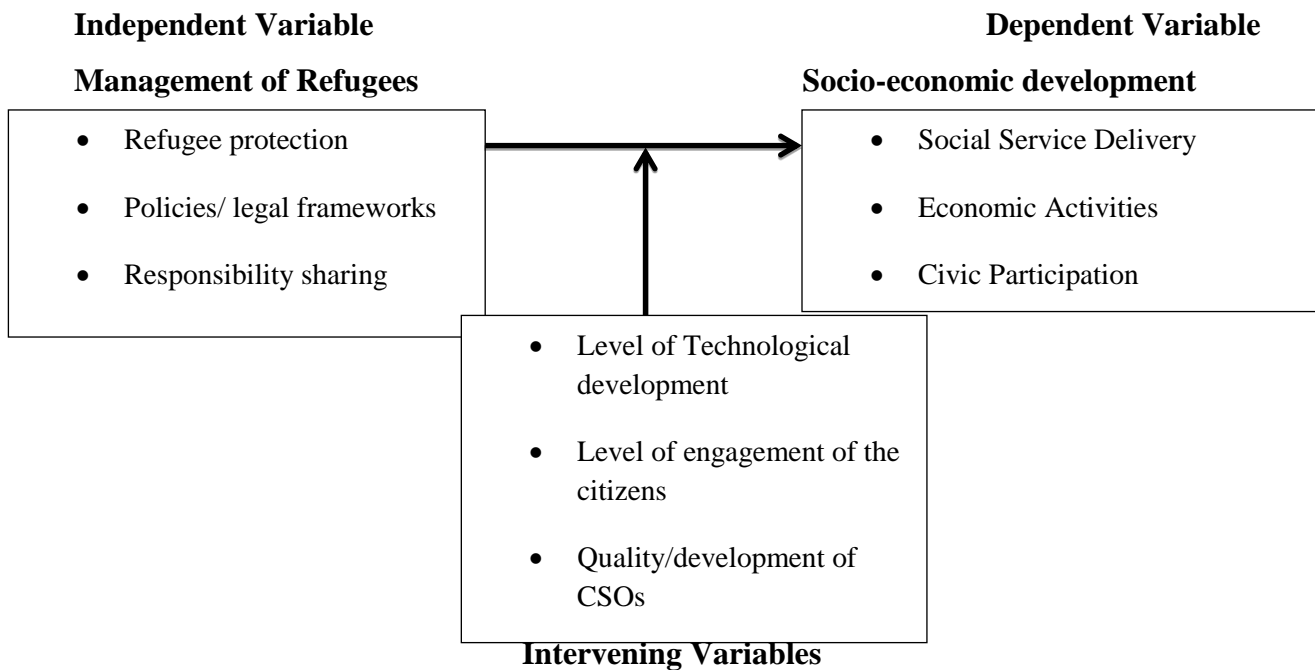
the refugee crisis is not a protracted issue in the country. It may also give them an insight of how much they have succeeded or failed in managing the refugees in the country.

To the field of public Administration. The study contributes to addressing a critical issue at the intersection of governance, humanitarian response, and development. This research can provide valuable insights into effective public administration strategies for refugee management, fostering social integration, and harnessing the potential of refugees to contribute to the local economy. Ultimately, the findings from this study can inform policy and practice in refugee-hosting regions, not only in Tanzania but also in other parts of the world, advancing our understanding of the complex relationship between refugees and socioeconomic development within a public administration framework.

The results of the study may serve as a literature review for other academics who are interested in this subject, and the conclusions may help other researchers understand the fundamentals so they may build a foundation for future research projects.

1.7 Conceptual Framework

Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework



The conceptual framework above shows the various methodologies that the public authority has utilized in the administration of refugees to guarantee that the circle of financial development is

comprehensive of the two refugees and the host local area. In the administration of refugees, the public authority utilizes components, for example, allowing displaced person assurance to the refugees, figuring out strategy frameworks to control their activities and exercises, share liability with different gatherings, for example, global associations, local area and so on, and plan for how to execute the strong arrangements and recognize security worries for the two refugees and neighborhood local area. These components influence the circle of financial development with regards to social assistance conveyance to refugees and the host local area, the monetary exercises, metro investment and the admittance to riches and assets. In any case, the connection between these two factors is impacted by different factors like the model of administration of the state, levels of mechanical development, level of resident commitment and the development of common society in the country.

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms/Concepts

Responsibility Sharing: It literally means that the burden for hosting refugees by a state is equally shared by all states in the international system; whether hosting refugees or not. According to Martin (2018), the basic goals of responsibility sharing are to prevent the circumstances that lead to displacement, maintain adequate protection for refugees and internally displaced people while addressing undue obligations on host countries or communities, and advance solutions for the displaced.

Management of Refugees: Is the process of strategic planning, managing resources and deploying human and financial assets towards ensuring the effectiveness in protecting refugees and their rights in host communities.

Socioeconomic Development: Kapur (2018) aggregates that development in the context of socioeconomics refers to an improvement in people's quality of life through better employment, income, education, and other factors. Considering this, socioeconomic development can be defined as the social and economic development of a society.

Refugee Protection: This is the internal protection or the protection that the state must offer in accordance with the 1951 Geneva Convention within its territory to the victims or potential victims of persecution.

Durable Solutions: These are the solutions that are available to refugees who are being hosted temporarily in states or communities by virtue of their position as refugees; these solutions include local integration, voluntary repatriation, and resettlement.

Social Service Delivery: Can be understood as the contact the public administration of the Government has with the public or citizens of its state as it delivers a range of public services such as education, health care, water, electricity, infrastructure, child care, housing subsidies etc. which intends to assist the citizens towards having a good quality of life and at the same time helps the Government handle its affairs and fulfill its duties towards its public.

Economic Activities: A process that relies on inputs to produce a good or provide a service, such as agriculture, industry, trade, construction, etc., is called an economic activity.

Civic Participation: Is any individual or group activity that aims at addressing issues that are of public concern. It involves people in the community working together in political and non-political issues for the sake of protecting the welfare of the public.

Governance: Can be understood as the structures and processes put in place that are designed to ensure the pillars of democracy such as accountability, transparency, responsiveness, rule of law etc. are observed.

Technical Development: Is the overall process of progress in invention, innovation and diffusion of technology or processes.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Literature review refers to a comprehensive survey of scholarly articles, books, journals, newspapers, and other sources relevant to a particular topic of study. This chapter deals with the review of literature on the study of the variables specifically exploring the management of refugees and socio-economic development in Kigoma region. The review was guided by the objectives of the study which include the effect of the refugees' influx on social service delivery to the host community in Kigoma, the impact of refugee camps on the economic activities of host communities and the level of government efforts in mitigating the effects of refugees in host communities.

2.1 Theoretical Review

The discussion on the displaced person issue has for quite a long-time ruled scholar, common and political across the worldwide range. No matter what the numerous conversations, the displaced person question is a long way from being settled. As per Gorman (1994), in the previous many years, the discussion and conversations on the exile issues have had a shift from focusing on just refugees towards focusing on the government assistance of the two refugees and the host networks. More conversations have been engaged towards grasping the idea of underdevelopment and displaced person deluge in have networks. Furthermore, Mabwe (1995) contends that the expansion in outcast populace in various non-industrial nations has accompanied degeneration in their economies. Musoke (2004) contends that the resulting huge convergence of refugees from Burundi and Rwanda into Tanzania has seen developing concern and aggression from a critical number of residents, particularly those in have networks like Kigoma, their chiefs and the public authority. Such demeanor from have countries has caused a discussion on whether refugees have any effect on the financial development of the host countries and the actual refugees. As Mabwe (1995) proposes, there ought to be a require a methodology which ought to connect exile help to the development plans of their host nations so refugees and their hosts can be recipients. Have state run administrations ought to consider calling for financial development that is comprehensive

in nature by exploiting social, monetary, political, and ecological variables that would be of significance in the improvement of both the government assistance of refugees and host local area.

This examination on the administration of refugees and financial development in the Kigoma area in northwestern Tanzania is directed by developmental hypotheses in view of the suspicions of relocation confident people that settle on the positive impact that travelers like refugees have on the objective networks. In total, Haas (2007) says movement at the same time reshapes the financial existence of the objective networks. This is to infer that refugees reshape and impact the financial development circle of their host networks rather than the Malthusian school that contends that relocation prompts populace increment. This, thus overburdens and exhausts the assets of the host country and overextends social assistance framework and foundations deny its financial substance (Madzimure, 2018). Musoke (2004) stresses that the Boserup scholars contend that the fast expansion in populace is a developmental demonstration since it prompts the double-dealing or usage of accessible assets and consequently advances sustainable administration of the climate.

Besides, Haas (2007) states that the perspectives overwhelming development strategies stress that specialists of advancement and change are transients. In this methodology, foreigners would rush the spatial dissemination of modernization in somewhat immature regions and advance development on a psychological level. Kigoma has been facilitating refugees for north of forty years at this point and the degree to which it has created since the 1960s to-date; the impact of the refugees on the financial development of the locale and its populace can't be precluded. Additionally, Madzimure (2018) features that the Boserup way of thinking underscores that the adverse consequences brought by refugees to their host networks ought to be because of an unexpected mass outcast flood to that spot. He further expresses that this inundation will leave them with no decision except for to overextend the assets and administrations for the premise of their vocation that will deny the course of financial development.

Chambers (1986) contends that have networks that have restricted normal assets are bound to be adversely affected by the presence of refugees that thusly lead to the opposition for assets between the neighborhood populace and refugees. In any case, then again, he calls attention to that have networks are not just impacted adversely by the presence of refugees yet may likewise profit from their presence. This is because of the way that administration and global associations will continuously activate assets in type of social help development and different conveniences for the

refugees who thus helps both the neighborhood populace and refugees. The neighborhood local area benefit from the extension of such friendly administrations including wellbeing, training and water that are premise in supporting their financial development. In outline, the Boserup way of thinking states that the populace development because of the outcast convergence in have networks calls for development drives while the contentions on the Malthusian way of thinking contend that populace increment because of the deluge of refugees will adversely influence the host networks by overextending their assets and administrations.

2.2 The Effect of the Refugees' Influx on Social Service Delivery

Facilitating refugees has introduced itself with different impacts to the host networks particularly on the help conveyance areas. Refugees that live in settlements and camps have turned into a coordinated piece of the host networks and this makes them qualified for access the essential social services (CEPA, 2018). This has extra time put a weight on have networks and has exceptionally impacted the nature of social administrations like wellbeing, water, schooling, and sterilization. However, the public authority and it's carrying out accomplices, for example, the UNHCR and IRC have concocted programs for subsidizing the host networks to guarantee that the presence of refugees doesn't antagonistically influence them.

2.2.1 Effect on Health Services

Wellbeing administration conveyance is quite possibly of the most fundamental assistance and basic parts of the outcast facilitating networks. Wellbeing administration conveyance in many networks was at that point an issue before the deluge of the refugees. It is accounted for that the abrupt inflow of refugees came about into an over-burden of an all-around overextended wellbeing area, prompting the inadequacy of clinical faculty and supplies. As per the Autonomous Announcing Component (IRM), general society or neighborhood populace doesn't get fulfilling wellbeing administrations presented by the public authority because of restricted monetary assets and the propensity of the Focal Government to deliver less measure of the endorsed spending plan, not in time or not by any stretch of the imagination for clinical supplies. With restricted assets within reach, it has made wellbeing offices ability to offer types of assistance go down (Rweyemamu, 2017). As per the assertion of authorities from the Neighborhood Government in Kigoma, "how much cash the public authority has dispensed is deficient, and in any event, when it will be, it is never dispensed on time so that arranged exercises can be done. The Chamber

Government additionally seldom gets sufficient money from its own sources" (Mdee, Boniface et al., 2017). The restricted assets in Kigoma are overstrained to give wellbeing administrations and support the business of both the refugees and the nearby populace.

Notwithstanding, the wellbeing area has profited from the presence of refugees in the host networks. At first, the presence of refugees was an additional weight to the wellbeing area since it got carried away impossible for its. Be that as it may, the public authority and it's carrying out accomplices rebuilt by providing work force and staffing exile medical clinics to oblige the two refugees and the nearby populace and over the long run it turned into a net increase (Rutinwa, 2003). Numerous local people in have networks are currently going to the displaced person emergency clinics rather than those that are assigned to them by the region. Joined Countries High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), World Heal Organization (WHO), Global International Rescue Committee (IRC), Danish Global Development Organization (DANIDA) and global executing accomplices have built restoration and wellbeing offices that help and proposition administration conveyance to the two refugees and nearby populace (Rutinwa, 2003). Presently Kigoma locale is over a few public wellbeing pointers because of the improvement in the wellbeing area that was somewhat gotten by the refugees its regions, and this has turned into a ground for it social and monetary development.

2.2.2 Effects on the Education Services

The flood of refugees of whom the larger part is under the legitimate age of 18 years have overburdened training administrations conveyance as host networks and the camps battle to give quality instruction during the presence of restricted assets. As per the World Bank report, the net enrolment rates in schools are lower in outcast facilitating networks than public normal, with Kigoma appearing among the most minimal rates in the country (World Bank, 2018). Region specialists append this serious change to the presence of refugees. Moreover, CEPA (2018) features that although refugees are furnished with training administrations and offices in camp schools, they go to the public authority assigned schools subsequently expanding on their monetary weight as the development plans by region specialists and the executives do exclude refugees. As a rule, these outcast kids wind up dwarfing youngsters from the host networks.

Then again, Bilgili et al. (2019) assert that it is conceivable that the presence of refugees has animated interest in administrations, especially training, in the areas encompassing the camps,

which would at last help the host local area. In addition, Rutinwa (2003) contends that the presence of refugees in Kigoma district have prompted framework development particularly school offices like homerooms and transport offices. The presence of refugees has prompted an expansion in arrangement of qualified educators and understudies' books in these host networks. For example, Kibondo area took immense steps as confirmed by the extraordinary school enrolment of 97.8% (Rutinwa, 2003).

2.2.3 Effects on Water Services

Worth featuring water is an essential common liberty (Byleveld et al., 2008). Both the host local area and refugees reserve the privilege to partake in the water administration arrangement by the public authority for their occupation. The deluge of refugees an affects timberlands and other vegetation cover which thusly affects different water sources like marshes, streams, and waterways in the impacted regions (GCF, 2019). Brett (2015) states that the public authority of Tanzania grumbled that the abuse of water sources has prompted water shortage because of the Burundi and Rwanda refugees' presence in Tanzania. Brett further underlines that during the early long stretches of displaced person deluge in Tanzania, a couple of towns were adversely impacted by water contamination by which around 49,000 individuals or 20% of the nearby populace experienced water quality debasement.

The Public authority was at its cutoff points with water administrations in the district and the presence of refugees exacerbated things. The water area over the long run turned into another assistance which the host networks profited from. Philanthropic organizations, for example, UNHCR, OXFAM and other worldwide executing accomplices needed to loan the public authority a hand in its endeavors of giving water administrations to these host networks. As per Brett (2015), in these host networks, new boreholes and wells were worked to guarantee that the local area and refugees' approach safe water. For instance, Kabongo (2020) states that OXFAM starting around 2015 has been giving water, disinfection, and cleanliness (WASH) administrations to the refugees in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps in Kigoma. Be that as it may, the networks around the camps were all the while battling, consequently OXFAM chose to stretch out this venture to help the local area and facilitate the strain on Government. Because of joint endeavors between nearby networks and the public authority of Tanzania as well as speculation from global associations, there has been an improvement in admittance to water administration offices in the area. As per Rutinwa (2003) the

populace in Kibondo, one of the evacuees facilitating areas and home to Nduta camp currently approaches spotless, safe water.

2.3 The economic benefits and losses because of the refugee settlements or camps in host communities

The idea of the impacts of displaced person convergence and the foundation of exile camps on have networks, particularly on their financial exercises, are numerous and various. Specialists like Chambers (1986) have harped on demanding information on the effects of refugees and how this influences these host networks. Writing on issues investigating the effect of evacuee on the financial exercises of host networks has gotten restricted notoriety and consideration. As indicated by Grindheim (2013) the information on the effect of evacuee camps to have networks has not been extended since the investigation made by Chambers (1986). Considering this guarantee this examination will help in overcoming any barrier of information on the intricacy of the effect of outcast camps in have networks and how this influences their monetary exercises.

As indicated by Ongpin (2009), Tanzania bears witness to that the exile populace it has turned into a weight to its financial development. Masabo (2018) asserts that the host networks in Tanzania are among the least fortunate in the nation and a huge extent of the populace in have networks is comprised of resource ranchers; thus, the most well-known monetary action is horticulture. Refugees meaningfully affect the work area and the valuing business sector of host networks (Ongpin, 2009). Alix-Garcia and Saah (2011) support this case by featuring that the presence of refugees in the Tanzanian host networks prompted the enormous cost spikes in which the nearby populace experienced these occasions as examined by Whitaker (1999). As per Grindheim (2013) the unexpected ascent in costs in business sectors is for the most part at the beginning stages of the evacuee convergence brought about by the deferred outcast food help prompting the consumption of the neighborhood food supplies. However, the excess ranchers benefit from this, most individuals in have networks are resource ranchers and consequently poor, so they are adversely impacted by this unexpected flood in costs.

It was featured that the expansion of little weapons, which have been utilized in equipped burglaries, has been associated with the presence of evacuee camps in Western Tanzania. Subsequently, valuable belongings including home products and animals have been taken from the nearby local area, leaving a few families in sheer destitution (Rutinwa, 2003). He further states

that numerous monetary exercises in the host networks were impacted because of the presence of this weakness since the neighborhood populace needed to relocate or move away to different regions abandoning their organizations and ranch land.

Then again Loschmann et al. (2019) contend that refugees' entry can prod monetary development and innovativeness, giving the country new life and dynamism. Writing exhibits that the presence of refugees well affects neighborhood economies. For example, Mill operator (2018) claims that when refugees approach land, the work market, and opportunities professionally, they can have beneficial outcomes by giving position administrations and offices or by supporting nearby agribusiness. The presence of evacuee camps grows the potential client base and workforce, which affects the monetary exercises in the host networks, as Masabo et al. (2018) note.

Whitaker (1999) underscores that refugees have regularly given a wellspring of reasonable work for the neighborhood horticultural exercises, considering further developed development and creation, with regards to the consequences for the work market in Tanzania. Regardless of proof that neighborhood horticultural specialists confronted solid contest hands on market, Maystadt and Verwimp (2014) tracked down that free agrarian maker (ranchers) profited from this inventory of modest work. Furthermore, the development of organizations and showcasing nearby and in worldwide associations that work on displaced person projects would help talented specialists outside the farming area, while those participated in independently employed business exercises would confront furious contest from the developing number of business visionaries nearby (Loschmann et al., 2019). Regarding Kigoma, Milner states, "One NGO (Non-Legislative Association) worker reviewed that there were not many customer items accessible for buy in the neighborhood shops when he previously showed up in Kibondo in 1997. There were likewise only a couple of transports that went through the town every week. In any case, by 2004, various transport courses that brought an assortment of new shopper items into the town consistently were in activity." (Interview, Kibondo) (Milner, 2009).

2.4 The Role of Government and IOs/NGOs in mitigating the effects of Refugees in Host Communities

The unexpected presence of asylums and help assets in Kigoma locale fundamentally adjusted the existences of individuals who lived there (Whitaker, 1999). The refugees presented different open doors that impacted the district both emphatically and adversely. By 2018 the Unified Republic of

Tanzania was a host to 330,755 refugees (UNHCR, 2019). Most of these refugees live in Nyarugusu, Mtendeli and Nduta evacuee camps in Kigoma area. Jansen and Bruijne (2020) express that with over 1.5 million refugees living in 11 camps in Kigoma and close by Kagera somewhere in the range of 1993 and 2000, the region encountered a huge deluge of refugees. Despite the presence of global associations and accomplices, the public authority of Tanzania couldn't shield what is happening from the displaced person emergency because of the ascent in refugees.

In the beginning stages of facilitating refugees, Tanzania was exceptionally responsive to refugees and was proactive in dealing with the neighborhood circumstance (Chaulia, 2003). It was accepted that Tanzania had an adequate number of assets to share and that refugees wouldn't be an issue (Kamanga, 2005). The Public authority wouldn't fret whether refugees were a weight or a resource since the two refugees and local people in have networks were treated as a solitary local area. Nonetheless, during the 1990s after the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere ventured down from the administration, the mentality of Government went in a new direction towards refugees (IRIN, 2005). This prompted the Displaced person Demonstration of 1998 that showed the finish of the entryway strategy for of guaranteeing the nearby occupants in have networks that the public authority was tending with the impacts brought by refugees in these networks.

The new demonstration profoundly underscored on the solid answers for an outcast emergency that is incorporation, intentional bringing home and naturalization (Kamanga, 2005). It further proceeded to force restriction on the versatility of refugees, stringently putting them in camps and thus precluding them from cooperating or coordinating with the neighborhood local area (Landau, 2004). The Public authority felt that the natural, social, and monetary impacts that the networks were looking because of the refugee's deluge were on the grounds that the refugees and the nearby populace were permitted to communicate and approach similar assets with no segregation. Thus, this prompted the accessible assets to be overextended neglecting to oblige the two refugees and the host networks.

Over the long haul the public authority of Tanzania has been unflinching on its explanations that the appearance of refugees has overextended its ability to accommodate its residents and is fairly managing moderating the impacts brought by these refugees. UNHCR has been giving assets to

the public authority to assist it with managing these impacts like ecological corruption (Jacobsen, 2002).

Then again, the public authority has searched out its accomplices in assisting it with relieving the impacts brought by refugees in the district that are compromising the business of both the host neighborhood networks and the refugees (Masabo et al., 2018). In 2016 the local and area specialists of Kigoma joined forces up with sixteen UN organizations including WHO, UNICEF, FAO and so on to frame the Kigoma Joint Programme that was outfitted towards working on sustainable energy to lessen natural corruption, advance youth and ladies' monetary strengthening, take out orientation based savagery (GBV), further develop schooling, further develop admittance to WASH and further develop farming with center around creating neighborhood markets (UNICEF, 2019). The program was to grow and build backing to the host networks create socio-monetarily and further assistance in decreasing the strains and misconstruing between the host neighborhood populace and the refugees.

2.5 Gaps in Literature Review

Most of refugees overall are housed in low-and center pay countries, with gauges coming to 84% in 2017 with some of them being among the world's least fortunate (Khoudour and Andersson, 2017). Due to facilitating various refugees, most of these countries habitually experience critical degrees of destitution and higher possibilities of financial weakness (Fajth et al., 2019). The financial circumstance of individuals living in have networks and those of the refugees looking for shelter in these networks has no distinction. This present circumstance rather prompts the overextending of the assets that are now scant in any case prompting the ascent of social pressure between the refugees and the nearby networks in the public. Notwithstanding the presence of the dangers brought by expanding social union and pressures, the financial effect of facilitating an enormous number of refugees in have networks was yet an understudied field that required more request.

Most examinations on the uprooting of refugees and their connection to have networks have essentially been led according to natural and financial impacts (Fajth et al., 2019). In this study contentions pointed toward giving an examination and appraisal past the monetary and natural effects. It zeroed in on taking a gander at how social, political, social, and financial existence of networks was impacted by the presence of refugees to advance development and flourishing as

well as advance quiet and comprehensive social orders. This study was planned to fill in the writing holes by examining how the inflow and presence of refugees in have regions influence the monetary, social, and political existence of the host networks. Further, it explained how the public authority conveys assets and creates strategies work with a drawn out shared sustainable development among refugees and the host networks.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This section discusses the methods, tools, techniques, and procedures that were employed in executing the research. The discussion also focuses on the reliability and validity of the methods used for research. The section is divided into the research design used, the field of study, information sources, the study's target population, sampling methods used to choose the study's target population, variables and indicators, measurement ranges, procedures/protocols for data collection, data collection tools, quality assurance or error control, data processing and analysis, ethical considerations, and methodological restrictions.

3.1 Research Design

The conceptual structure through which the research was carried out was known as the research design. It was an investigational strategy or road map designed to find answers to the study's questions (Kothari, 2004). Incorporating both qualitative and quantitative research approaches, the study explored a mixed method research methodology that enhances the comprehensiveness and validity of findings allowing researchers to gain a more holistic understanding of the research topic. This approach leverages the strengths of each method, providing numerical data for statistical analysis (quantitative) alongside in-depth insights and context (qualitative), which can lead to a richer, more nuanced, and well-rounded interpretation of the research findings.

To evaluate the relationship between refugees and socioeconomic growth in the host communities in Kigoma Region of Northwestern Tanzania, the study used a cross sectional research approach. Data gathering is possible using a cross-sectional research strategy at one moment in time. This research strategy was chosen because it allowed for the investigation of the effects of numerous demographic characteristics, such as age, on individual differences.

3.2 Area of Study

The study was conducted in Kasulu District in Northwestern Tanzania in Kigoma Region. Kasulu is one of the six districts in Kigoma Region that borders Burundi. Kasulu and Kibondo cover about 878.8 kilometers of the region's land. Kigoma is situated between latitude and longitude of

coordinates of 4° 34' 48.00"S of the Greenwich. According to the 2012 national census, the population of Kasulu counted at 208,244 (NBS, 2013). Kasulu district was selected out of the six districts of Kigoma region because the area has been highly affected by the influx of the refugees from Burundi, Rwanda and Congo and Kasulu was home to the largest refugee camp in the region that hosts a population of 134,696 refugees of total concern (UNHCR, 2018).

3.3 Information Sources

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in the investigation. Raw and first-hand information is provided through primary data (Streefkerk, 2018). The administered interviews and questionnaires provided the main sources of data for this investigation. Secondary data is information that has already been gathered by another party (Ajayi, 2017). This information was gathered in the past at a different time and for a different purpose by a party unrelated to the research study. If the researcher used this information, the user would no longer be able to use it as primary information. Secondary data for this study was obtained through the document review checklist, journal articles, government publication websites and books.

3.4 Population and Sampling Techniques

Under this section the researcher considers the issues of the target and accessible population, the sampling and sampling techniques.

3.4.1 Target Population

The target population consisted of 200 local residents in host communities aged 18 years and above who live in around or near the Nyarugusu refugee camps and have over time come into contact with refugees, employees of selected international organizations such as UNHCR that has for long been working with the government in managing the refugees, public officials such as the district commissioner and Economic officer of Kasulu district and civil servants from the Ministry of Home Affairs such as the Director of refugee department, security and operation officer, camp commandant etc. that provide refuge for the refugees and oversee their livelihood during their stay and refugees who have fled from their countries of origin and have been living in the Nyarugusu camp in Kasulu. This target population had been chosen to enlighten the researcher on the effect of the refugees' influx on social service delivery to the host community, the impact of refugee camps on the economic activities of host communities and the level of government efforts on mitigating the effects of refugees in host communities.

3.4.2 Sample Size

The few chosen things that are typical of the entire population are referred to as samples. To create a small cross-section of the population, the informants chosen should be able to represent the entire population (Kothari, 2004). The sample size or population consisted of 132 respondents, interviewees and participants selected from the 200 residents, government officials and refugees. With a sample size of 132 from a population of 200 and a confidence level of 95%, the margin of error is approximately 0.0688 or 6.88%. Below is the table for population and sample size.

Table 3.1: Qualitative Sample

Category of Respondents (Kasulu District)	Population	Sample Size	Instrument
Camp commandant	01	01	Interview
Head of UNHCR for Refugees sub office Kasulu	01	01	Interview
District Administrative Officer	01	01	Interview
District Medical Officer	01	01	Interview
District Economic Officer	01	01	Interview
Assistant Director of Security and Operations	01	01	Interview
Board of Councilors	15	08	Interview
TOTAL	21	14	

Table 3.2: Quantitative Sample

Category of Respondents	Population	Sample Size	Instrument
Employees IOs/Govt (of local origin)	41	15	Questionnaires
Residents	108	83	Questionnaires
Refugees	30	20	Questionnaires
TOTAL	200	132	

3.4.3 Sampling Procedures

Selecting a subset of the population to test general population hypotheses is known as a sampling process. This can be done using both probability and non-probability sampling techniques (Taherdoost, 2016). To choose the sample for this investigation, simple random sampling and purposive sampling methods were used. Because it guarantees that every member of the target population has an equal and independent probability of being included and creates a random sample, simple random sampling technique was employed to choose a random sample (McLeod, 2019). A strategy known as "purposeful sampling" entails choosing samples based on the researcher's own opinion in accordance with the nature of the study objective (Sharma, 2017). Given that it was concentrated, purposeful sampling was utilized to gather information.

Table 3.3: For determining sample size of unknown population.

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	600	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	370
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	226	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382

95	76	270	159	750	254	2600	335	1000000	384
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Note: N is Population Size; S is Sample Size; Source: Krejcie and Morgan (1970)

3.5 Variables and Indicators

Two variables were subjected to data collection in this study, and that is management of refugees as the independent variable and socioeconomic development as the dependent variable. Management of refugees can be understood as the process of strategic planning, managing resources, and deploying human and financial assets towards ensuring the effectiveness in protecting refugees and their rights in host communities. The indicators for this variable are the Camp Indicator Report and Statistical report analysis from the government and international organizations. Socioeconomic development reflects the transformation of the society associated with the growth of the social and economic spheres of life (Tweheyo, 2021). The indicators for socioeconomic development for this study were the analysis of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP), Physical Quality Life Index and Human Resource Index of Kigoma Region.

3.6 Measurement of variables

Variables can be measured using instruments, devices, algorithms, and computers or even through human discretion. The scale of the variable that is subjected for measurement drastically affects the analytical techniques that can be used on the data and the conclusions to be expected from that data. The researcher used the Likert scale that is a psychometric scale that assumes the strength and intensity of an attitude from the continuum of strongly agree to strongly disagree and assumes that attitudes can be measured. The researcher used the Likert scale that allowed collecting information about the various opinions and perspectives of the respondents on specific subjects and contexts. It is considered one of the effective scales in research studies within the education and social science scopes. The Likert scale was used since it provides a wide range of options covering perceptions, attitudes, and opinions of the view, thus enabling the researcher to collect and analyze the data.

3.7 Procedure/Protocols for Data Collection

After successfully defending her proposal, the researcher initially received an introductory letter from the relevant department. This letter served as the researcher's introduction to the authorities where the research study was conducted. The key goals were to connect the research with the

appropriate persons and secure permission to perform the study. A letter introducing the researcher to the respondents was also written by the researcher and included with the questionnaire. Utilizing questionnaires, interviews, and document reviews as data collection methods, 132 respondents' qualitative and quantitative data were gathered. The researcher gathered the data to comprehend and investigate the management of refugees and socioeconomic development in the Kigoma region. To analyze the data, frequencies, percentages, language, sentences, and paragraphs were used.

3.8 Data Collection Methods and Instruments

By using questionnaires and interviews as the data collecting methods, the researcher gathered data from respondents. Data was gathered mostly through interviews, document reviews, and questionnaires. The type of data to be collected, the amount of time available, and the study's objectives all had a role in the decision of which tools to use. Information from refugees who were 18 years of age and older was gathered using a self-administered questionnaire.

3.8.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a method of gathering individual data in which a respondent answers a series of inquiries based on one or more inquiries (Lavrakas, 2008). Residents of the host communities, volunteers, and District officers received questionnaires. It was utilized since the study was also interested in factors that could not be immediately observed, such as the respondents' views, opinions, perceptions, and feelings. Given the limitations and the size of the sample (132), questionnaires were the best method for gathering information. The data gathering tool utilized for the questionnaire was a structured questionnaire.

3.8.2 Interview

An interview is a method of acquiring data that involves the researcher and the topic or responder speaking verbally (Mathers, 2000). Interviews were conducted with camp residents working for the chosen international organizations, as well as with government representatives and civil officers from the ministry of home affairs. Since additional information and information that was too detailed could be gathered, this strategy was adopted. Given some respondents' busy schedules, the interview method was ideal because it was timesaving. Interview guide and unstructured data collection instruments were also used as source for information from employees of selected

international organizations working with refugees, public officials, and civil servants from the Ministry of Home Affairs to obtain in-depth information on issues of refugees and social service delivery.

3.8.3 Documentary Review

This method was used to collect secondary data by studying the available documents within the organization as well as published data on the internet. The secondary sources consisted of readily available information and reports of various kinds including earlier publications and humanitarian reports related to this study from which relevant information were extracted. Document review checklist was used as the data collection instrument in providing more and accurate information related to the study.

3.9 Quality/Error control

By doing pre-tests, the researcher first validated the validity of the tools used in data collecting. Instruments are meant to measure what they are meant to measure. Additionally, the researcher made every effort to be deeply involved in data collecting and analysis to prevent a variety of mistakes in her research. If an instrument consistently measures the intended outcome even when used by different researchers, it is dependable. For reliability, it should be able to generate outcomes that are like or the same. Before the questionnaires were distributed to various respondents, a pilot study on a small sample of respondents was conducted on this research issue.

3.10 Strategy for Data Processing and Analysis

In this study both quantitative and quality data were collected. The quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviation for the study variables and then entered an excel worksheet, and edited, sorted and coded. The data was then transferred to and analyzed in Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. Qualitative data which approximates data since it could not be measured was typed in Microsoft word document, edited, and coded according to themes. Content analysis was used for this type of data.

3.11 Anticipated Methodological Constraints

Methodological constraints are literally the unforeseen issues that may limit the research process. This study was mainly focused on the management of refugees and socioeconomic development

in Kigoma region. The problem was multifaceted and influenced by several variables ranging from political, social, and cultural issues. The geographical location, distance of the main refugee camps and the Covid-19 pandemic made it difficult to visit the area. However, this was solved by administering online interviews and questionnaires when necessary.

As some of the respondents were likely to be unwilling to share information about the study, the researcher was likely to face restricted data and information from the chosen respondents for the study. This was overcome by ensuring the relevant respondents that the data was only being gathered for academic purposes and that it would be handled in the strictest of confidence. Also, researchers have their deadlines that they need to complete their studies. Time constraints were likely to negatively affect the study. The study needed enough time to be researched on, however the need to meet the deadline might cut down on the needed time for data collection and analysis, hence affecting the study. However, this was solved by being precise and fast in data collection by ensuring only relevant data was collected.

3.12 Timeline

The time for data collection was three months whereby the researcher went to the field in the first month for data collection. In this month the researcher met the designated respondents who included the residents in host communities, Government administrators, refugees, volunteers, and persons working in International Organizations and NGOs dealing with refugees. The researcher administered questionnaires and interviews to these respondents to get the relevant data and information that was needed for the study. The second month was used by the researcher to compile the data from the field, analyze and interpret in form of writing and statistics. The researcher presented the data in the last month for review by the supervisor.

3.13 Ethical Considerations

Ethics is a methodical approach to analyzing, comprehending, and differentiating matters of right and wrong that pertain to human relationships and well-being (Rich, 2016). To prevent causing the respondents any bodily or emotional harm, the researcher adhered to ethical standards when performing this study. Informed consent is a type of assent to engage in research that entails more than just signing a form and involves the participant in a process where they are made aware of the study's dangers. The researcher gave a formal introduction to the respondents and went through

the entire subject of the study they were doing, including its goal, the procedures to be used during the research, and the risks and advantages of the study.

Information must only be accessible by those who are allowed to be confidential. In research, it is more of an understanding that the information provided won't be shared with a third party without the respondent's permission. By leaving respondents' names out of her report and informing them that the research was conducted strictly for academic purposes, the researcher secured confidentiality. By making sure that the works done by others were adequately acknowledged by citing it, plagiarism was avoided. The final aim was data integrity, which was achieved by assuring honesty in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of the data.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.0 Introduction

The main concern of this research study was to examine the management of refugees and socioeconomic development of Kigoma region Northwestern Tanzania. The research findings from the questionnaires, interviews, and document reviews conducted are analyzed and interpreted in this chapter. The description of the study sample is followed by a presentation and analysis of the questionnaire response rate, then descriptive statistics on the respondents' age, gender, marital status, education level, and country of origin. The chapter also analyses the data in accordance with the given study objectives that are:

1. To examine the effect of the refugees' influx on social service delivery to the host communities.
2. To analyze the economic benefits and losses because of the refugee settlements or camps in host communities.
3. To assess the role of Government and IOs/NGOs in mitigating the effects of refugees in host communities.

4.1 Response rates

Response rates are defined as the proportion of useable responses received to all eligible responses received in the sample (Fincham, 2008). This research study report's description and analysis were based on the examination of questionnaires and interviews. The results were received from a sample of 132 respondents that answered a series of research questions related to the study objectives. The researcher was only able to interview four (4) of the initial fourteen (14) required respondents; however, the ones who could not make it for the interview and the four (4) who were interviewed both accepted to take part in answering the Questionnaires Hence, the researcher administered questionnaires and all of the questionnaires were returned to the researcher which indicated a response rate of 100 per cent.

4.2 Background Information of the Respondents

This section reviews information about the demographic characteristics of the respondents that were deployed in the study. Demographic characteristics of the respondents that were studied include gender, age, educational level, residence, and marital status of the respondents.

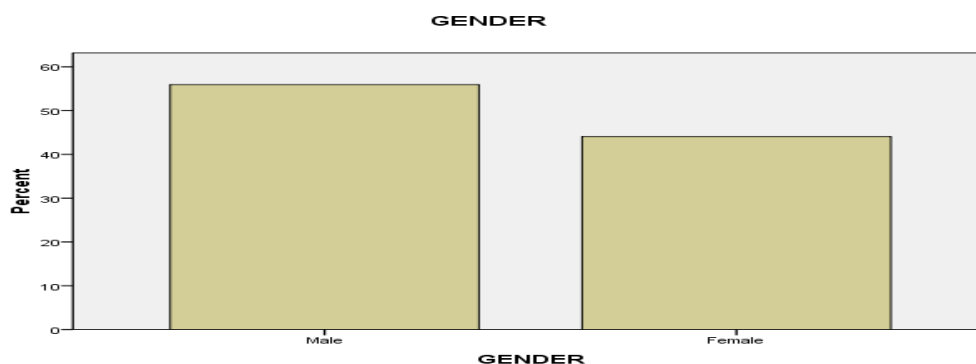
4.2.1 Gender composition of the respondents

The study investigated the gender of the respondents to find out the gender that was more informed about the research study and whether the two categories of gender had the same views about the management of refugees towards promoting a mutual socioeconomic development between the refugees and the host community of Kigoma region.

Table 4.1 Gender of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	69	52.3	52.3	52.3
Female	63	47.7	47.7	100.0
Total	132	100.0	100.0	

Figure 4.1: Gender of respondents



Source: Primary Data, 2021

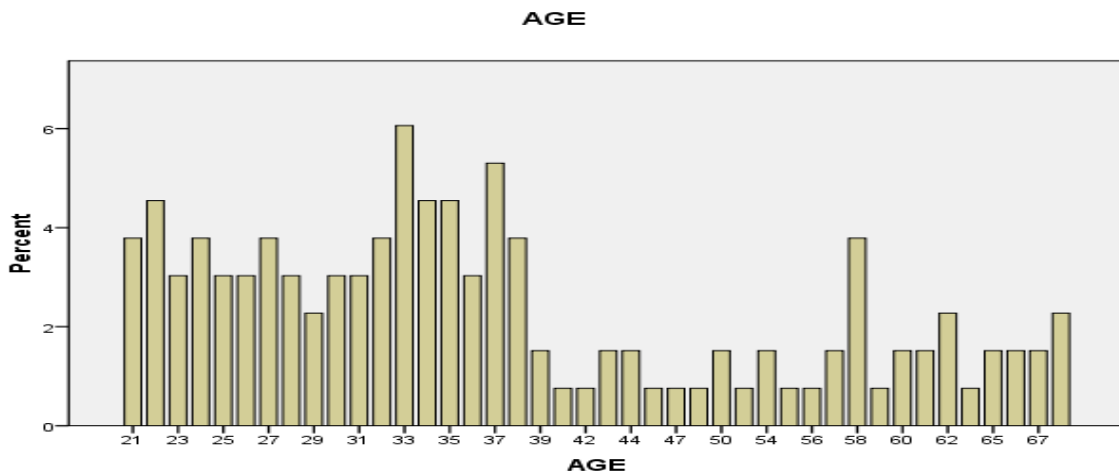
The study findings were not biased because all gender types were represented. From the data above, there were a total of 132 respondents of whom 69 were males while 63 were females.

According to the above bar graph, 52.3% of the respondents were males whereas 47.7% were the females. All the two sexes were actively involved and from the findings, most of the respondents were males since most of them were more literate in terms of reading and writing in comparison to the women. Moreover, most men had direct interaction with the refugees as women spent most of their time at home as family care takers.

4.2.2 Age of the respondents

Understanding the effects of the presence of refugees on the socioeconomic development in the host communities in the Kigoma Region of Northwestern Tanzania required consideration of the age makeup of the research respondents. This is due to the assumption that age groups comprehend the research variable differently but are still important to the investigation. The results of the study revealed the following about the respondents:

Figure 4.2: Age of the respondents



Source: Primary Data, 2021

The data above, as analyzed by SPSS, shows that there was a fair representation of respondents with varying ages ranging from 21 to 70 years. According to the above bar chart, most of the respondents were in their 20s and 30s. Having a fair age representation ensures that the ideas and knowledge of the various age groups on the research study are collected. It gives the researcher an

insight on what various age groups think about the research study on refugees and their impact on the socioeconomic development of the host community.

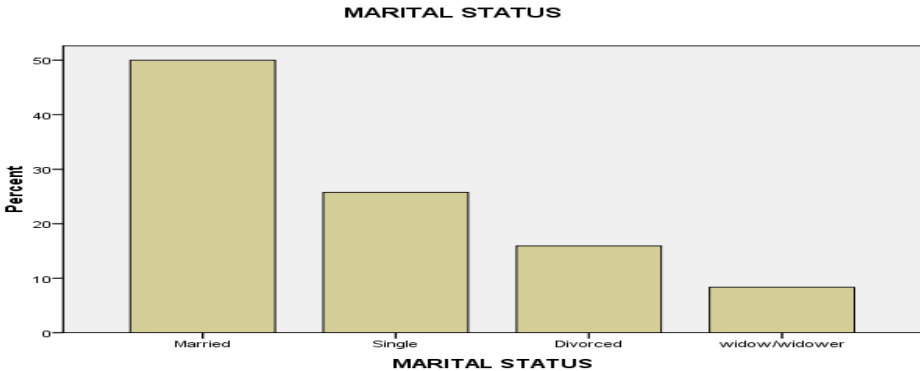
4.2.3 Marital status of the respondents

The marital status of the respondents was also covered and analyzed to assess their views in relation to the main objective of the research study that is to understand the impact of the presence of refugees on the socio-economic development in the host communities in Kigoma Region in Northwestern Tanzania. In this study, the married, single, divorced and widow/widower were covered, and their frequencies and percentages were presented in the table and bar chart below.

Table 4.2 Marital status of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Married	66	50.0	50.0	50.0
Single	34	25.8	25.8	75.8
Divorced	21	15.9	15.9	91.7
widow/widower	11	8.3	8.3	100.0
Total	132	100.0	100.0	

Figure 4.3: Marital status of respondents



Source: Primary Data, 2021

According to the above data set as presented in the frequency table and illustrated in the bar chart 50% of the respondents were married, 25.8% were single, 15.9% were divorced while the last 8.3% were widows or widowers.

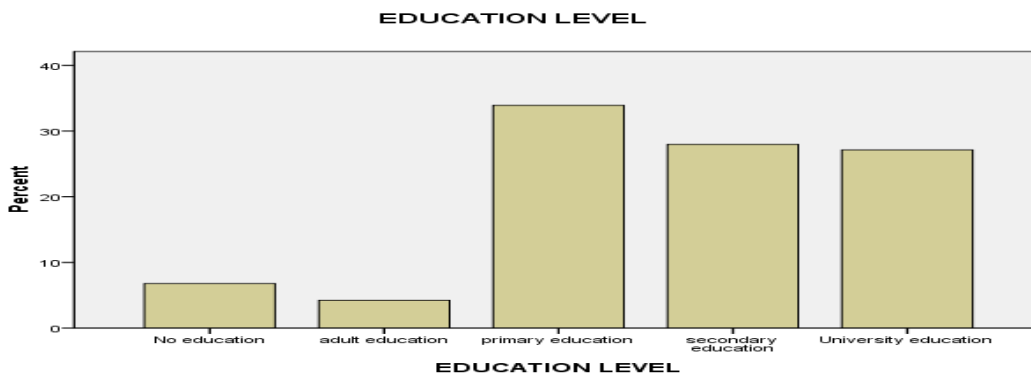
4.2.4 Education level of the respondents

Refugees and socioeconomic development are a study that covers extensive areas and requires extensive knowledge and understanding. To get extensive information on the research study all categories of people with varying education levels were approached. The table and bar chart below shows the education level of the respondents that took part in the study.

Table 4.3 Educational level of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No education	12	9.1	9.1	9.1
adult education	10	7.6	7.6	16.7
primary education	42	31.8	31.8	48.5
secondary education	35	26.5	26.5	75.0
University education	33	25.0	25.0	100.0
Total	132	100.0	100.0	

Figure 4.4: Educational level of respondents



Source: Primary Data, 2021

In terms of education status of the respondents Table 6 and Figure 4 above indicate that there was a fair representation of opinions from people with varying education levels. Most of the respondents (31.8%) were primary school certificate holders and most of them were either refugees or residents of the host community. Most of them attributed this to living in poverty where they could not afford to proceed further. 26.5% were people with certificate of secondary education while 25.0% had university degrees holding either degree or Master’s certificates. The majority of these were employees in either the Government or NGOs. 9.1% of the respondents had no education and 7.6% had pursued adult education. Most of the respondents in this category were mostly refugees and few of the residents.

4.2.5 Residence of the respondents

The researcher took interest to cover the residence of the respondents to establish whether the effects of the influx and presence of refugees in host communities was only a problem of the rural or urban population. The researcher sought to know which category of respondents excluding refugees in terms of residence were much affected or gained from the presence of refugees in host communities. The table below shows the different residences of the respondents in the study.

Table 4.4 Residences of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Urban	54	40.9	48.2	48.2
Rural	58	43.9	51.8	100.0
Total	112	84.8	100.0	
Missing System	20	15.2		
Total	132	100.0		

Source: Primary Data, 2021

From the table above, the results indicate that there was almost a fair representation of the respondents in terms of their residential areas. Results reveal the fact that 48.2% of the respondents lived in urban areas such as towns while the remaining 51.8% were residents of the rural areas such as villages.

4.3 Empirical Results as Per the Objectives of the Study

The section below used primary data from questionnaires and interviews to provide an extensive knowledge on the main study of management of refugees and socioeconomic development of Kigoma region, north-western Tanzania. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentile and tables were used to extensively describe the primary data that was used to answer the study objectives of the main study.

4.3.1 The Effects of the Refugees' Influx on Social Service Delivery in the Host Communities

The first objective of the study intended to examine whether the presence of refugee in the host community had some effects on the existing social services such as health, education, and water services. The objective intended to examine whether social service delivery was affected or not affected by the presence of these refugees and if the Government was the basic service provider. Findings on the effects of the refugees' influx on social service delivery in the host communities are presented on the Table 4.5 below. The figures from the respondents who chose strongly agreed, agreed, strongly disagree, and disagree were combined for data presentation and interpretation.

Table 4.5: Effects if Refugees' Influx on Social Service Delivery

Statement	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Undecided (%)
There has been an improvement on health, education, and water services in the host communities with the presence of refugees	62.5%	30.4%	7.1%
Social services available accommodate both residents in host communities and refugees in camps.	52.7%	40.2%	7.1%
There has been an increase in the employment rate for locals in the service sector that expanded because of the influx and presence of refugees.	56.3%	35.7%	8.0%
The quality of services provided such as water, education, water, health, and electricity has improved with the coming of refugees	50%	42%	8.0%

The cost of services of services has overtime become affordable due to the expansion of the service sector	47.3%	42.9%	9.8%
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Source: Primary Data, 2021

From the study outcomes, it was established that 70 (62.5%) of the respondents agreed that there has been an improvement on health, education, and water services in host communities because of refugees, 34 (30.4%) disagreed with the above statement whereas 7.1% were not sure. Most of the respondents who agreed implied there had been a significant improvement of social services such as health and water. One of the respondents was quoted thus:

“.....social services have improved in our community. Thanks to the refugees. Before, the Government was not paying attention to our villages and town and most of us had to travel long distances just to access certain services. However, when refugees came to our villages, we saw the Government and International organizations stationing here and slowly they began focusing on developing social services in our villages” (Interview, 2021)

It was established that 59 (52.7%) of the respondents agreed that social services available accommodated the residents in host communities and refugees in camps, 45 (40.2%) disagreed with the above statement whereas 8 (7.1%) were not sure. The respondents who agreed meant that the social services such as water and health provided by the Government and relief agencies were not overstretched as before, hence they did not have to scramble for them with the refugees since they were enough to accommodate both populations. Those who disagreed implied that the social services and infrastructure were still stretched, failing to accommodate the needs of both the refugees and local population.

The respondents thought that there had been an increase in the employment rate for locals in the service sectors that expanded because of the influx and presence of refugee as agreed by 63 respondents representing 56.3%, whereas 35.7% disagreed with the statement while 8% were not sure. The majority who agreed indicate that the presence of refugees in their communities led to the expansion of the social services infrastructures that led to the increase of employment opportunities for the locals in the community.

The study also reveals that there had been an increase in the number of infrastructures such as roads, schools, health infrastructure including hospitals and clinics as agreed by 56 respondents representing 50%, while 49 (42%) disagreed and 8.0% were not sure. The majority who agreed brought the implications that the quality of services has gotten better with the arrival of the refugees: -

One of the respondents interviewed revealed that social services were available even before the coming of refugees however they were of poor quality. "I recall that I had to walk for many kilometers just to access health services and when I reached the hospital, I had to wait for more than one or two hours just to see a doctor. However, these days hospitals are easy to access and Doctors readily available" (Interview, 2021).

Another respondent stated.

"The roads in Kasulu were full of potholes leading to many accidents but when the refugees arrived, we saw an improvement in road infrastructures including streetlights and well tarmac roads. Although they do not reach all the way to our villages, but they are of good quality compared to before" (Interview, 2021).

Moreover, the study findings revealed that the cost of services had over time become affordable due to the expansion of the service sector as agreed by 53 (47.3%) of the respondents whereas 48 (42.9%) of the respondents disagreed with this statement while 11 (9.8%) were not sure. Those who agreed believed social services such health and water services were then more affordable than before. Some respondents stated that they used to incur a lot of costs to be able to get some services.

One respondent stated: -

"I used to pay more than 100,000/= just to access water services and this made me to switch to using rainwater which was cheaper. However, the Government and relief agencies have improved the water infrastructures including pipes and boreholes and this has made water cheaper. These days I only pay 40,000-50,000 per month for water services. I think this all because

of the refugees being here in Kasulu and so our Makere village happened to be in the beneficial list” (Interview, 2021).

Furthermore, to determine the effect of the refugees’ influx on social service delivery, the questionnaires sent to capture the views of the respondents on whether the state of social delivery with the presence and on-going refugee influx had remained the same and not improved, had improved for the better or has worsened the results were summarized in the table below.

Table 4.6: Overall status of Social Service Delivery in Kigoma

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No improvement in social services	34	30.4	30.4
Improved social services	59	52.7	83.0
Social services have worsened	19	17.0	100.0
Total	112	100.0	
Missing System	20		
Total	132		

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Study results in Table 9 above, revealed that 52.7% of the respondents stated that the overall state of social service delivery has received a positive boost with the presence of refugees since there has been an improvement in available services such as health, education, and water. The respondents in this category stated that the overall social service infrastructure that were initially stagnant had highly improved with the coming and settling of refugees in Kigoma region.

Furthermore, 30.4% of the respondents stated that there was no improvement in the social service delivery industry despite the presence of refugees in their community. The respondents stated that they did not see any difference with or without the presence of refugees in their community since the social services had remained stagnant and had not improved for the better or deteriorated for the worse.

The remaining 17.0% of the respondents stated that the social services in their communities had highly been affected by the coming and presence of refugees and had turned for the worse. Some of the respondents in this category stated that initially the services provided by the government

were in the first place not even enough for the existing local population; however, the coming of refugees led to the overstretching of these already limited services turning the situation for the worse since they had to share the same social services provided by the Government with the refugees.

4.3.1.1 Effects on Health Services

The research study independently examined the effects of refugees' influx on the health services of the host community. Health services are critical in hosting refugees, hence there was a need to understand how they had been affected. To determine on whether there was an improvement on the delivery of health services the researcher inquired from the respondents on the distance they had to cover to access health facilities as the primary setting for health services. The respondents were asked to mention the time they used in accessing these health facilities in comparison to the time when the refugees had not arrived in their communities. The table below summarizes their responses on this aspect.

Table 4.7: Distance and time covered to access Health Services before Refugees' arrival.

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
15-30 minutes	28	25.0	25.0
1-2 hours	41	36.6	61.6
More than 3 hours	43	38.4	100.0
Total	112	100.0	

Table 4.8: Distance and time covered to access health services after refugees' arrival.

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
15-30 minutes	55	49.1	49.1
1-2 hours	42	37.5	86.6
remained the same	15	13.4	100.0
Total	112	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

According to the respondents, before the arrival of refugees in their communities they had to walk and cover long distances to get to health services. The results in Table 10 reveal that more than 38.4% of the respondents used to move for more than three (3) hours just to access health services. This implies that there was a high shortage of health facilities in many communities forcing people to walk long distances to get health services. The district Medical Officer (DMO) of Kasulu district commented on this stating that there were cases of the local population using the health facilities set up for refugees in their areas due to the lack of health facilities in their villages.

However, the study results in Table 4.8 revealed that 49.1% of the respondents walked between 15 minutes and 30 minutes to get to the health facilities after the arrival of the refugees in their communities in comparison to the results in Table 4.7, where only 25.0% of the respondents could walk that far to access these services.

Given the results from both Table 4.7 and 4.8, the number of people who walk for 1-2 hours to access health services has remained the same with a decrease in 1%. This implies that the reduction in the number of hours people spent walking to access health services after the arrival of refugees has been due to the improvement in the health services in the communities provided by the refugee support agencies like Doctors without Borders, Save the Children, REDESO etc. in collaboration with the host Government. Only 13.4% of the respondents revealed that the distance they had to cover to access health services remained the same since they had to move away from the places they initially stayed in after having some conflicts with the refugees.

However, the DMO of Kasulu district stated:

“....of recent the Government has been constructing various health facilities including referral hospitals across the region to make health services available to the local population in a timely manner especially in these times where the covid-19 pandemic is affecting both the refugees and host population. When the Covid-19 pandemic spread in the district, the health facilities available were not enough to sustain the local and refugee population especially in the emergency wards” (Interview, 2021).

During the study, the authorities in Kasulu district said that the presence and the continuous influx of refugees in the community had given rise to the outbreak of diseases such as Cholera that were strongly affecting the host population. The Kasulu DMO reported that in the beginning of this year there had been an increase of cholera outbreaks in the district with many cases being reported first from the refugee camp. The WHO (2015) report on Cholera outbreak, the dense population situation of the Nyarugusu camp in Kasulu increased the risks of cholera outbreak amongst the refugee population.

Table 4.9: Opinion on whether the outbreak of cholera is related to the presence and influx of refugees in the region.

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agree	49	43.8	43.8
Disagree	37	33.0	76.8
Not Sure	26	23.2	100.0
Total	112	100.0	
Missing System	20		
Total	132		

Source: Primary Data, 2021

On the outbreak of cholera in the district, the respondents were asked to verify this, and the response was affirmative. It can be argued that the continuous outbreak of cholera in Kasulu district was mainly made worse by the arrival of refugees. About 43.8% of the respondents as seen in

Table 4.9 agreed that the continuous outbreak of cholera was brought by the refugees. On the other hand, 33.0% of the refugees disagreed with this statement claiming that the outbreak of cholera had always occurred even without the arrival of refugees in their communities, while 23.2% of the respondents were not sure of whether it was or not related with the arrival and presence of refugees in their communities.

When the DMO was asked to comment on the actual access of the local people to health services because of the presence of the refugees in Kasulu District, he reported that: -

“..... the presence of the refugees in Kasulu District was initially a burden on the health infrastructures but has since improved with the refugees’ influx. The Government in collaboration with the IOs has been collaborating in ensuring that there are enough health facilities providing enough services to cover the needs of both the refugees’ and host population sustainably. He stated that with the presence of refugees there has been an introduction of health services and programmes such as safe motherhood and blood donation; that initially were not part of the services provided in hospitals for the local population. Over years WHO has been donating ambulances to the Government health facilities and has also partnered with the Government in building, blood donation facilities and hospitals in villages across Kasulu and Kigoma in general” (Interview, 2021).

In general, the DMO believed the health sector gained more from the presence of refugees.

4.3.1.2 Effects on Water Services

The research study independently examined the effects that the arrival and presence of refugees had on water services. The study intended to determine whether there was an improvement in the access to water services as one of the basic needs for daily living. Consequently, the researcher inquired from the respondents on the water sources they used before and after the arrival of refugees in their communities. The results from the study indicated that the coming of refugees in the region had a significant impact on the accessibility of water by the local population as shown in the table below: -

Table 4.10: Water sources before the arrival of refugees

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Tap water	18	16.1	16.1
River water	46	41.1	57.1
Rainwater harvest	31	27.7	84.8
Boreholes	17	15.2	100.0
Total	112	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Table 4.11: Water sources after the arrival of refugees

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Tap water	40	35.7	35.7
River water	15	13.4	49.1
Rainwater harvest	25	22.3	71.4
Borehole	32	28.6	100.0
Total	112	100.0	
Missing System	20		
Total	132		

Source: Primary Data, 2021

According to the results in Tables 4.10 and 4.11, 16.1% of respondents used water from the tap before the arrival of refugees while the percentage increased up to 35.7% after the arrival of the refugees. The increase in the use of tap water was attributed to the rehabilitation programmes by relief agencies working in refugee operation, the Government and donor agencies/countries.

More than forty per cent (41.1%) of the respondents used natural spring and river water before the arrival of refugees. This percentage was attributed to the fact that Kigoma region is endowed with one of the largest rivers in Tanzania, River Malagarasi that almost cuts across the whole region. However, the use of natural springs and river water decreased to 13.4% after the arrival of the refugees. The decrease has been linked due to the influx of refugees distorting various water points. Over twenty-seven and a half (27.7%) of the respondents reported that they used rainwater (water

harvested) before the arrival of refugees, while 22.3% reported using rain water after the arrival of refugees.

Furthermore, 15.2% of the respondents were reported as using boreholes before the arrival of the refugees, while this increased to 28.6% after the arrival of the refugees in the host community. The increase had been due to the rehabilitation programmes such as WASH by relief agencies such as OXFAM and donor agencies that led to the construction of more boreholes in various villages to cater for the needs of the local population as most water sources were destroyed by the influx of refugees.

In summary, the presence of refugees in host communities appears to have both positive and negative effects on social services. While healthcare and water services have seen improvements in accessibility and infrastructure, challenges such as the strain on natural water sources and disease outbreaks like cholera have also been reported. The impact on education services is less clear from the provided data. It is important to note that the influx of refugees often requires coordinated efforts from governments, relief agencies, and communities to address the increased demand for social services effectively.

4.3.2 The Economic Benefits and Losses because of the Refugee Settlements or camps in Host communities

The second objective of the research study was to determine the economic benefits and losses brought because of the presence of the refugee settlements or camps in the host community. Refugee camps that house refugees had been seen to come with some benefits and losses to the society in which they were located. The Kasulu district which was the focus of the study was home to one refugee camp -- Nyarugusu refugee camp -- and moreover the largest refugee camp in Tanzania. The researcher listed a number of statements on the benefits and losses as a result of refugee settlements or camps in host communities as shown below.

Table 4.12: Likert Scale Showing Responses of the Benefits and Losses because of Refugee Camps in Host Communities

Statement	Agreed (%)	Disagree (%)	Undecided (%)
The refugees in the camps make cheap labor available that for agricultural production.	66.1%	26.8%	7.1%
There has been an increase in household wealth and income.	54.5%	41.9%	3.6%
Agricultural production has been stimulated from selling food crops to the refugees in camps.	59%	33%	8.0%
There has been an increase in market activities due to the increasing trade between refugees and local population.	53.6%	43.8%	2.6%
There has been an increase in formal employment and a decline in informal employment amongst the local population due to the presence of the refugee camps.	50%	39.3%	10.7%
The presence of refugee camps in our local communities increase insecurity that affects our economic activities such as trade and agricultural production.	60.7%	35.7%	3.6%
The pricing of goods has increased making it unaffordable to many residents in the host communities thus increasing poverty rates	42%	52.6%	5.4%
Refugees in the camps take up our jobs such as those of providing labor for local agricultural farmer.	43.8%	38.4%	17.8%

Source: Primary Data, 2021

From the table above, it was established that one of the benefits of refugee camps was that the refugees in the camps had become a source of cheap labor to the farmers in the community as agreed by 74 (66.1%) respondents, while 30 (26.8%) disagreed and 8 (7.1%) were not sure of the statement. This reveals that the majority who agreed believed they had benefitted in terms of cheap labour with the establishment of refugee camps in their communities. One of the respondents was quoted: -

“.... I used to hire some of my neighbors to work for me in my farm at a price of TSH 2,000/= per hour however refugees work at my farm at my farm at the price of TSH 500-1,000/= per hour. Moreover, they work hard without complaints unlike my neighbors who liked to complain and work for fewer hours” (Interview, 2021).

It was also established that 61 (54.5%) agreed that there had been an increase in household wealth and income because of refugee camps in their community, while 47 (41.9%) disagreed with statement while the remaining 4 (3.6%) were not sure of the statement. This implies that income spillover that resulted from market interactions between refugees and the local population led to the increase of wealth and income amongst the local households.

The findings demonstrated that 66 (59%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that agricultural production had been stimulated from selling food crops to the refugees in camps, whereas 37 (33%) disagreed with this statement and 9 (8%) were not sure. The implication of majority who agreed was that their harvest yields had increased because of cheap labour from the refugees, and they normally traded their agricultural products with the refugees from the camps.

One of the interviewees stated *that when a new batch of refugees arrived in the camps, the UNHCR purchased agricultural products such as maize and beans from the local population as they plan for the refugees.*

However, the respondents who disagreed believed the relief agencies and Government do not even purchase their local agricultural products such as maize and beans since most of them are imported from either abroad or from other places in Tanzania.

The study also established that, 60 (53.6%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that there has been an increase in market activities due to the increasing trade between refugees and local population; 49 (43.8%) disagreed while 3 (2.6%) were not sure of the statement. Most of the respondents who agreed were of the view that the growth of trade, market opportunities and activities was a product of the presence of refugee camps in their communities. This led to the construction of markets that propelled the growth of trade activities between the refugees and the local population.

The findings also show that 56 (50%) of the respondents agreed to the statement that there had been an increase in formal employment and a decline in informal employment amongst the local population due to the presence of the refugee camps, 44 (39.3%) disagreed and 12 (10.7%) were not sure. The majority who agreed implied that refugee camps being established led to the establishment of many relief agencies in their community that had highly offered formal employment opportunities to the local population, especially the youth.

It was further established that 68 (60.7%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that the presence of refugee camps in our local communities increase insecurity that affects our economic activities such as trade and agricultural production; 40 (35.7%) disagreed whereas 4 (3.6) were not sure of the statement. Insecurity is one of the most burning issues in Kigoma region and the local population alongside the local authorities has blamed it all on the refugees in the camps. Most of the respondent who agreed stated that their security had been threatened by refugees who stole their properties, and this made some of them flee their original homes.

One of the respondents said.

“I used to live in the outskirts of Kasulu but had to flee to Makere village because my home was being raided with refugees. I had reported it to the authorities, and they only apprehended a few but this did not stop their raids and theft; so, I left that land and moved to Makere with my family”
(Interview, 2021).

When questioned on the issue of insecurity in the district, one of the key informants commented:

“... most of the assailants that we arrested happened to be refugees who escaped the camps and came to commit crimes in the community. These refugees normally possess small arms that they use to raid people’s farms and even at times Government or UN convoys. We have some security mechanisms to prevent this, but they do not suffice to handle to deal with more than 100,000 refugees in the camps” (Interview, 2021).

Moreover, the study findings established that the pricing of goods had increased, making it unaffordable to many residents in the host communities, thus increasing poverty rates as agreed by 47 (42%) of the respondents, 59 (52.6%) disagreed, while 6 (5.4%) were not sure of this statement. Those who agreed believed refugees came with opportunities that led to business and market expansion that resulted in the increase of prices of various goods that became unaffordable to many locals who were still living in poverty.

However, the majority who disagreed were of the view that the pricing of goods had rather decreased than increase since there was business competition amongst businessmen, hence most of them tried to make their products cheap and affordable. The rest were not sure on whether the pricing of goods had increased or decreased because of refugee camps in their community.

Furthermore, the study established that 49 (43.8%) of the respondents agreed to the statement that refugees in the camps took up their jobs such as those of providing labour for local agricultural farmers, construction sites etc.; 43 (38.4%) disagreed whereas 20 (17.8%) were not sure of the statement. The majority who agreed implied that most of the jobs in their community were being taken over by refugees and foreigners who were there to help refugees in the camps. According to this group of respondents, the jobs that were meant for them had been taken over by other people including refugees and people who were not locals but had been attracted to their communities because of refugees.

To further establish the course of the study, the respondents were asked to generally state their views on whether the presence of refugee camps in their community resulted into benefits or losses.

The Table below shows the results of their opinions on this subject.

Table 4.13: Opinion poll on whether Refugee Camps are a burden or asset to the Host Community's Economy

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Their establishment has brought benefits to the society	66	58.9	58.9
Their establishment has come with many losses	46	41.1	100.0
Total	112	100.0	
Missing System	20		
Total	132		

Source: Primary Data, 2021

The results in Table 16 show that 58.9% of the view and opinion that the presence of the refugee camps in their communities had resulted into benefits to their economic activities such as expansion of business, increase of revenue, cheap refugee labour and health services which has made them an asset than a burden in their daily economic activities. According to these respondents, they believed their economic activities were positively influenced by the coming of refugees that led to the camp establishment in their communities. Some of them stated that their economic livelihood was not good until the refugees settled in their communities. The remaining 41.1% of the respondents were of the view that refugee camps in their community were more of a burden than an asset. They reported that the establishment of refugee camps in their community leading to the presence of refugees in their community had resulted into deforestation, banditry, loss of capital and pricing of goods. These instead had brought a negative impact on their economic activities.

4.3.2.2 Economic Benefits because of Refugee Camps in the Host Community

This sub-section of the research study discusses in depth on the economic benefits that have resulted from the presence of refugee camps in the host community. The researcher listed several economic benefits that were brought by the presence of the refugees in the community as stated by the respondents and asked the respondents about their views on which economic benefit they had acquired due to the presence of the refugee camps in their community. The results were as follows:

Table 4.14: Economic Benefit from the presence of Refugees

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Expansion of business	24	21.4	21.4
Cheap refugee labour	22	19.6	41.1
Employment Opportunities	29	25.9	67.0
Market construction and opportunities	21	18.8	85.7
Access to materials	16	14.3	100.0
Total	112	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Expansion of Business

Results in Table 4.14 show that 21.4% of the respondents were of the view that the presence of refugee camps in their host communities had helped them in boosting their business opportunities that had largely led to the expansion of their businesses. They reported that the refugee camps resulted in the presence of many refugees in their community leading to the coming of refugee agencies and their staffs that helped in boosting their business, trade, and housing markets in the host communities. Moreover, 19.6% of the respondents believed one of the economic benefits brought by refugees in refugee camps was them being a source of cheap labour to their businesses. Villagers surrounding the Nyarugusu camps reported that they used refugee labour to increase their plot sizes and hence increased production. They further reported that refugee labour was not only cheap but easy to get.

Also, it was reported that 25.9% of the respondents benefited from the presence of refugee camps in their communities through the employment opportunities that are brought by the relief and aid agencies in their communities. Some of the respondents stated that the jobs they got from these agencies such as UNHCR, WFP and IRC, etc. had become a source of capital income to their businesses outside their office jobs.

Furthermore, the results demonstrated that 18.8% of the respondents were of the view that market construction and opportunities had been boosted with the presence of refugee camps in their

community. The presence of the refugees and relief agencies have led to the construction of various common markets that had the locals sell their products such as cassava., maize, beans, tomatoes and at times refugees were also permitted to visit these common markets for trading. Also, the results reported that 14.3% of the respondents were of the view that the presence of refugee camps in their communities had enabled them to have access to some materials which they could not get before the arrival of refugees in Kasulu district such as plastic water buckets, cooking oil, pots, and plastic sheeting.

4.3.2.3 Economic Losses because of Refugee Camps in the Host Community

This sub-section discusses the views of the respondents on the various economic losses that they incurred in their communities because of the establishment of refugee camps that led to the presence of refugees in their communities. The researcher listed several economic losses that were brought by the presence of the refugees in the community as stated by the respondents and asked the respondents about their views on which economic loss they had incurred due to the presence of the refugee camps in their community. The results were as follows:

Table 4.15: Economic Losses from the Presence of Refugees

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Banditry	43	38.4	38.4
Loss of capital	22	19.6	58.0
Cattle Rustling	13	11.6	69.6
Deforestation	34	30.4	100.0
Total	112	100.0	
Total	132		

Source: Primary Data, 2021

According to Table 18, 38.4% of the respondents were of the view that the cases of theft of properties increased with the arrival of refugees in their communities. Respondents interviewed stated that their security was at stake and has highly been threatened due to the theft of bicycles, food stuffs, household goods, even cash and other types of properties.

Moreover 19.6% of the respondents reported that one of the losses they incurred was loss of capital because of the presence of refugees in their communities. They defended their opinions stating that some of refugees had taken up most of the jobs that initially were supposed to be given to them as the local population. For example, many locals who used to work in the farms or construction that was their source of capital and income ended up losing their jobs to refugees.

Another set of respondents that account for 11.6% reported that refugees had been rustling their cattle from their homes and farms, making them incur large losses. They further stated that these refugees came to their farms with guns or machetes rendering them unable to defend themselves or their livestock.

On the other hand, 30.4% of the respondents stated that deforestation because of the presence of refugees in their communities had highly affected their livelihood, making them incur a lot of economic losses. According to one of the interviewees, large plots of land were cleared for cultivation by the refugees, and this largely harmed the surrounding environment including water sources. Some of the respondents stated that their livelihood that usually depended on the surrounding forests such as charcoal burning and game hunting was highly affected by the coming of these refugees.

Overall, opinions on whether refugee camps are a burden or an asset to the host community's economy were divided, with approximately 59% considering them as beneficial due to expanded business opportunities, cheap labor, and employment opportunities, while about 41% viewed them as burdens, citing issues related to security, pricing, and property theft, among others.

4.3.3 The role of Government and IOs/NGOs in Mitigating the Effects of Refugees in Host Communities

Respondents were asked to express their opinions on the role of Government and IO/NGOs in mitigating the effects of the refugees in host communities. The study revealed that several interventions were put in place to address the negative impacts caused by the presence of refugees.

On whether there was any rehabilitation being done to mitigate the negative effects brought by the presence and influx of refugees in their communities, all the questioned respondents were of the view that the Government and its partners had indeed tried to rehabilitate their communities so as

they could have the capacity to keep up with the wave of refugees. However, on the question of the level of mitigation or compensation offered to them, the respondents had mixed views on this as shown in table below.

Table 4.16: Level of Mitigation to Rehabilitate Refugee effects in Host Communities

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very high	15	13.4	13.4
High	31	27.7	41.1
Very Low	32	28.6	69.6
Low	19	17.0	86.6
Moderate	15	13.4	100.0
Total	112	100.0	
Missing System	20		
Total	132		

Source: Primary Data, 2021

On the levels of mitigation administered to rehabilitate the effects that came with the flow and presence of refugees in host communities; 13.4% of the respondents believed the levels of mitigation were very high in their communities as the Government and relief agencies such as UNHCR were doing a lot to ensure that they did not suffer from the pro-influx of refugees. 27.7% of respondents were in support of high levels of mitigation in their communities were also of a similar view that there was a lot that was being done to suppress the effects negative effects brought by refugees in their communities.

Over twenty-eight and a half per cent (28.6%) and 17.0% of the respondents believed the levels of mitigation in their communities were very low and low respectively. They agreed that the Government and its partners were indeed trying to rehabilitate their communities; however, it was at a very low rate. Many problems brought by refugees such as deforestation, banditry etc. were evidently still present and yet little was being done.

Kasulu was the first district to host refugees in Kigoma region since 1996 when Nyarugusu camp was established; hence has been hosting refugees for over two decades. However, rehabilitation programmes had been there since the 1990s but some of the respondents claimed that they did not

see their effectiveness since the rate at which they were being implemented and enforced was very low. The remaining 13.4% of respondents were of the view that the rehabilitation in their communities was conducted at a moderate rate.

4.3.3.1 The Government of Tanzania and International Organizations (IOs) in Rehabilitating Refugees Host Communities

The researcher outlined a few statements for the respondents to answer concerning the efforts of the Government in mitigating the negative effects brought by refugees in their communities and the table below shows their responses.

Table 4.17: Likert Scale Attitude towards Government and IOs efforts in Rehabilitating Host Communities (n=112)

Statement	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Undecided (%)
Government has mediated for a peaceful coexistence between the refugees and host community	38.8	47.9	13.3
Government offers psycho-social support to people affected by the influx of refugees	33.7	52	14.3
Government has pioneered programmes to empower the host community and refugees	35.7	48.9	15.4
Government has put efforts in replenishing the outstretched resources such as forests, water sources etc.	38.8	46.9	14.3
Government allocates a special budget to help deal with the security effects	35.8	48.9	15.3
Government has focused on institution capacity building for its service infrastructures to accommodate the needs of its population and those of refugees	33.7	53	13.3
IO/NGOs have been on the frontline to ensure that the locals who have been affected by refugees have been compensated	54	31.8	14.2
IO/NGOs allocate a special budget and relief funds to the Government to deal with the effects brought by the influx of refugees	48	35.7	16.3

IO/NGOs introduced programmes to empower the host community to reduce the tensions between the local population and refugees	64	28.6	7.4
IO/NGOs have special policies and programmes that ease the tension of the outstretched resources	58.7	34.2	7.1

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Refugees are forced to commit unlawful acts because they are cornered in their camps where their livelihood is being compromised, hence some of them sneak out to earn a livelihood through banditry which in turn had harmed the locals; however, mediating for peaceful co-existence may reduce this to a greater extent.

The results in Table 20 show that 38.8% agreed with the efforts that the Government had been putting forward regarding mediating for a peaceful coexistence between the refugees and host community as one of the major ways of mitigating the effects such as robbery and banditry. On the other side, 47.9% of the respondents were against this statement, claiming that the local authorities and Government had always stood by and done nothing in mediating for a peaceful coexistence between the locals and refugees; in fact it had continued to implement its strict encampment policies on the refugees making things even worse and instead of a peaceful coexistence it had just increased the negative attitude between the two sides. The remaining 13.3% had an undecided opinion towards the statement.

Furthermore, on the statement about the Government offering psycho-social support to people affected by the influx of refugees, 33.7% agreed while 52% of the respondents completely disagreed with this statement with claims that compared to the Government, International Organizations such as Save Children, MSF etc. have been more on the frontline to provide this support.

According to the District Medical Officer (DMO)

“... the arrival of refugees led to relief agencies settling in the district so as to offer their support and one of the basic supports they offered was psych-social including counseling, education, spiritual support, group support, community engagement etc. These services were then extended to the local

community who as much as the refugees needed the psychosocial support for instance in 2016 the Disability Relief Services (DRS) established an office in Kasulu and has been providing psychosocial relief support to those living with disabilities both amongst the refugee and local population” (Interview, 2021).

On the statement concerning the Government pioneering programmes to empower the host community and refugees, 35.7% of the respondents agreed with claims that the Government has introduced various reforms such as the Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP) that aimed to empower the health facilities of Kasulu District especially in rural villages such as Nyakitonto, Rusesa and Makere that had no hospitals but a few semi-functional dispensaries. Their views aligned with the 33.7% who agreed on the statement about Government focusing on institution capacity building for its service infrastructures to accommodate the needs of its population and those of refugees.

This is supported by Sarwatt et al. (2014) who states that the LGRP has improved the quality and adequacy of health services and infrastructure provided by the Government in Kasulu district that has increased the number of locals and some refugees visiting Government hospitals from less than 20% to more than 40%. On the other hand, 48.9% of the respondents were against the statement claiming that many programmes that have been pioneered in their communities including programmes such as WASH, Kasulu Internet Project (KIP) etc. were all pioneered by either IOs, or NGOs and the Government has been supporting them with little effort from the back. Also, some believed the Government might have upgraded its health facilities; however, services such as Safe motherhood, Dental, minor, and major surgeries cannot be found, and they instead must move to private hospitals owned by relief agencies in search for such services.

Moreover, 38.8% of the respondents agreed with the statement that Government has put efforts in replenishing the overstretched resources such as forests, water sources etc. They were opinionated that the Government has been building wells, new water systems, and water gravity schemes to ensure enough supply of water in both rural and urban residences; it has also been promoting environmental education to increase their awareness of environment conservation. The remaining

46.9% and 14.3% of the respondents disagreed and were undecided about this statement respectively.

On Government allocating a special budget to help deal with the security effects such as armed robbery and small arms proliferation, 35.8% agreed with this statement, while 48.9% disagreed claiming that security concerns amongst the locals have never ceased to exist to this date. One of the interviewees stated that indeed the Government had this budget but was classified and many people did not know about it. However, the interviewee stated that the Government had been deploying its soldiers to the borders and these host communities with the aim of mitigating these negative security concerns.

The results further established that 54% of the respondents agreed with the statement that IO/NGOs have been on the frontline to ensure that the locals who had been affected by refugees had been compensated, 31.8% disagreed whereas 14.2 were not sure of the statement. The majority believed International Organizations and some NGOs had been at the frontline in ensuring that the residents affected by the presence of refugees had been highly compensated physically and mentally. The DMO of Kasulu was of the view that psychosocial support to the residents affected by refugees was firstly offered by the IOs since the Government did not have the capacity to do it.

It was further demonstrated that 48% of the respondents agreed with the statement that IO/NGOs allocated a special budget and relief funds to the Government to deal with the effects brought by the influx of refugees, 35.7% disagreed whereas 16.3% were not sure of the statement.

Also, the results deduced that 64% of the respondents agreed with the statement that IO/NGOs introduced programmes to empower the host community to reduce the tensions between the local population and refugees, 28.6% disagreed while 7.4% were not sure of this statement. According to the majority who agreed, they believed both the Government and IOs had introduced various rehabilitation programmes. However, many of these programmes were introduced and implemented by the international relief agencies such as UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF. This was refuted by the minority who disagreed, stating that the Government had introduced more rehabilitation programmes that were aimed at empowering the host community and refugees.

Finally, opinions were divided on whether international organizations and NGOs introduced programs to empower the host community and reduce tensions between locals and refugees, with

64% in agreement and 28.6% in disagreement. These findings highlight the complex dynamics between refugees, the government, and international organizations in addressing the challenges posed by refugee populations.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter of the study presents and further discusses the findings of the study from the interpreted data. This chapter highlights the findings in line with the research questions and objectives of the study.

5.1 The Effects of the Refugees' influx on Social Service Delivery in the Host Communities

According to the established results, the influx and presence of refugees in host communities has indeed been revealed to have effects on social service delivery. When refugees arrive in the host community, they are subjected to consuming the available services in the host community as they wait for relief services from the Government and relief agencies. This statement collaborates with that of CEPA (2018) stating that refugees in the camps eventually get to be integrated in the host community and naturally become entitled to the social services that are also available to the local population.

Results in Table 10 reveal that the health services in Kasulu district had initially been overstretched because of the coming of refugees. Further results from the study revealed in Kigoma region the authorities and respondents reported that during the influx of the refugees in the district, the local people shared the same health facilities with refugees. That is to say, the resources which were to be utilized only by the local population were also utilized by the refugees. Mwakasege (1995) asserts that the presence of refugees in Kigoma and Kagera regions resulted in the local health facilities being overburdened. The resources that could be used for other development projects were increased and channeled to health services to cope with the influx of the refugees.

However, Ogude (2018) asserts that the host Government's ability to manage a sudden increase in demand for health services depends on its financial and administrative capacity. The study reports that the local authorities had no financial and administrative capabilities to manage the overstretched services; hence this duty was taken over by relief agencies such as UNHCR and UNICEF. Over time the health care services improved enough to accommodate both the local and refugee population in Kasulu district. Positively, Maystadt & Verwimp, (2014) documented an

improvement in health services in host communities with a note that services that were initially not available to the local population had been extended to the local community.

Moreover, results in Table 13 and 14 demonstrate that before the arrival of refugees, water services were indeed available. However, many of the respondents depended on water from natural sources than that provided by the Government. After the arrival of refugees, many of the local population moved from depending on water from natural sources such as rivers and rain to using tap water and boreholes which were constructed by international organizations in collaboration with the local Government.

The presence of refugees had an impact on forests and other vegetation cover which in turn influenced water sources in the district. Statements from the respondents in the district revealed that river regimes of many streams around the refugees' camps were adversely affected. Respondents also reported the presence of significant changes in stream and river flow which were attributed to unsustainable land use practices. However, despite the destruction of water sources because of coming of the refugees, the water sector is the one of the sectors where refugees have made a significant investment which has also benefited the local population. The major stakeholders in the water sector have been OXFAM, UNHCR, DANIDA, World Bank and Water Mission.

In 2018, Water Mission's regional director, Mr. Will Furlong commissioned a solar-powered water system project in Kasulu which upon completion was going to benefit more than 5000 residents of Kasulu who were having a hard time to access water services. Also, amidst the Covid-19 pandemic, the Azimuth World Foundation funded a project that will be able to bring safe water for hand washing to school students and teachers as a primary emergency prevention against the pandemic.

Furthermore, the Government has also been trying to minimize the effects brought by water shortage in the district by commissioning several projects such as Nyubingwa, Kasangezi, Nyarugusu and Rungwe Mpya water project. According to the district authorities, upon the completion of these projects, most of the local population especially those in rural areas and refugee population in camps will have access to water services. The District Administrative Office (DAO) reported that due to the assistance from these agencies and Government, the water supply

in Kasulu district has been improved where the water supply coverage was now 70% in rural areas and 78% in the urban areas compared to 40% before the arrival of the refugees in the district.

The local population believed the coming and presence of refugees in their communities has had several effects on the social services delivered to them. They observed that after the coming of refugees there had been a huge improvement in the social services such as water, health, and education. They stated that initially there was a difference in the social services accessed between them and the refugees. Their claims are that the services offered to the refugees in the camps by the International agencies such as UNHCR were better than those provided in their local communities by the Government, as supported by Jacobsen (2001) stating that external support can offset the strains on service provision or delivery and may even improve local infrastructure and the quality of services.

They further mentioned that they were subjected to unsafe and unclean water while health facilities could be accessed by travelling to refugee camps since the village health facilities lacked medicines, personnel, and other medical services. Hence, most of the respondents as demonstrated in Tables 8 and 9 believe that the effects of refugees' influx on social service delivery can be viewed more from a positive note since the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

5.2 The Economic Benefits and Losses as a Result of the Refugee Settlements or Camps in Host Communities

Based on the findings, it can be deduced that the presence of refugee camps in host communities is both an asset and burden to the economy of the local community. Respondents agree that refugee camps in their communities have resulted to both economic losses and benefits. However, many host countries still are inclined to the notion that refugees are more of a burden to their economy, as asserted by Burke (2020) that the cost of receiving refugees seems shockingly high, often leading people to fear that accepting them will be an economic burden for their country. However, Bahar (2018) is of the opposite view that accepting refugees results to a win-win situation for both the refugees and host communities but only if the host community and authorities commit themselves to accepting and protecting these refugees.

Results in Tables 15 and 16, respectively, demonstrate that refugees have resulted to more economic benefits than losses such as providing cheap labour, increase in household wealth and

income, stimulating agricultural production, trade activities, employment opportunities and business opportunities as stated by most of the respondents. Moreover, the results in Table 17 further revealed the benefits brought by the presence of refugees in host communities as discussed below.

Expansion of Business

It was reported that the refugee camps resulted in the presence of many refugees in the community leading to the coming of refugee agencies and their staffs that helped in boosting the business, trade, and housing markets in the host communities. These findings corroborate with the results from Masabo et al. (2018), which reported that the arrival of refugees in Kigoma region had a positive contribution on the local economy largely because of capital injection through relief aid and business. Similar observations have been reported by Zhu et al. (2016) who noted that refugees from South Sudan and DRC who were settled in Adjumani and Rwamwanja in Uganda respectively had positive effects on several economic sectors. For example, some of the respondents reported that the arrival of refugees resulted in the expansion of their construction businesses which initially were not booming at all. They stated that before the arrival of refugees, they constructed houses with expectations for them to be rented out. However, the people in their communities could not afford the rent offered even at a discount price.

Yet, the refugee staffs that settled in their communities had high and strong purchasing power that boosted their economic activities. Hence, new, and modern houses that were built were rented to the refugee staffs and some of them to the relief agencies like UNHCR, WFP, and IRC etc. With this, properties that used to be rented for TZS 5000/= over time rose to 10,000/=, 50,000/= and now most of them sit between the price of 100,000/= and 250,000/=. Some of the respondents were of the view that some of the businesses were owned by Tanzanians who were not locals but from other places that had been attracted by the presence of refugees in Kasulu district and therefore the profits from the investments did not benefit the local people.

Also, it was reported that the refugees in the refugee camps are allowed or permitted to establish businesses that could benefit them. When asked what type of businesses the refugees were allowed to do, the Nyarugusu camp commander stated that refugees involved themselves in a wide range of businesses from selling sugarcanes, colored fabrics ('Vitenge') and other food stuffs that they obtained from the relief agencies. He stated that most of refugees would acquire permits to sell

their commodities in the common markets of the host community. Some of them would also establish short and long-term business relationships with the Tanzanian traders in the host community. They used money they got to buy daily products and food provisions that were not provided by the relief agencies from the Tanzanian traders. This had led to the increase in the consumer base of some products in the host community, leading to the rise and expansion of various businesses among the local population (Masabo et al., 2018). According to the local population, the presence of refugees in their community has led to the emergency of business expansion and opportunities that has been beneficial to the local economy, although some sections of the local population has been disadvantaged.

Cheap Refugee Labour

Refugees also provided sources of cheap labour in the villages surrounding refugee camps especially in the construction and agricultural industry. The main activity around the villages surrounding the refugee camps is agriculture and the only way for refugee labour to contribute to the local economy is through agricultural work. The refugees provide technical and expertise skills which are also cheaper compared to one provided by the local people. Villagers surrounding the Nyarugusu camps reported that they used refugee labour to increase their plot sizes and hence increased production. They further reported that refugee labour was not only cheap but easy to get. However, some of the respondents complained that there were some refugees who stole their crops especially during the harvesting season. The availability of refugees as cheap labour came because of the relief agencies such as WFP providing them with small food rations that could not satisfy them entirely, leading them to accept low wages, as stated by the Nyarugusu camp commander. Some interviewed respondents reported that since the refugee repatriation programme like the one in 2018, labour has become inadequate, affecting the size of the acreage of land cultivated and hence reducing production of agricultural products. Respondents argued further that the refugees' repatriation and their like for refugee cheap labour were in conjunction with the fact that the local population was not hardworking, and this has had a negative impact on production.

Employment Opportunities

The presence of refugee agencies increased employment opportunities to local people because refugee agencies employed many local people in their day-to-day refugee assistance programmes. Some of the respondents stated that the jobs they got from these agencies such as UNHCR, WFP

and IRC, etc. had become a source of capital income to their businesses outside their office jobs. These relief agencies establish many programmes such as WASH by OXFAM that has employed more than 300 locals.

According to the commander of Nyarugusu camp, most of the employees working in these agencies are mostly locals apart from those from the Refugee Service Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs who are mostly deployed from the head office in Dar-es-salaam. According one of the administrators of UNHCR based in Kigoma, when considering hiring employees, they would first give opportunities to the local population especially for jobs such as field officers, case management officers etc.

The administrator stated that the local population was easy to work with given the fact that they had been exposed to their communities for a very long time especially geographically and linguistically; hence it was easy for them to communicate with both the local and refugee populations. In some villages the local population did not prefer speaking Swahili and they do not understand English, hence working with the local population was much easier as they understood the language and it was easy for them to establish communication where the non-locals could not.

Market Construction and Opportunities

The other economic benefit is the construction of the common market for both refugees and local host communities which is situated between the camp and Kasulu town. The construction of market is very crucial economically since all agricultural produce and industrial goods is brought to the market for sale. The presence of the refugees and relief agencies has led to the construction of various common markets that have the locals sell their products such as cassava, maize, beans, tomatoes and at times refugees are also permitted to visit these common markets for trading. Also, in many cases some of the relief agencies construct markets such as the Nyarugusu Common Market (NCM). This market was constructed in 2015 within the Nyarugusu refugee camp to provide market for the extra food and non-food items that the refugees may need and it can accommodate up to 619 traders at the same time.

According to the WFP (2016) report, the market is specifically used by the refugees, but the authorities also permit local traders to sell their products in this market, accounting for 36.5% of the traders using the market. On the other hand, it is to be noted that markets that have been

constructed by relief agencies such as the NCM would be handed over to the authorities of the local host community after the refugee repatriation. This would be another economic infrastructure asset that would not have been there if refugees had not been settled in their villages as viewed by some of the respondents.

Access to Materials

Results revealed that some of the residents in the local host community received material assistance from refugee relief agencies on humanitarian grounds. These were reported to include implements like plastic water buckets, cooking oil, pots, and plastic sheeting. Some of the respondents stated that they engaged in cooking business but at some point, they could not afford some items such as cooking oil since it was initially expensive, and they did not have enough money to buy it. However, getting cooking oil from these relief agencies helped them establish a foothold in their businesses since they needed to cook then earn enough money to buy more oil and sustain their daily lives. Also, other respondents reported that plastic sheeting was useful in drying cassava, coffee and beans which are major crops grown in Kasulu district. This highly contributed to raising the quality of their agricultural products such as coffee produced in Kasulu district.

However, despite of the benefits the residents incurred losses from the presence of refugee camps in their community as demonstrated in Table 18. A refugee may be a product of both inter-state and intra-state conflict. On arrival in the country of asylum, refugees are resettled in designated areas in refugee camps. Countries become very sensitive regarding refugees especially those who get asylum in states that share common borders with them. The presence of refugees in the host community has ushered a state of insecurity amongst the local population. Some of the refugees arrive in their communities while in possession of arms such as guns (AK47), pistols etc. that have further threatened the internal security forcing some people to flee from their communities leaving behind their farms and businesses, hence reducing productivity. Some of the respondents were of the view that economically, life was already hard to manage in the first place. However, the presence of refugees some of whom involve themselves in banditry has made their economic life deteriorate, hence remaining poor. Some of the local population sustained physical handicaps that incapacitated them to have the ability to take part in economic activities and have had to rely on their relatives for support.

Moreover, the findings deduced that one of the losses incurred by the local population was the loss of capital as some of refugees and non-locals have taken up most of the jobs that initially were supposed to be given to them as the local population. For example, many locals who used to work in the farms or construction ended up losing their jobs to refugees, and yet that was their source of capital and income. On the other hand, mega deforestation because of the presence of refugees in their communities had highly affected their livelihood making them incur a lot of economic losses. These results are supported by Mabhuve (2010) stating Kasulu has been losing its tree coverage since the 1980s and had been increasing over years. Up to 2010, the rate of tree loss had increased in the district which had been linked to the increase human population and refugee influx. He further asserts that the rate of deforestation as highly economic, social, and natural resource base in the district.

According to one of the interviewees, large plots of land were cleared for cultivation by the refugees, and this largely harmed the surrounding environment including water sources. Some of the respondents stated that their livelihood that usually depended on the surrounding forests such as charcoal burning and game hunting was highly affected by the coming of these refugees. They overcut trees, which alarmed the local authorities and Government, leading to the establishment of many restrictions on these forests, forcing their businesses to stop.

5.3 Role of Government and IOs/NGOs in mitigating the Effects of Refugees in Host Communities

In 1994, massive influx of over 500,000 Rwandese and Burundians in the country necessitated the establishment of refugee camps in Northwestern Tanzania. The initial number of refugees was settled in Ngara district in Kagera region while the next batch was in Kasulu district before the establishment of the Nyarugusu camp that was the first camp to open in Kigoma region. The sudden high number of new arrivals over a very short period forced the Government to accommodate them in schools, health centers and churches in the district. The situation led to stiff competition for basic resources like firewood, health services and food between the host population and the refugees. This resulted in depletion of basic environmental resources and serious destruction to infrastructure.

Due to these effects, the Government in collaboration with UNHCR and other implementing partners started implementing projects with the aim of mitigating these impacts focusing on

environmental protection, social service improvement and the rehabilitation of social infrastructures such as roads, bridges, water, electricity etc. These mitigation measures included controlled fire, wood harvesting, and rehabilitation of some schools, health facilities and capacity building of local authorities.

The results revealed that the mitigation and rehabilitation of the communities affected by the arrival and presence of refugees has indeed been happening, however it has been at minimal. The study found out that the level at which the Government and its relief partners carry the mitigation programmes is very low that has to-date resulted to continuous suffering amongst some of the residents of Kasulu despite hosting refugees for more two decades.

In the 1990s, the Government was of the view that refugees have become more of a burden than an asset to their socioeconomic frame. The third regime of president his Excellency Benjamin W. Mkapa claimed that the Government of Tanzania had pushed refugees into strict encampment and even shortly closed its borders due to the fact that the refugees brought with them a lot of negative effects and the international community¹ offered little support (Ongpin, 2009).

To deal with the negative effects of refugees in the host community, the Government of Tanzania has dedicated itself into partnering with various International and Non- Governmental relief organizations and agencies towards ensuring that the host communities' development sustains the presence of refugees. For instance, to curb the fast loss of forest vegetation propagated by the cutting of trees for settlement and energy purposes in 2019, the Government partnered up with UNHCR in collaboration with the Kasulu local authorities towards designing an environment and energy strategy.

The implementation priorities for the strategy were both the refugees and the locals in the host community. The environment and energy strategy were to implement the following objectives.

- a. Provide environmental education with the aim of increasing public awareness on environmental issues and explore achievable solutions to environmental solutions.
- b. Provide energy sufficient stoves to both the refugees and host communities who have equally been affected by deforestation.
- c. Promotion of greener cooking practices and.

¹ See more at <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/report/16606/tanzania-mkapa-calls-assistance-refugees>

d. Improve access to alternative cooking.

According to one of the interviewees, deforestation around the communities surrounding the Nyarugusu camp has highly been because of the refugee activities. Most of them cut down trees seeking a source of energy for cooking. Hence, the Government decided to implement a strategy that will provide alternatives to this problem. Also, the Government has resumed its reforestation and afforestation activities through forest landscape restoration, river catchment and conservation and the creation of camp-wide environmental management plans. In 2018, the Government of Tanzania in assistance with African Development Bank (AFDB) upgraded the Kasulu-Kabingo road as established under the Executive Agencies Act in 2000 with the duty of maintaining and developing trunk and regional road network in Tanzania mainland. However, one was the purpose for upgrading the road was for the purpose of mitigating environmental problems that have been brought by various problems. Also, the Government intended to incorporate the National Water Policy of 2002 that recognizes the role of the road transport system as one of the effective tools in the implementation of water resource management activities. The Government recognizes the fact that various water sources in Kasulu have been depleted due to constant deforestation and refugee activities and intended to take advantage of the road to manage water scarcity in the district to reduce the serious impact of water scarcity to the host communities.

Furthermore, it was revealed that UNHCR has funded various joint refugee-host community projects especially those that are livelihood-oriented such as the Kigoma Joint Programme that aimed at ensuring are based development for the whole Kigoma region. From this programme there were projects such as the common markets and the Maloregwa vocational training that were established to facilitate the activities for both refugees and host community. This project aimed for creating peaceful existence between the refugees and the local population. Also, UNHCR funded the building of solar lamp posts and dispensaries around refugee camps and in the host community, which the local population appreciated.

Moreover, UNHCR supports environmental conservation as one of the means of mitigating effects such as deforestation that have been one of the major issues in the refugee host communities. To deal with environmental effects, UNHCR has established tree nurseries that nurture trees and seedlings which are later distributed to the local forestry committees and environmental NGOs for the purpose of addressing environmental concerns around the communities surrounding the camp.

In 2017, UNHCR coordinated with IRC in promoting awareness on GBV focusing on the importance of timely response services available within and outside the camps. The survivors were offered comprehensive case management services and received psychosocial support. Also, UNHCR has collaborated with partners such as Save the Children in conducting a community engagement meeting for the Teachers Association from 13 schools in the district. The main aim was to discuss the student's attendance challenges in schools since there were students who had stopped attending school regarding the presence of refugees in their community.

Despite the on-going repatriation of refugees in Kigoma, UNICEF is committed to continuing to support refugee-hosting communities in the region including those in Nyarugusu camp, Kasulu district. UNICEF supports Kasulu in capacity building focusing on planning and community-based management of information systems. It supports education for out-of-school children; supports COBET-- Complimentary Basic Education for Tanzania -- a national programme for integration of out-of-school children back to formal education. Secondly, UNICEF supports health and nutrition in host communities, for instance in 2018 UNICEF in collaboration with the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) provided routine Vitamin A supplementation to local and refugee children aged 6-59 months. In return, 317 host community children were found with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and were admitted into therapeutic programmes. It also supports child protection for both children with the camps and outside in host communities with focus on strengthening the comprehensive child case management system through deploying social welfare officers in camps and host communities.

Furthermore, UNICEF supports the scaling up of Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services provided in the district through supporting the constructions, training of service providers, provision of HIV kits and nevirapine tablets and syrups, technical support, monitoring and evaluation. UNICEF, through the National Cholera Task Team led by the Ministry of Health of Tanzania has been supporting communities at risk and those affected through community education and awareness promotion for the prevention and control of cholera through village and school meetings, local media outlets and mobile outreach services.

UNICEF has and continues to collaborate with WASH partners Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and OXFAM towards supporting the provision of safe clean water, sanitation and hygiene services for refugees, health care facilities

and host communities. For water supply, UNICEF has supported the purchasing of water pumps and tanks for water storage that is used within and out the refugee camps. As for sanitation, UNICEF works with the WASH partners to support the increase of school WASH facilities and community sanitation facilities in the district. With this the problem of water supply has highly been reduced in the district.

Currently, WFP supports around 205,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees through a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) entitled Food Assistance to Refugees in North-Western Tanzania. Food assistance with WFP had always been limited to refugee camps; however, the local population in the communities surrounding the camps had also been partly affected and their livelihood could not bring them to sustain food for daily consumption.

In the 1990s, WFP responded to the request for assistance launched by the Government of Tanzania (GOT) through the Prime Minister Office to assist in the rehabilitation of the refugee hosting communities in the country. WFP introduced and enforced various special food assistance projects for the locals in the district. The primary objective of this assistance programme was to make basic rations available to residents such as in-patients at recognized GOT hospitals and health centers to reduce some of the financial burden and to assist in their ability to remain in hospital or health centers for appropriate treatment.

Since the commencement of this hospital and school feeding programme, positive impact both on the lives of the local population and level of services offered by the institutions became noticeable. A consensus on the contribution of food to in-patients was cited with appreciation as it helped the residents to cope with their difficult economic situation and allow them to be admitted without worries. The DMO stated that initially the Government would make the admitted patients contribute up to 2000/= a day for receiving food support. Moreover, this depended on the ward admitted into (private or ordinary), diagnosis made and age of patient. The step taken by WFP in providing in-patient food assistance has smoothed the running of health centers where today in-patients do not need to pay for their food when admitted since it has become a free service.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction

This study set out to investigate the impact of the presence of refugees on the socio-economic development in the host communities in Kigoma Region in Northwestern Tanzania. The specific objectives were to examine the effect of the refugees' influx on social service delivery to the host communities; to analyze the economic benefits and losses because of the refugee settlements or camps in host communities; to assess the role of Government and International Organizations/Non-Governmental Organizations intervention in mitigating the effects of refugees in host communities. The conclusions in this chapter will be in line with the study objectives as seen below.

6.1 Effect of the Refugees' Influx on Social Service Delivery to the Host Communities

The social service sector is one of the most important sectors of the Government that aims at improving the livelihood of the public that the Government serves. When the service sector is poorly managed, the livelihood of the citizens is likely to be negatively affected in contrast to when it is well managed. The Government has the responsibility of ensuring that social services such as health, water and education are always available to the population. However, there have been cases regarding refugees' influx that have made the service sector unstable. Many people have so far regarded refugees as a negative entity that comes with more negative than positive effects especially when social service delivery is concerned.

However, the study findings draw a conclusion that the local people have benefited by the provision of social services because of the coming of the refugees, the social services sector is the sector which has benefited more from the presence of refugees. The sector, especially the condition of the health facilities and the level of services improved with the arrival of the refugees. The health sector received substantial investment which contributed to the construction of several hospitals and clinics that were easily accessible in terms of distance and time by the residents in the community. Moreover, more health services such as safe motherhood, blood donations and major surgery were introduced in these facilities that were initially not available even in some referral hospitals. The arrival of the refugees enabled the health sector to receive adequate

assistance in the provision of equipment, and training of personnel. The sector also received supply of drugs from refugee agencies.

Furthermore, several refugee relief agencies initiated numerous projects aimed at improving to access to adequate safe water following the over-exploitation of water sources available in the host communities where refugees were settled. Resources like forests, and water were affected by refugees who were reported to be responsible for their destruction leading to deforestation and consequently soil erosion and loss of water sources. The initial impact of the arrival of refugees includes increased agricultural production due to the availability of cheap labour provided by refugees. However, with time, prices of products rose making villages in the hosting communities unable to buy.

6.2 Economic Benefits and Losses as a Result of the Refugee Settlements or Camps in Host Communities

Initially, hosting refugees was a humanitarian act; however, recently despite hosting refugees being said as being conducted under the umbrella of humanitarianism, many states however have been questioning whether hosting them is either an asset or burden. Hosting refugees requires a state to have the capability in terms of resources, policies, and good governance to be able to sustain a good livelihood for both their citizens and refugees.

Tanzania is one of the states that have daily been questioning the value of hosting refugees, with the Government leaning on them being a burden than an asset. The objective examined each assertion separately to delineate whether the impact caused by the presence of refugee camps in northwestern Tanzania were negative alone, positive alone or both negative and positive. The general view of whether losses outweigh benefits can be assessed from the observations made.

The social economic benefits or losses due to the arrival of refugees in the host communities were mixed. The insecurity caused by refugees deprived local communities of their valuable properties and forced local people to flee from the areas. On the other hand, the presence of refugees led to the expansion of business and marketing opportunities and increase in revenue. Refugees also provided cheap labour while refugee operations provided employment opportunities to local people. However, the increase in business and market opportunities increased the prices of goods and services. Likewise, the availability of cheap labour benefited landowners who employed

refugees but this has also led to reduced employment opportunities to local people in the hosting communities.

The use of cheap refugee labour enabled the local people to increase acreage and hence increased production. However, due to the insecurity caused by the refugees, the local population abandoned the use of refugee labour because they were the same people who came to steal the agricultural produce during harvest, which in turn led to a decline in the economic status of villages surrounding the refugee camps. It was generally observed and established that the presence of refugee camps in the district had more benefits due to intervention by refugees' related agencies and programmes.

6.3 Role of Government and International Organizations/Non-Governmental Organizations Intervention in Mitigating the Effects of Refugees in Host Communities

The high number of new arrivals of refugees over a short period may force the host Government to accommodate them with the available resources in the local communities, hence overstretching them. This situation gradually leads to stiff competition for basic resources like health services, water, firewood and food between the refugees' and the host population resulting into depletion of environmental resources, infrastructures, and basic services.

Amidst this, the Government and its international counterparts that includes International Organizations such as UNHCR are mandated with the firm responsibility of ensuring the negative effects do not escalate whilst the positive effects are promoted to accommodate the livelihood of both the refugees' and the local population. The Government of Tanzania and its international relief counterparts have been on the frontline in ensuring the societies affected by the influx of refugees have been rejuvenated and continuously being rehabilitated in terms of resources and infrastructure.

Many programmes and projects ranging from environmental, social, economic, and political aspects were introduced so as to improve the status and capability of these host communities in promoting the livelihood of the local population whilst accommodating the needs or livelihood of the refugees present. Despite the on-going poverty rates that have highly been blamed on refugees, the study findings concludes that the programmes such as WASH, PMTCT, PRRO, KIP etc. that have been introduced in the region by the Government and its relief counterparts have been viewed

as positive as they have helped in improving the livelihood of the locals in the region. Moreover, the efforts of rehabilitating the effects brought by refugees in these local communities have effortlessly been going on despite the Government of Tanzania closing some of its camps in regard to refugees being a burden to the economy of the country.

6.4 Recommendations

The following recommendations are aimed at addressing the problems which are not dealt with adequately and to maximize the benefits that can result from the presence of refugees:

A. The Government of Tanzania

- (i) The good work currently being done in the areas of education, health and water should be maintained. There must be an appropriate institutional framework in terms of policy, law as well as refugee service delivery arrangements. The present policy regarding refugees in Tanzania is repatriation oriented. This policy is not conducive to maximizing the benefits of the presence of refugees.
- (ii) The government of Tanzania should continue to seek peace in the neighboring countries in Great Lakes Regions especially Burundi and the DRC. It is a fact that the continued influx of the refugees into the country is accompanied by strains on the limited resources available coupled with the security challenges.
- (iii) The Government should borrow from the policies of other Great Lakes Region countries on security measures such as Uganda and Kenya. Uganda is most especially known for its good refugee policies that are inclusive and hospitable. The Government of Tanzania should borrow a leaf from them to avoid future threats and improve the environment for conducive for hosting refugees.
- (iv) The measures being taken to protect the environment in refugee-hosting communities should be maintained and enhanced. The concentration of refugees in small geographical areas should be avoided and the use of fuel wood as source of energy which accelerates environmental deterioration in refugee-hosting areas should be addressed by initiating alternative sources of energy.

- (v) The refugees form a very potential revenue base for the government. To tap this potentiality of the refugees as a source of revenue, the government of Tanzania must ensure that the refugees are incorporated into the formal and informal sectors of the economy legally. Trade licenses, work permits should be streamlined to be accessible to many refugees. This would go a long way in enabling them to participate in legal businesses and employment that can easily be taxed.
- (vi) While giving priority to infrastructure that is used for relief work is understandable; roads and bridges which the local people consider important should in future be given due consideration. The government should construct durable roads that will not easily be affected by relief works. The roads in Kigoma are still not tarmacked and given the mountainous nature of the terrain there, there have been several accidents involving refugees. Hence, the Government should reconsider tarmacking the area to make it much more accessible.

B. Local Government

- (vii) The local government in the Kigoma region should focus on a comprehensive approach to address the needs and challenges posed by refugees effectively. This includes collaborating with national and international agencies to ensure the provision of essential services such as healthcare, education, clean water, and sanitation to both refugees and host communities.
- (viii) Strategies and means of implementing should be put in place by which the local people can benefit from the skills that refugees possess and the abundant labour that they can provide in the herculean task of the economic development of the country.

C. IOs/NGOs

- (ix) The international community, donor countries and other agencies should continue to support the refugee-hosting communities in mitigating the impacts of the refugees since the refugee problem is a global concern and shared responsibility.

- (x) They should also support initiatives for peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities while respecting the sovereignty and policies of the host country.
- (xi) International organizations should advocate for durable solutions, such as voluntary repatriation or local integration, while addressing the root causes of displacement in the refugees' countries of origin.

6.5 Limitation of the Study

This study mainly focused on refugee migration in Tanzania and its impacts on the socio-economic sphere of life. The problem is multifaceted and influenced by several variables, ranging from political such as that, the camps are restricted areas it makes them not easily accessible to the public, also with camps being termed as delicate designated areas only field studies within the Vicinity of large organizations such as UNHCR can be conducted. The impossibility of individual studies in the camps also associated with bureaucracy in the Government agencies such as the Refugee Services Department that controls the entry and exit of persons in the camps and regulates all activities within the camps.

Also, the geographical location and distance of the refugee camps makes it difficult to visit them. From Dar es salaam to Kigoma is more than a 20-hour journey and on top of that it is very costly due to the fact that the camps are located more than 100 kilometers from the Kigoma town and since visitors are not allowed to stay within the camps, one should have to cover the costs of travelling to and from 100 kilometers every day which would be so expensive. Also, the Kigoma region in Northwestern Tanzania has highly been associated with security threats or issues such as hijacking and kidnaps especially on the roads towards the camps. Due to this fact, people who go to the camps are always in a security convoy provided by the Government to agencies such as UNHCR, IRC and other Government delegates who wish to access the camps on a full Government alert. Moreover, the on-going Covid-19 pandemic made it even harder to access these camps for intensive study; hence part of the study was conducted online. Some respondents were not comfortable with meeting the researcher due to the pandemic but offered to participate in an online interview or questionnaires.

Moreover, the study did not investigate the policy frameworks, rules and regulations in place that govern refugees in host communities. It would help in identifying gaps in protection and support

mechanisms that would aid in informed decision making, improved policy development and better outcomes for both refugees and host communities. Besides, the study concentrated on one refugee camp and district. Therefore, studies to address these issues maybe scholarly and informative.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Questionnaire for Stakeholders in the Host Community (Kasulu)

Dear Respondent,

I am **Veronica S. Ndomba** a student at of Uganda Christian University offering a Master of Public Administration and Management. It is part of the requirements for an academic award to carry out a field study. You have been selected to participate and to complete the study, I am kindly requesting you to take off a few minutes to participate in this research study. After your consent, I am kindly asking you to fill out the questionnaire at your most convenient time. This study is aimed at *assessing the relationship between refugees and socio-economic development in the host communities in Kigoma Region in Northwestern Tanzania*. The purpose of this study is purely for academic purposes only. All information provided will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Your participation in this study is voluntary but I will be glad if you accepted to participate in it.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Veronica S. Ndomba

General Information

Village..... Age.....

SECTION A: Demographic Characteristics

Please fill and circle where most appropriate

1. Gender
 - Male
 - Female
2. Marital Status

- Single
 - Married
 - Divorced
 - Widow/Widower
 - Other (Specify).....
3. Age Group
- 18-30 years
 - 31-40 years
 - 41-50 years
 - 51-60 years
 - 61- above years
4. Education Level attained.
- Primary Level
 - O- Level
 - A Level
 - Diploma
 - Bachelor's Degree
 - Post-graduate diploma
 - Masters
 - PhD
 - Other (Specify).....
5. What is your occupation?
- Agriculture
 - Livestock keeping
 - Business
 - Employed
 - Others (specify).....
6. Are You?
- Local Resident

- Employee
7. What is your major source of income?
- Farming
 - Off farm activities
 - Salary
 - Others (Specify).....
8. What is your estimated income per month (Tshs)?
- Below 50,000
 - 50,000- 150,000
 - 150,000- 300,000
 - 300,000- 500,000
 - Above 500,000

SECTION B

Please Circle against each appropriate statement to indicate your rating, where:

1= Strongly Agree; 2= Agree; 3= Strongly Disagree; 4= Disagree; 5= Undecided

1. Effects of Refugees influx on social service delivery

A. Statements on the benefits brought by the presence of refugees 1 2 3 4 5

- There has been an improvement on health, education, and water services in the host communities with the presence of refugees.
- Social services available accommodate both residents in host communities and refugees in camps.
- There has been an increase in the employment rate for locals in the service sector that expanded because of the influx and presence of refugees.
- The quality of services provided such as water, education, water, health, and electricity has improved with the coming of refugees.
- The cost of services of services has overtime become affordable due to the expansion of the service sector.

2. The economic benefits and losses because of the refugee settlements or camps in host communities.

A. Statements on the benefits brought by the presence of refugee camps on the local economy of the host community 1 2 3 4 5

- The refugees in the camps make cheap labor available that for agricultural production.
- There has been an increase in household wealth and income.
- Agricultural production has been stimulated from selling food crops to the refugees in camps.
- There has been an increase in market activities due to the increasing trade between refugees and local population.
- There has been an increase in formal employment and a decline in informal employment amongst the local population due to the presence of the refugee camps.
- The presence of refugee camps in our local communities increase insecurity that affects our economic activities such as trade and agricultural production.
- The pricing of goods has increased making it unaffordable to many residents in the host communities thus increasing poverty rates.
- Refugees in the camps take up our jobs such as those of providing labour for local agricultural farmer.

3. The role of government and IO/NGOs in mitigating the effects of refugees in host communities

A. Statements on the efforts made by the Government on the rehabilitation of the host communities 1 2 3 4 5

- Government has mediated for a peaceful coexistence between the refugees and host community.
- Government offers psycho-social support to people affected by the influx of refugees.
- Government has pioneered programmes to empower the host community and refugees.
- Government has put efforts in replenishing the outstretched resources such as forests, water sources etc.
- Government allocates a special budget to help deal with the environmental and security effects.

- Government has focused on institution capacity building for its service infrastructures to accommodate the needs of its population and those of refugees.
- IO/NGOs have been on the frontline to ensure that the locals who have been affected by refugees have been compensated.
- IOs/NGOs allocate a special budget and relief funds to the Government to deal with the effects brought by the influx of refugees.
- IOs/NGOs introduced programmes to empower the host community to reduce the tensions between the local population and refugees.
- IOs/NGOs have special policies and programmes that ease the tension of the overstretched resources.

SECTION C: Attitude of host community towards Refugees

9. What is the country of origin of refugees in your area?
 i) Burundi ii) Rwanda iii) D.R Congo iv) others (specify).....

10. What do you think are the main reasons for them to flee?
 i) Ethnicity ii) Religion iii) Politics iv) others (specify).....

11. How long have refugees stayed in your district?
 i) Less than 5 years ii) 10 years iii) 15 years iv) more than 15 years

12. How do you feel staying with refugees in your area?
 i) Very comfortable ii) Comfortable iii) Very uncomfortable iv) Not sure

13. How is the relationship between you and refugees?
 i) Very good ii) good iii) Very bad iii) Bad iv) Not sure

14. Do you benefit from the presence of Refugees in your area/district?
 i) Yes ii) No

If the answer is yes, what are the benefits?

.....

15. Are there disadvantages of hosting refugees?
 i) Yes ii) No

If the answer is yes, what are these disadvantages?

.....
.....

16. Is there any rehabilitation being done to mitigate the negative impact caused by the refugees?

i) Yes ii) No

17. If the answer above is yes; what is the level of mitigation or compensation?

i) Very high ii) high iii) Very Low iv) Low v) Moderate

18. What is your general attitude towards Refugees?

i) Very positive ii) Positive iii) Very Negative iv) Very Negative

19. What do you think are the problems that have been brought by refugees?

.....

SECTION D: Access of local people to resources and local services

1. Did refugees take some of your land

(a) Yes

(b) No

2. If the answer is yes, how did they take your land?

.....

3. Did you lend land to refugees?

(a) Yes

(b) No

If yes, how did you get your rent?

.....

4. Did local people get problems in accessing land because of coming of refugees?

(a) Yes

(b) No

If the answer is yes, how?

.....

If answer is no, how?

.....

5. Did Forest resource get affected before the arrival of refugees?

(a) Yes

(b) No

6. Did the answer is yes, how did they affect?

(a) Yes

(b) No

7. Why deforestation took place because of refugees?

.....

8. What have been the effects of deforestation?

.....

9. Why have been the effects of deforestation?

.....

10. What has been the distance to collect firewood before and after arrival of refugees?

.....

11. Did water resource get affected before the arrival of refugees?

(a) Yes

(b) No

12. If the answer is yes, how did they affect?

.....

13. What have been the effects of refugees on water resources?

Access of local people to social services because of coming of refugees

1. How was the provision of water to local people before the arrival of refugees?

(a) Very low

(b) Low

(c) Moderate

(d) Very High

(e) High

2. How was the provision of water to local people after arrival of refugees?

(a) Very low

(b) Low

(c) Very high

(d) High

(e) Moderate

3. What has been the impact of refugees on provision of water services to local people in your area?

.....

4. What have been the efforts in improving supply of water to local people after arrival of refugees?

.....

5. What has been the water coverage before and after arrival of refugees?

.....

6. What has been the water sources in your area and access of the people to the source before and after of refugees?

.....

7. How was the provision of health the services before the arrival of refugees?

.....

8. How was the provision of health services after arrival of refugees?

.....

9. What have been the impacts of refugees in provision of health services to local people?

.....

10. What has been the distance of people to health services before and arrival of refugees?

.....

11. What have been the efforts to mitigate the negative effect of refugees on health infrastructure?

.....

Thank You for your cooperation.

APPENDIX II
Questionnaires for Refugees

Please fill in and circle where most appropriate

1. Gender
 - Male
 - Female
2. Marital Status
 - Single
 - Married
 - Divorced
 - Widow/Widower
 - Other (Specify).....
3. Age Group
 - 18-30 years
 - 31-40 years
 - 41-50 years
 - 51-60 years
 - 61- above years
4. Education Level attained.
 - No education
 - Adult education
 - Primary education
 - Secondary school education
 - College/University education
 - Other (Specify).....
5. What is your family size?
6. What is your occupation?
 - Agriculture

- Livestock keeping
 - Business
 - Employed
 - Other (specify).....
20. What is your major source of Income?
- Farming (specify)
 - Off-farm activities specify.
 - Salary-wages
 - Other (specify).....

21. How long have you lived in the host country?

- 1-5 years
- 5-10 years
- 10-15 years
- 15-20 years
- More than 20 years

22. What is your country of origin?

- Burundi
- D.R Congo
- Rwanda
- Other (Specify)

SECTION B: Perceptions of the refugees towards the host community

1. Why did you decide to flee your home country?
2. What are the main differences between your life here and your life back at home?
.....
.....
.....
3. How is your relationship between you and the local population?
i) Very good ii) good iii) very bad iv) bad v) Not sure
4. How is the attitude of the host community towards you?
i) Good ii) Bad

If Good or Bad how?

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

5. Are social services such as education, health, and water accessible to you in your camps?

i) Yes ii) No

6. What is the quality of the services provided in your camps?

- Very Good
- Good
- Fair
- Very Poor
- Poor

7. Do you think there is a difference in quality between the services provided in camps and those provided outside the camps?

- Yes
- No

If Yes or No; how

.....
.....

8. Do you think the Government and international Organizations are doing much in ensuring that you access quality services?

- Yes
- No

9. Do you wish to go back to your country of origin? Yes/No explain why.....

Thank You for your cooperation.

APPENDIX III

INTERVIEW GUIDE

The interview questions below are designated specifically for persons (respondents) in the administration of the Government and International Organizations that directly deal with refugees.

1. How long has Kigoma (specifically Kasulu district) been hosting refugees?
2. Are there benefits that the host communities have seen due to hosting refugees? if yes, what are these benefits?
3. What is the ideal situation concerning the relationship between refugees and social service delivery (education, health, and water) in the host communities in Kigoma? Has it improved, still the same or worse with the influx and presence of refugees?
4. How effective has the Government and International Organizations been in ensuring that both refugees and the local residents of the host communities' access better and quality services?
5. How have the refugees affected the economic activities of the host communities?
6. Refugees are both an asset and burden to the socio-economic situation of a state. So how do both the Government and International Organization's ensure that refugees are more of an asset to the economy of the host communities?
7. What are the future of the Government and International Organization's towards ensuring that the interests of the refugees and those of the host communities are being harmonized?
8. There has been little information on Government rehabilitation programmes in host communities that are affected by refugees. What is the Government doing to mitigate the effects brought by the refugees to the local population?
9. Asset or burden. What problems do you think have been brought by refugees to be deemed as a burden by the host community?
10. Do you think banishing refugees to strict encampment with no freedom of movement helps in solving the aftermath of refugee's influx in host communities?
11. What do you genuinely propose as effective steps and measures that the Government or IOs/NGOs should consider in mitigating the effects that host communities face due to the refugee crisis?

APPENDIX IV
DOCUMENT REVIEW GUIDE/CHECKLIST

The researcher will review the following documents for extensive information.

Document	Purpose
Kasulu Annual/ Quarterly district reports on social service delivery 2005/2006, 2010/2011, 2015/2016, 2019/2020	The report will help in analyzing whether social service delivery has improved or deteriorated with the presence of refugees in these host districts.
Kasulu Annual/Quarterly district reports on the district economic activities 2005/2006, 2010/2011, 2015/2016, 2019/2020	The report will provide extensive information on whether the presence of refugee camps in these hosting districts a burden or asset to the local economic activities are
IO/NGOs reports on the Refugee Response Situation of Refugees in Kasulu 2005/2006, 2010/2011, 2015/2016, 2019/2020	The report will shed light on the whether there have been enough efforts from the IOs/NGOs on curbing or mitigating the effects of brought by refugees to host communities
Refugee Service Department reports on Refugee Response Situation in 2005/2006, 2010/2011, 2015/2016, 2019/2020	The report will provide more information on whether the Government as the primary haven for refugees has been putting enough efforts on mitigating the effects brought by refugees in host communities.

APPENDIX V
ETHICS COMMITTEE CLEARANCE LETTER



**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY**

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17th September, 2021

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INTRODUCTORY LETTER FOR NDOMBA VERONICA

Warm greetings from Uganda Christian University!

This serves to introduce the above named; **Ndomba Veronica**, as our student pursuing a Masters degree of Public Administration and Management.

Veronica is conducting a research as a requirement for the award of the above mentioned degree entitled; *Management of Refugees and Socio-Economic Development in Kigoma region North Western Tanzania*.

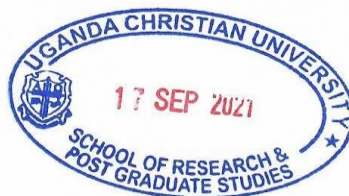
She has fulfilled all clearance requirements such as getting Research Ethics Approval from UCUREC which is accredited and regulated by Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST).

Any assistance given to her to achieving this goal will be highly welcome.

Thank you so much.

Yours faithfully,

Prof. Peter Ubomba-Jaswa
Head, Research, Grants & Publications
Uganda Christian University
pubombajaswa.ucu.ac.ug



cc. Executive Secretary, UNCST

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APPENDIX VI
POST VIVA FORM



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SCHOOL OF RESEARCH & POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

DISSERTATION CORRECTION COMPLIANCE REPORT BY THE CANDIDATE (POST VIVA FORM)

Date:

Name of Candidate: VERONICA SAMUEL NDOMBA Reg. No: RS19M12/020

Title of Dissertation MANAGEMENT OF REFUGEES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KIGOMA REGION IN NORTHWESTERN TANZANIA

SN	COMMENTS BY EXTERNAL EXAMINER	ACTION TAKEN	INDICATOR
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1	Abstract should not be paragraphed and reflect the methodology used as well.	The abstract was revised	Page vi
2	it's not clear which theory underpins the study and the justification for choosing that theory	The theoretical background discussed multiple theories while the theoretical review narrowed down on a theory	Page 5-6
3	The candidate also needs to demonstrate the reader why its worthy to conduct such as study. What are the likely negative consequences if nothing is done?	This was clearly stated in the justification and significance of the study.	Section 1.5 and 1.6; Page 14 and 15
4	At the end of each of the objective, the candidate should wrap up the results.	A conclusion was provided at the end of every objective	Page 53; 61;67
5	The section of general overview seems redundant and has some repetitions. It should be incorporated in the main arguments	The Points and Observations in the General Overview were included in the conclusions and recommendations	Chapter six
6	Government of Tanzania, Local Government, UNHCR, other UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs and CBOs etc. all play various roles and so who should do what? The recommendations have to be recast in view of these comments	The recommendations were reviewed	Page 85-86

SN	COMMENTS BY INTERNAL EXAMINER	ACTION TAKEN	INDICATOR
1	Comply with the APA 6th edition style of referencing.	The whole referencing style in the dissertation was revised	Page 1-124
2	Reduce the abstract to one page	The abstract was reduced to one page	Page vi

3	Avoid using repetitive words in your work, it will make reading boring	The whole dissertation was revised	Page 1-124
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SN	COMMENTS BY VIVA VOCE PANNEL	ACTION TAKEN	INDICATOR
1	How does your study contribute to the broader field of public management?	The contribution of the study to the broader field of public management was added under the section of significance of the study.	Section 1.6, page 15
2	Are there some limitations to the study, the report did not indicate new.	This was included in chapter six (6)	Section 6.5; page 85
3	Background: if the camp is the largest camp in the area, do you have any evidence of information that there have not been other (much) studies done?	This was included in Chapter one (1)	Section 1.5; paragraph 2
4	Is it evidenced that the rich in the camps become rich and the poorer become poorer as indicated in the report?	Yes, this was explained and evidenced by previous studies in the statement problem	Section 1.2; Paragraph 1
5	We didn't have the population samples in the camp included in your report.	This was included in the quantitative sample	Table 3.2; page 31
6	What is your justification for the study, this was not evidently shown in the report	This was indicated in the study.	Section 1.5
7	Methodology, the research design was mentioned as qualitative and quantitative but these are approaches	This is included in the methodology part	Section 3.1; paragraph 1

8	<p>Indicate the extent of the losses and benefits to the government, community, etc.</p> <p>In your findings you don't show the negatives, in your objectives you say mitigate, you can say mitigations while there are no negatives</p>	This was included in the findings	Section 4.3.23; page 60-61
9	What is the uniqueness of information got different from other camps in Tanzania and Uganda?	This was included in the Conclusions	page 80-84
10	Which Theory does Ester Boserup talk about in relation to Refuges because she is known as a gender advocate	This was explained in the theoretical review	Section 2.1; page 19-20
11	Which type of mixed methods did you use and why did you use the approach that you used?	This was explained in the methodology chapter	Section 3.1; paragraph 1; page 29
12	You didn't indicate who the population is, is it the community, the refuges	This was explained in the methodology chapter	Section 3.4.1; page 30
13	You talk about the Morgan table, when you choose 250, what does that response in terms of confidence and margin of error	This was included in the methodology chapter	Section 3.4.2; page 31

VERONICA S. NDOMBA

Candidate's Name



Signature

DR. ALFRED WAMURUBU

Supervisor's Name



Signature