

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REFUGEE POLICIES: A CASE OF REFUGEE LAND
RIGHTS IN NAKIVALE REFUGEE SETTLEMENT**

BY

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DECLARATION

I Senyonjo Ivan declare that this Dissertation is an origin piece of document arising from my own research and has not been submitted to any university or any other institution of higher learning for an academic award.

Signature

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Senyonjo Ivan', is written over a grey rectangular background.


Date: 7/9/23

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APPROVAL

This dissertation entitled, “Implementation of the refugee policies: a case of refugee land rights in Nakivale refugee settlement” is work of done by Senyonjo Ivan under my supervision and submitted for examination with approval of the undersigned Supervisor.

Signature 

Date: 7/9/23

PROF. MARY SONKO NABACWA

DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this piece of work to my beloved and most adoring guardian Mr. Mugisha Paul and my beloved mother Namukwaya Juliet, who have made me what I am up to this time of writing this report. God bless the good works of my guardians. I cannot also forget to dedicate this report to my late guardian Mr. Ssekisonge Samuel (R.I.P), brothers, sisters and friends namely: Kirabo Emily, Mugisha Joseph, and Diana Nakito Kesi, who have always been there for me. May the good lord also bless you abundantly.

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Table of Contents

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF ACRONYMS	ix
ABSTRACT	xi
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	7
1.3 Objectives.....	8
1.3.1 Main objective	8
1.3.2 Specific objectives	9
1.3.3 Research questions	9
1.4 Scope of the study	9
1.4.1 Time scope.....	9
1.4.2 Geographical Scope	10
1.5 Justification of the study	10
1.5.1 Significance of the study	11
1.6 Conceptual framework	11
CHAPTER TWO	13
LITERATURE REVIEW	13
2.1 Introduction	13
2.1.1 International law perspective on refugee rights.....	15
2.1.2 The statute of UNHCR in relation with refugee land rights.....	16
2.1.3 Uganda Refugee policies that relate to refugee land rights	16
2.1.4 Land rights in Uganda for host communities	20
2.1.5 Refugee Land Rights in Uganda.....	21

2.2 Implementation mechanisms on refugee land rights	22
2.3 The implications of the implementation of the refugee policies, a case of land rights on the local communities.	23
2.4 The implication of the implementation of the refugee policies, a case of land rights on the refugees	27
2.5 Research Gap.....	32
CHAPTER THREE	33
METHODOLOGY	33
3.1 Introduction	33
3.2 Research design.....	33
3.3 Area of study	33
3.4 Sources of information	34
3.5 Population and Sampling techniques	34
3.5.1 Population and Sample size determination.....	35
3.5.2 Target Population	35
3.5.3 Simple Size	35
3.5.4 Sampling Procedures	37
3.6 Procedure for data collection.....	38
3.6.1 Measurement of variables.....	39
3.7 Data collection instruments.....	39
3.7.1 Questionnaires	39
3.7.2 Focus Group Discussions	40
3.7.3 In-depth interviews.....	40
3.8 Quality control.....	41
3.9 Strategy for data processing and analysis	41
3.10 Ethical Consideration	41
CHAPTER FOUR.....	42
PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS	42
4.1 Introduction	42
4.2 Response Rate	42
4.3 Demographic characteristics of the nationals (n=53).....	43

4.4 Demographic characteristics of the refugees (n=50)	47
4.5 Attitudes of refugees and local communities towards refugee land rights in Uganda.....	53
4.6 Perceptions on refugee land rights by both the refugees and local communities	56
4.7 Implementation mechanisms on refugee land rights (refugees: n=50)	60
4.8 Implications of the implementations of refugee land rights to refugees and local communities	64
CHAPTER FIVE	68
DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS	68
5.1 Introduction	68
5.2 Implementation mechanisms of refugee land rights	68
5.3 Implications of the implementing refugee policies on local communities.....	69
5.4 Implications of the implementing refugee policies on local communities.....	71
CHAPTER SIX	74
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	74
6.1 Introduction	74
6.2 Conclusions	74
6.3 Recommendations	77
6.4 Area for Further Research	78
References	79
Appendices.....	83
Appendix 1: Questionnaire for Refugees	83
Appendix 2: Questionnaire for host communities.....	95

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Qualitative sample	36
Table 2: Quantitative Sample.....	36
Table 3: For determining sample size of a known population.....	37
Table 4: Response rate	42
Table 5: Background Information about the respondents (nationals: n=53)	43
Table 6: Background Information about the respondents (refugees: n=50)	48
Table 7: Attitudes of refugees towards refugee land rights in Uganda (n=50).....	53
Table 8: Attitudes of local communities towards refugee land rights in Uganda (n=53).....	53
Table 9: Perceptions on refugee land rights by both the refugees and local communities	56
Table 10: Knowledge of refugee land rights.....	60
Table 11: Refugees' views on the land provided to them.....	62
Table 12: Implications of the implementations of refugee land rights to refugees (n=50).....	64
Table 13: Implications of implementations of refugee land rights to local community (n=53) ...	65

LIST OF ACRONYMS

UNHCR: -United Nations of High Commission of Refugees

OPM: - Office of the Prime Minister

SPSS: -Statistical Package for Social Science

UN:-United Nations

OAU:-Organisation for African Union

AU:-African Union

EAC:-East African Union

REC:-Refugee Eligibility Committee

DRC:-Democratic Republic of Congo

UNICEF:-United Nations International Children's Fund

DRC:-Democratic Republic of Congo

REHoPE:-Refugee Host Population Empowerment

UNSPP:-Uganda National Social Protection Policy

CRRF:-Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

NGO:-Non Government Organisation

I.O:-International Organisations

OPM/DoR:-Office of the Prime Minister/Department of Refugees

UCU:-Uganda Christian University

FGD:-Focused Group Discussions

SDA:-Seventh's Day Adventists

ABSTRACT

The study examined the implementation of the refugee policies: a case of refugee land rights in Refugee Settlement Camp in Nakivale. This research was guided by three objectives: identifying the implementation mechanisms of the refugee land rights policies, reviewing the implications of implementing refugee policies; a case of refugee land rights on local communities and reviewing the implications of implementing of refugee policies; a case of refugee land rights on refugees.

The research was conducted using a descriptive survey research design and specifically employing a mixed methods approach. Purposive and simple random sampling was used to get a sample of 123 respondents that were interrogated in this study. Data was collected using questionnaires with 103 refugees and nationals from Nakivale Refugee Settlement and interviews with 20 government officials.

Findings, of the study reveal that there is still a high level of ignorance among the refugees and the local communities about the refugee land rights in Uganda as the government has not done enough to sensitize these people about these laws and how they work which could be one of the reasons for the continued conflicts between host communities and refugees. However, despite of the increase in the number of refugees in Refugee Settlement camp in Nakivale, the government has tried to ensure that they provide land to the refugees to enable them practice farming and produce their own food for sustainability purposes. Furthermore, the study findings conclude that the right to possess land or distributing land to the refugees rests with the Office of the Prime Minister in Uganda. Finally, it can be noted that the available refugee land rights are fair; however, the challenge has come with the implementation of these refugee land rights since the refugees feel that the government and international organisations are not doing much in enforcing these rights.

Finally, the study recommends the need for the government through its different stakeholders like the Prime Minister's Office; needs to take a lead in ensuring that all the people in the refugee camps are made aware of their rights to land ownership. The government through the Parliament and the legal team need to embark on the process of amending the refugee land ownership policies. Finally, there is need to put tough punishments for the people that do not respect refugee land rights.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The developing quantities of refugees from one country to another where individuals leave their properties and look for wellbeing somewhere else has been because of the severe concealment of common liberties, oppressions and mission of suppression all over the planet. All over the planet, it has been seen that there is no country that has not been impacted by struggle or strain.

Uganda has numerous refugees filling in numbers as a result of its liberal refugee strategy. Since the refugee strategy is positive, it draws in refugees in Uganda. Uganda is credited for delicate strategy in its facilitating refugees and is the biggest refugee facilitating country in Africa. Ethnic struggles, nationwide conflict and political savagery have produced great many refugees overall with staggering pictures of affliction and superfluous passings. This generally occurred in the aftermaths of WWII. After the approaching to drive in 1949 by Individuals' Republic of China, 2,000,000 Chinese disappeared to Hong Kong and Taiwan. As per the UNHCR, the universe's greatest populace development in history occurred in 1947 after eighteen million Muslims from India and Hindus from Pakistan were moved between recently settled territories of India and Pakistan. At the point when the development of the Berlin Wall was finished, 3,000,000 700 residents from East Germany disappeared to West Germany from 1945 to 1961. By 1980, around the world, 5.7 million inside uprooted people and refugees were recorded; and by 2005, records show the refugee populace developed to 9 million (Alix-garcia and Saah, 2009). Of these, 2.5 million uprooted individuals were enlisted in Sub-Saharan Africa alone in 2005.

Uganda has been facilitating refugees since the 1940s, time of Second Universal Conflict. This occurred in the present Nyabyeya Ranger service School in Masindi Locale which was officially a camp. This facilitated Clean refugees who were gotten comfortable there by English frontier aces in 1940's. These Clean refugees were facilitated in a particularly rustic settlement to keep them from blending and intermarrying with the locals. Later on, the public authority of Uganda answered via settling the resulting approaching refugees in country regions. The Ugandan Government has attempted to answer the surgency of refugee developments, for example, Sudanese convergence in 1956 and the Rwandese in 1959 by settling them in country regions with empowering them to develop to procure themselves a living (Gingyera-Pincychwa, 1998).

The worldwide refugee population reached 22.5 million by 2017, contrasted with 10.4 million of every 2011 (Outfitted Beka, 2018). The Universe is witnessing an extraordinary expansion in the quantity of refugees and persons in refugee related circumstances. By 2017, in the greater part of the Universe, refugees came mainly from South Sudan Afghanistan and Syria. Important to note that 84% of refugees are provided logistics by States in the South with Turkey providing the bulky of logistics followed by Kenya, Uganda and Lebanon. Sweden and Germany are equally experiencing an unprecedented increase in refugee numbers (UNHCR 2017).

The quantity of refugees overall is on the ascent, arriving at 22.5 million toward the finish of 2016 (UNHCR, 2018). The greater part who are more than 84%, are facilitated by emerging nations (for example low and center pay nations), some of them are among the least fortunate nations on the planet. Refugees are many times seen as a weight for the host country, coming down on open financial plan and administration arrangement.

The Public authority of Uganda is signatory to worldwide and provincial instruments for the security of refugees which incorporate, the 1951 Joined Countries (UN) Refugee Show, 1967 Protocol connecting with the situation with refugees and the 1969 Association of African Solidarity (OAU) Show which is known for meaning of refugees is altogether more broad than the definition that embraced in the prior instruments.

As indicated by the OAU Show, the expression "refugee" was characterized as each individual who, inferable from a very much established feeling of dread toward being mistreated because of reasons of race, religion, identity and participation of a specific gathering or political assessment, is outside the nation of his ethnicity and can't, or attributable to such trepidation, is reluctant to profit himself for the security of that nation, or who, not having an ethnicity and being outside the nation of his previous constant home because of such occasions, can't or, inferable from such trepidation, is reluctant to get back to it".

As per the 1967 protocol, alludes to a refugee as any individual who inferable from a very much established feeling of dread toward being oppressed because of reasons of race, religion, identity, enrollment in a specific gathering, or political assessment, is outside the nation of his ethnicity, and can't or, attributable to such trepidation, is reluctant to benefit himself of the security of that country. Or on the other hand who not having an ethnicity and being outside the nation of his previous routine home can't or inferable from such trepidation, are reluctant to get back to it. The distinction between the two definitions is that last option discards the provision because of occasions happening before first January 1951 and because of such occasions. The protocol permits the definition to be reached out to the contemporary circumstance, which incorporates Africa, by oversight of the time and geological position.

As per the refugee Demonstration of Uganda, 2006, a Refugee is any individual who inferable from a very much established reason of dread or being mistreated for reason of race, religion, ethnicity, enrollment of gathering or political assessment is beyond the nation of his identity and can't or, inferable from such trepidation he is reluctant to profit himself of the security of that nation, or who not having an identity and being outside his previous constant home because of such occasions, can't, or inferable from such trepidation is reluctant to get back to it.

There is no lawful structure that guides self-settled refugees in Uganda. The Constitution of Uganda 1995 involves that land is claimed by the residents of Uganda however this doesn't ensure arrangement for government designation of land to the refugees. This has caused land questions between the nationals and refugees and has left the OPM weakened to determine such issues. In Refugee Guidelines 2008, neither the degree of refugee support being developed plans nor contact systems is demonstrated. The Refugee Act 2006 accommodates a refugee an option to dwell in the metropolitan communities as long as he/she can offer types of assistance other than remaining in settlement regions and permitted to get to work for independence.

Beginning around 1955, the refugee issues have been directed by the Control of Refugees Sudan Mandate 35/1955, the Control of Outsider Refugee Demonstration of 30th 1960 by the Refugee Act 2006 and the Refugees Guidelines 2010. The Control of Refugee was pointed toward controlling and directing refugees from Sudan. The 1960 Control of Outsider Refugee Act pointed toward accomplishing the arrangement for the appropriate control of Outsider Refugees as restricting their re-visitation of their nation of home and for making arrangement for their home while in Uganda. This was proclaimed under Legal Instrument 62-1 to have impact in regard, everything being equal.

Refugees have privileges as set out in the 1951 Refugee Convention, which all signatory nations should regard. The most significant of these is insurance from being sent back to their nation of origin despite their desire to the contrary (known as *refoulement* under global regulation), however there is likewise a direction about social equality and admittance to work, schooling and the general set of laws (UNHCR, 2010). Refugee status is perceived globally and a refugee is generally ready to travel uninhibitedly, regardless of whether they have a visa from their nation of origin. Refugees can apply for ethnicity of their nation of home (or another) in the wake of meeting home prerequisites. In Australia, in the event that you hold a super durable security visa, you can apply for Australian citizenship following two years of long-lasting home UNHCR (2013).

During WWII (1938-1945), Uganda became home to numerous Europeans dislodged war. They included refugees from Poland who were the larger part, regular citizen internees and detainees of battle from the pivot controls and arranged prisoners from the unified side. Uganda has figured out how to oversee and direct camps in different pieces of Uganda to oblige for the refugees (Gingyera-Pincychwa, 1998). This plainly prompted the foundation of numerous refugee settlement camps including Nakivale refugee settlement camp which has the greater part of the refugees from everywhere the world. Due to the rising populace of these refugees, there has been a high tension ashore, emergency clinics, schools, markets which have come about into rivalry among refugees and the host networks.

The refugee question is the central point that is deciding the situation with Uganda in global relations with its neighbor's at large (Gingyera-Pincychwa, 1998). Numerous African nations have facilitated refugees yet for a low scope contrasted with how Uganda has facilitated refugees. This is seen by the manner in which she has had the option to have refugees from

various nations all over Africa. A portion of these nations incorporate Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan, Eritrea, and Somalia among others with the most noteworthy populace coming from south sudan.in specific, Nakivale refugee settlement camp hosts refugees significantly from Rwanda, Burundi and Somalia.

Uganda as a nation has acquired from the presence of refugees both adversely and emphatically. Decidedly, Uganda has earned respect as one of the most refugee facilitating nations in Africa which has additionally expanded its financial government assistance. Nakivale settlement holds one of the biggest refugee camps in the country, these expanded quantities of refugees have kept on coming down on the populace however has seen various advancements for individuals around here. The greater part of the refugees are from South Sudan and Popularity based Republic of Congo. This is because of the nationwide conflict, there have been widespread passings of regular folks in their homes, as well as places of worship, mosques, government offices and clinics.

Adversely, Regular folks have been seen emptying their homes which has been because of a progression of infringement and maltreatment of worldwide basic freedoms regulations including different types of sexual maltreatment, for example, assault of ladies, snatching of baby young men, driving kids to kill their folks, upheld vanishing, confinement and hardship of freedom (Billy, 2017). Uganda has turned into a vital home for refugees to begin an improvement as a result of its strategies with the open doors for joining and independence (World Bank, 2018).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Uganda has been lauded as a liberal country with moderate refugee strategies and regulations that mirror the nation's public, provincial and worldwide commitments that is to say, the entryway strategy to any refugee. Uganda has had the option to make do with the facilitating of refugees today because of the global help given to the country. The global local area with its will to deliver its liability and backing the emerging nations hold a huge number of refugees as it is a fundamental case in Uganda.

Uganda turns into the third biggest host state on the planet known about facilitating refugees (UNHCR, 2018; Ahimbisibwe, 2019). The commitment with refugees has given a positive picture in an approach to revealing and expounding on refugees that is to say New Vision and Everyday Screen papers have composed on the refugees (Mill operator, 2018). This sharpens have networks about refugees, their privileges, assurance and the nation's commitments. Additionally, the business local area has emerged to help the refugees. For example, in January 2018, the Versatile Media transmission Organization gave one billion Ugandan shillings to the public authority to help refugees.

The exceptional flood in refugee numbers that is to say 1,016,577 refugees (UNHCR, 2017) and their extended stay is forcing unnecessary tension on overextended states and host local area assets (Administration of Uganda, 2017). The land question between the nationals and the refugees has been extremely fundamental in causing clashes. For example, land in Uganda has a place with the residents of Uganda as likewise in the refugee guidelines; a refugee will approach use land in Uganda. The refugees guarantee to have land from the public authority of Uganda under the division of Refugees as parts for farming. Additionally, the nationals guarantee to have

achieved land from standard channels. The inquiry actually is raised on how land ought to be shared among the refugees and the host networks in Uganda.

The inconsistencies on how land is divided between the refugees and the nationals has come about into circumstances of land snatching between the refugees and the host networks. This has been set off because of the failure to uphold the law to control such difficulties. Besides, even those refugees with land need more to become independent, but keep on getting proportions, (Jacobsen, Karen, 2010). This has driven refugees and host populace to blame each other for brushing on others land and annihilation of yields by creatures. This is in an approach to settling refugees in rustic settlements with the understanding that larger part of refugees are of a provincial foundation thus can uphold themselves through horticulture for confidence. The World Bank, 2018 notes that "refugees were being inclined toward by the public authority of Uganda to the detriment of citizens. (Miller, 2018)." There has been strain of land, food and other resources which increases socio-economic vulnerability and tensions among the refugees and host communities. The manner in which land snatching has ended up being a commonplace idea, there are restricted examinations that have been led on this peculiarity between the nationals and the refugees subsequently this review.

1.3 Objectives

1.3.1 Main objective

To examine how the refugee policy implementations and their rights to land has affected the local communities.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- i. To identify the implementation mechanisms of the refugee land rights policies.
- ii. To examine the implications of implementing refugee policies: A case of refugee land rights on host communities.
- iii. To examine the implications of implementing refugee policies. A case of refugee land rights on refugees.

1.3.3 Research questions

- i. What are the implementation mechanisms of refugee land rights?
- ii. What are the implications of the implementing refugee policies, a case of refugee land rights on host communities?
- iii. What are the implications on the implementing refugee policies, a case of refugee land rights on refugees?

1.4 Scope of the study

The following was considered for this study; geographical, time, content scope.

1.4.1 Time scope

The study based on the information of the of the implementation of refugee policies: A case of refugee land rights in Uganda between 2009 up to 2019 because that is when refugees and nationals have had tremendous land questions concerning the refugee rights.

1.4.2 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Nakivale Refugee settlement that is to say in Isingiro District that is in the western region of Uganda. Nakivale refugee settlement is located in Isingiro District, in the Ankole region¹ of southwestern Uganda. As of February 2003, Nakivale was occupied by 14,666 refugees, with an additional 8,500 predominantly Rwandese Hutu asylum seekers who were formerly living in Tanzania, Nakivale Fact Sheet (2014). Of the 14,666 refugees, approximately 1,100 have not been allocated land and are currently surviving on rations. Nakivale refugee settlement was created in 1960 in the wake of an unprecedented influx of Rwandese Tutsi refugees fleeing persecution from the new Hutu regime, Assistant Chief Administrative Officer, Mbarara District, 2002). To address this situation, the colonial government exchanged a few scattered parcels of land it owned in the Nyabushozi area of Mbarara, for six parcels of land in the Nakivale area owned by the Omugabe.

1.5 Justification of the study

Since the Uganda Refugee Act/policy awards privileges and opportunities to the refugees. There has been a high weight to the host networks such that they are likewise confronted with various difficulties like foundation, food weakness and land removals. The review planned to track down answers for address the land question among refugees and nationals in Uganda related with the liberal refugee policy. There is no adequate implementation of the policy as there are no actions taken to address the land wrangles. The open policy has led to the influx of the refugees which has strained the land on how its supposed to be shared between the refugees and nationals.

1.5.1 Significance of the study

The study is going to enable the future researchers and academicians to identify the gaps which have never been covered by the previous researchers. Many researchers have written about the policies of the refugees and their causes, however, there is inadequate literature on the implementation of refugee policies and the way land has caused conflicts at the time.

This study will contribute to the knowledge base on refugee challenges that the host communities continue to face and come up with measures to mitigate the challenges. Additionally, this will stimulate the interest of other researchers to carry out more empirical studies in order to set up strategies that can improve the livelihood of refugees.

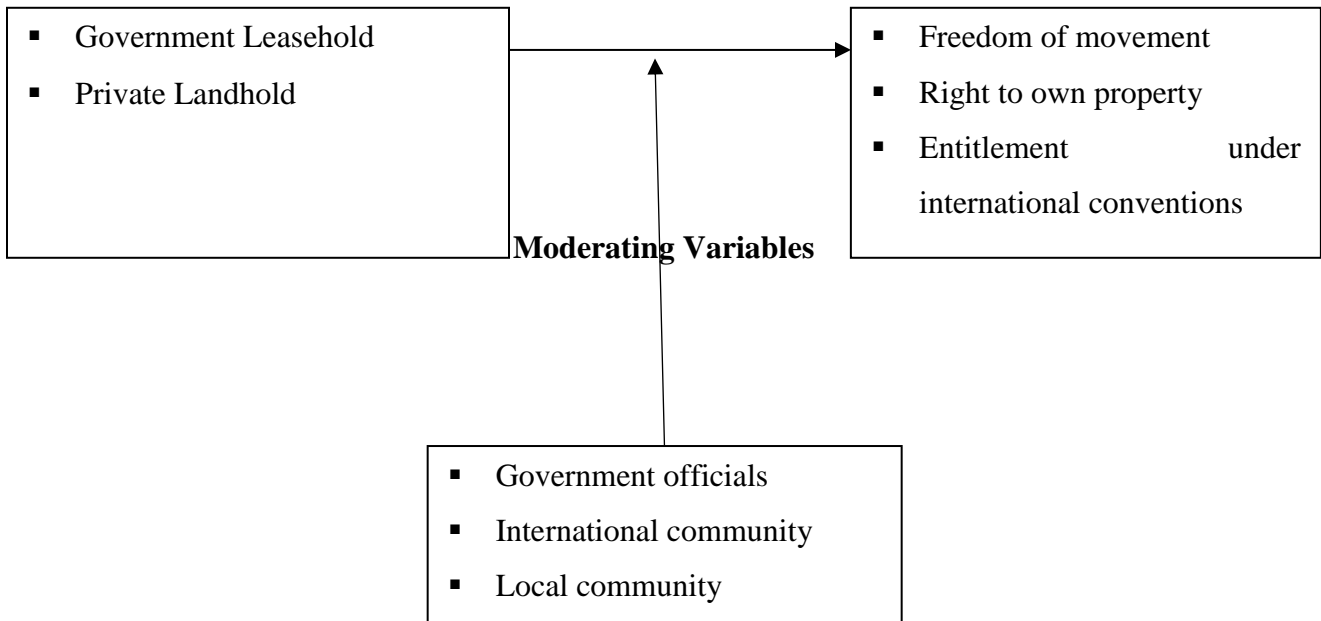
1.6 Conceptual framework

Independent variable

Dependent variable

Policies/laws

refugee land rights



Source: *Researcher's conceptualization, 2021*

In this study, the independent variable is refugee the act/policies of which they are set as a way to provide refugees with laws that are embedded in accordance with their discipline. The refugee act gives a full set of principles that are followed right away from the international community. The moderate variable explains how the refugees attain the land through the different variations/channels at the time. The land rights as the independent gives the aspects that resulted from attainment of land by refugees which has come about from the government procedures. The government officials, local communities and the international community have come in the provision of certain aid to the refugees in the area of settlement. The implementation of changes can be possible as a result of the new laws existing on a low focus with a repatriation process to a big number of refugees.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents different charters, protocols and policies that highlight the refugee land rights in different perspectives. The aim of this chapter was to preview and discover relevant literature and later compare it as a way to allow the researcher to conduct a study on the implementation of the refugee policies.

2.1.1. Conceptualization

An examination of the refugee issue calls for meaning of who comprise a refugee. There have been different settings that have been attempted to form a lawful and restricting meaning of a refugee. By 1950, the worldwide local area had still not laid out crafted by organizations frameworks and regulations to manage the refugee issue in a worldwide way. 1950 - 1951 turned into a defining moment with the foundation of the Unified Countries Show connecting with the situation with refugees (Mogire, 2009). Interestingly, a reaction with an extremely huge conventional construction was to be nitty gritty to the requirements of refugees and guidelines for the insurance of refugees and principles for the security of refugees under global regulation. The idea of a refugee was extended by the show's 1967 Protocol and by territorial lawful instruments in Africa and Latin America to incorporate people who had escaped war or other summed up viciousness in meaning of a refugee. Investigate other explored works and writing for the more grounded examination here.

All over the planet, the common freedoms of millions of travelers, incorporating many engaged with enormous developments or blended developments, are inadequately secured or in danger of misuse. In the New York Announcement for Refugees and Transients, the Unified Countries General Gathering perceived the mind boggling nature of contemporary development. "Since earliest times, humankind has been progressing. Certain individuals move looking for new financial open doors and skylines (Working et al., 2003). Others move to get away from equipped clash, destitution, food uncertainty, mistreatment, psychological oppression, or common liberties infringement and misuses. Still others do as such in light of the antagonistic impacts of environmental change, catastrophic events (some of which might be connected to environmental change) or other natural factors. Many move to be sure, for a blend of these reasons. The Unified Countries Secretary General has additionally noticed that, despite the continuous extension of refugee insurance, many individuals are constrained to leave their homes because of reasons that don't fall inside the refugee definition.

While relocation can be a positive and engaging experience for people and networks and can help nations of beginning, travel and objective, obviously development which spots individuals in unstable circumstances is a serious basic freedoms concern. Where travelers fall outside the particular lawful class of refugee, it could be particularly essential to guarantee that their common liberties are regarded, secured and satisfied. Some will require explicit security in light of the circumstances they abandoned, the conditions in which they travel, or the circumstances they face on appearance, or due to individual characteristics like their age, orientation, and handicap or wellbeing status. These Standards and rules center on the common liberties circumstance of those travelers who may not qualify as refugees under the Show connecting with the Situation with refugees, yet who are in weak circumstances and consequently needing the

security of the worldwide basic freedoms structure. Perceiving that all people, including non-nationals, have privileges under worldwide common liberties regulation and related norms, it is critical to maintain these freedoms, including the freedoms of people qualified for explicit assurance under global instruments. Refugees and shelter searchers are qualified for explicit security under worldwide and provincial refugee regulation freedoms and specific requirements of different people, including dealt people, traveler laborers, stateless people, and people with handicaps, have likewise been perceived in unambiguous global instruments.

2.1.1 International law perspective on refugee rights

The UN 1951 Show connecting with the situation with a refugee, Article 1 (2) characterizes the refugee as: an individual who attributable to a very much established anxiety toward being oppressed because of reasons of race, religion, identity, enrollment specifically gathering or political assessment, is outside the nation of his ethnicity, and can't or, inferable from such trepidation, is reluctant to profit himself of the insurance of that country.

2.1.2 The statute of UNHCR in relation with refugee land rights

The rule definition holds the period and occasion explicit provisos not at all like the statement of the Protocol. It further presents individual comfort as an explanation that excludes a person from being considered as a refugee. A monetary traveler in this manner doesn't fall under the workplace of the UNHCR or visit lawful definitions on account of the basically financial explanations behind flight that are considered as being for individual accommodation .notwithstanding the consolidated action of States in proclaiming the Unified Countries definition, the choices and limitations practiced with respect to the definitions by individual States further cutoff worldwide security accessible to the refugee(Jr and Fragomen, 1970).

The Refugee Show licenses contracting states to apply a rejection arrangement where the refugee has carried out especially serious (and encompassed) wrongdoings or is at legitimate fault for acts in opposition to the standards of the UN.

The ideal of the refugee policy structures has a bund of freedoms that is by all accounts delighted in the land asset. People attempt to acquire a level of impact in light of usage, length of inhabitation and the movement rights (Sebba, 2006). In Uganda, refugees don't possess land anyway there is a sure part of land that is differentiated for them by the public authority. Land that is given to the refugees much of the time is 50 by 50 sqm for the people who choose to live in settlements. The OPM and the public authority of Uganda are liable for giving area to the refugees and that's only the tip of the iceberg thus, the land shouldn't be offered to another party.

East Africa and Refugee land Privileges

Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania are home of multiple million refugees from various nations. Uganda holds around 1.47 million refugees independent of its economy and its geological size. Among the four East African nations, Uganda is the most exceptional as far as orderly arrangement of documentation that is to say enrollment declarations, personality cards and allows act as the foundation of getting to privileges in the facilitating country (Frank, 2017). Separately, Rwanda has given personality cards to refugees in the country to empower them to move unreservedly and access public administrations and work potential open doors. Past Uganda, whether Kenya, Tanzania and Rwanda, the right to development is extremely confined in the country. It is just in Rwanda and Uganda where refugees are permitted to work that is to express "arrangement of the option to work". This isn't true in nations of Tanzania and Kenya. It is confirmed on the place to stay policy which doesn't permit refugees to move out without a development pass which is given out by the public authority secretariat.

2.1.3 Uganda Refugee policies that relate to refugee land rights

The Uganda's refugee approach on insurance and the executives is practiced on the steady refugee arrangements that connect with refugee land privileges and these incorporate the accompanying;

The 1995 Uganda Constitution. This features the fact that all people brought into the world in or out Uganda share equivalent freedoms in many cases. Article 10(b) awards the inheritances to any individual whose guardians or grandparents was at the time a resident of Uganda by birth.

The 2006 Refugee Act. Under this act, there is an arrangement of regulation proclamation on who, how, and when somebody fits the bill to have a refugee status. The act makes it extremely

simple as it wins how various actors answer the 2010 Refugee Guidelines; thus, the policy structure constantly gives specific viewpoints, for example, the;

Open entryway policy for all refugees and shelter searchers. The refugees from the adjoining nations are given help from policy of which it is an approach to getting freedoms. These privileges incorporate opportunity of development, instruction and clinical benefits. Many schools, wellbeing focuses have been created in the approach to cooking for the progression of the refugees. Furthermore, the social administrations accommodated the refugees in this policy help them in getting a social and essential life in Uganda.

Opportunity of development and the option to look for business (Uganda refugee Act, 2006). As a perceived refugee in Uganda is as much dependent upon a free development around the country. The limitations of the refugee developments ought to be went with sensible cases that are determined in the laws of Uganda.

Arrangement of land to every refugee family for essentially horticultural use (Uganda Refugee Act, 2006). The land is essentially given to the refugees who dwell in settlements. Plots of land are given by the Uganda government to the refugees as a greeting and a beginning of another life in Uganda.

Both the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Guidelines cost the various privileges and qualifications for the refugees which incorporate;

The option to claim and discard portable property. The option to rent or sublease steadfast property. The refugees are likewise given the opportunity of accomplishing any type of property as a Ugandan public is committed to. This comes out that the refugee has an option to possess

and rent/rented property. This is related with the trial of moving resources announced by the refugee at the hour of passage in Uganda in the legal means as of Article 29(e) (ii).

The option to take part in farming, industry, and business. Refugees have taken part in various fields of directing organizations in or out of the camps as an approach to supporting their vocation.

This depends on the fact that refugees are given a little part of land that is in the size 50x50ft to lead their horticulture. This could be for home utilization as an expansion on the part of food given to them by the World Food Association. This is featured in the article 29(e) (iv) of the Refugee Act.

The manner in which the Refugee Act ensures land privileges for refugees makes it simple for refugees to achieve social and financial freedom and furthermore a supportable living which winds up making refugees being less dependent on the helpful help. Moreover, the 1995 Uganda constitution and the 1998 Land Act rethinks land freedoms by giving an organized system to land use and the board. As given in the Public land use policy starting around 2013 specifies a rule of utilizing land successfully for the improvement of Uganda in general. The terrains gazatted for refugees in certain locale are safeguarded whether or not or not refugees live on them. Where land isn't gazette for refugees, the Workplace of the, Refugee Division (OPM) haggles with neighborhood networks to acquire land for refugees to utilize¹.

Undoubtedly, they can't get back or are reluctant about the possibility of doing as such. War and ethnic, ancestral and strict brutality are driving reasons for refugees escaping their nations.

¹ (<http://www.refworld.org/docid/544e4f154.html>)

In 2006, Uganda embraced a refugee regulation that was viewed as a model for Africa, perceiving the privileges of the country's in excess of 140,000 refugees to work, move around the nation and live-in country as opposed to exceptional camps. Following the unexpected and mass refugee convergence from DRC's Ituri area in late December 2017, a few travel and gathering focuses were constructed or extended in 2018. This incorporates Nakivale gathering focus and there was land to be accommodated the refugees.

2.1.4 Land rights in Uganda for host communities

Land is a center component of individuals' identity and beginning which is related with their social and strict practices. The significance of land is truly noticeable on a neighborhood as well as on the worldwide scale (Tengnäs, 2012). Land has emerged to be the main government backed retirement which has stayed in presence in Uganda other than being taken to be a product (Adoko and Levine, 2005). The standard land proprietorship as a land right has as a rule interlocking arrangement of freedoms and commitments. There are many cases that frustrate land freedoms from the legal administrators, chiefs and different parts of the land residency. There is the relationship with the rules that pursuit on the objectives of land through the assurance of land to the residents. It is a limit from the unfortunate practices of land use, as there is an advancement and support of the public land. The responsibility for depends on the freedoms that safeguards the residents and its use. The freedoms to land expect a central accentuation ashore improvement and financial improvement that is related in the state. The land Act 1998 acknowledges a specific level of lawful pluralism. It targets smoothing out the residency classes changing different residency privileges into completely individualized freehold residency. The individualization allows an opportunity and registers freedoms for land (Walker, 2008). Under the standard residency, the plans made ashore is only constrained via land and in principle. The

policy gives protection from financial backers or land grabbers from outside the area. The land issues that frustrate populace in the various pieces of Uganda are extraordinary. This is because of the expanded commercialization of land in various conditions connecting with having total privileges to land use (Doss et al., 2014). Policy intercessions comparative with the administration of land and normal assets have kept on giving reactions to the goals from the worldwide area. The land privileges have a formalized defensive capability for the nationals which expands the nearby control and upgrades the lawful power of the perceived land residency security.

2.1.5 Refugee Land Rights in Uganda

The approaches in Uganda about refugees are extremely comprehensive in practice. This is on the grounds that refugees in Uganda are not shut inside wire fences and manhandled. The nation has noticed a warm gladly received, tied down a spot to live, to develop and to work for refugees. As different nations are banging their entryways, Uganda is since tolerating more refugees (Baligira, 1996). Uganda government licenses/concedes a super durable resettlement plot to refugees and the sky is the limit from there so urge these individuals to connect with into farming and independent company. The entryway policy very upholds the land and property freedoms that face specific challenges in having where to remain (Bionyi, 2017). Refugees obtain land and seeds simply in the conviction of having/getting a preferable life for themselves other over being in the camps sitting idle (Martin, 2001). In the event that the cultivating activities are struggling for the refugee, then, at that point, they are unreservedly permitted to move around Kampala and different towns. Land is held a lot of in Uganda as fundamental only for farming.

2.2 Implementation mechanisms on refugee land rights

2.2.1 Refugee self-reliance and social development

The public authority of Uganda has created numerous ideas through which the advancement of refugee principles is reached upon. This is through the making of refugee independence and the improvement of the social advancement inside the refugee-facilitating regions through supporting area the board, practical job with administration and recognition of law and order. The settlement change Plan has embraced on the implementation of the confidence system with have networks which is the ReHoPE (Refugee Host Populace Strengthening) (Office of the Top state leader, 2018). The combination of refugees inside the neighborhood networks has honed the help arrangement supported by the nearby government with a huge asset suggestion contrasted with various strategies (UNICEF, 2013).

2.2.2 Uganda National Social Protection policy

The regulations and points base on resolving the issues and the dangers. The manner in which the public authority exhibit the commitment of cooking for the residents and the weak in the approach to giving social security. The public authority places its liabilities in the approach to safeguarding land privileges for clear methodology and norms of neighborhood meeting (segment 4.16 of the land policy 90) simultaneously the help to the promotion of land with the components for allure and assertion.

2.2.3. Capacity building through comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF)

The utilization of CRRF condition components has appeared to have a gigantic refugee insurance and the executives. This is based with the basic concentration in accordance with the terms of

reference. These are placed in the approach to guaranteeing the profited government systems ashore. Likewise, the more the host networks draw in with refugees just to guarantee the tranquil coexistence (working et al., 2003). The issuance of guaranteed land leaseholds to refugees makes it extremely essential for a story to keep land legitimacy to refugees.

2.3 The implications of the implementation of the refugee policies, a case of land rights on the local communities.

2.3.1 Lower productivity and unequal distribution of resources

As per World Bank (2003), there is a lower efficiency and heightened inconsistent conveyance of assets because of the orientation imbalances. The distinctions are implanted in friendly relations and accordingly vary between societies, these conveys crafted by different techniques for social structures and viewpoints as those old enough, race or class (Sebba, 2006). The super monetary activity is creature raising and agribusiness which is explicitly practiced by the two refugees and the host networks that is to say the nationals. The nationals likewise find it hard to get to the social foundation because of the distance of Nakivale which additionally is confronting unfortunate vehicle. There has been likewise the parts of infringement which is in the augmentation of public land possessions into newspaper endlessly land advances given to nationals by refugees (Sebba, 2006). At the end of the day, the nationals have come up to infringe on the place that is known for the refugees and the bad habit strive versa. The majority of the refugees guarantee to have offered their territory to the nationals and when they neglect to get up land back, they cause clashes with the individual he/she offered land to. Moreover, such struggles additionally emerge when vocations are undermined that is to say inside or outer contentions (inside families or networks).

2.3.2 Displacement of the host communities

The has anyway been distinguished in numerous angles as protracted dislodging of the host networks which is generally connected with metropolitan uprooting, neighborhood mix, and resettlement at large. The refugee circumstance is currently making the sub-Saharan African states specifically face an expanding and intractable test in the drawn out circumstance that have no tough arrangement of the time (Kaiser, 2006). How strategies are made and carried out makes no further endeavor to track down an answer for the convergence of refugees and its related reasons for the refugees. Ugandans in numerous settings have been impacted by these populaces where conceivable, the consideration of the Ugandans has been turned towards the activities of the refugees. The benefactors of the philanthropic help have frequently become less intrigued by the refugees with the case that they are as of now not the most destitute (Kaiser, 2006). The nearby combination of refugees among the nationals is viewed as a solid arrangement in any case, it is related with challenges as they can cover the advantages working with confidence. The imbalances in the refugee circumstance have persevered for the most part in the orientation relations. The nationals in this field in general don't regard the refugee populace as willful outsiders yet as unambiguous measures are taken.

2.3.3 Landholdings bring terms and conditions of occupancy

The manner in which freedoms have been held and delighted in is many times given to the fact that they are in the event of land asset. The nationals have believed land to have a place the Ugandans thus forward refugees reserving no options to land in that capacity. This is in the respect to the interests of refugees in land which has made the nationals to denounce the public authority over reproducing their property to refugees. The settlements have anyway been laid out

in the non-agrarian useful regions which generally speaking restricting the work amazing open doors. These refugee circumstance specifically worsen ecological worries, which in many occurrences incorporate food security and sterilization.

The host networks can be vehicles of the overflow viciousness that happens while those showing up carry weapons or aggressor philosophies with them or in any event, holding onto contenders taking on the appearance of refugees (Mill operator, 2018). In the host networks, there have been a formation of pressures or lopsided characteristics between the nearby gatherings subsequently touching off brutality or unsteadiness. The quest for occupations can increment human security because of the fact that the financial activities help to recreate social and monetary reliance inside the networks. Have people group gain through the arrangements made subsequently making less guide reliance and more strength at the time (Miller, 2018). The social impacts of the strategies for this situation feature the foundation of an essential concurrence among the nationals. At the point when the networks are given the needs of social union there is a more noteworthy admittance to the freedoms which are better ready to incorporate inside the local area.

2.3.5. Increased opportunities for refugees

The strategies that stay away from camp or shut settlements frequently give more noteworthy open doors to refugees to definitively interact with have networks and access the work market (Miller, 2018). These have ceaselessly diminished the continuous strains among hosts and refugees and cultivate mutual benefit conditions, by which refugees and their hosts need to profit from such administrations at that point. Given the complex idea of a local area's public activity and taking into account various chose signs of social union, view of wellbeing inside the local

area, presence of formal and casual informal communities and trust inside a host local area towards various gatherings including the local area itself, refugees, worldwide associations (IOs) and nongovernmental associations (NGOs) (Fajth et al., 2019).

There is sufficient farming area accessible in the settlements which makes it a very recognizing component for some nationals. This gives an extremely huge chance to develop a few harvests which is likewise without a doubt invited by the numerous ranchers inside the populace. By and large the nationals uncover positive and negative perspectives towards residing in the settlements where refugees are designated. The nationals plentifully get administrations that incorporate various ordered progressions structure the administrations that are delivered to refugees. All in all, the nationals likewise become recipients on the strategies put on the refugees. Have people group are leaned toward in the social-monetary open doors in the repayment including capacity to practice their full scope of privileges as given to the refugees.

2.3.5 Lopsided dislodging and resettlement in settlements and camps

The cycles of dislodging and resettlement have unfurled unevenly in specific regions across the settlements and camps. The relocation resettlement have happened consistently frequently (Kandel, 2016). This likewise accompanies related complex difficulties have property relations and consequently leave some ignored temperamental land residency systems among the nationals and the refugees in general. It runs much from social misconceptions as a portion of the nationals have been blamed for offering their standard land to the travelers without the assent their factions. The real residency freedoms to land make it hard to miss to debates when numerous ethnic gatherings have coincided in an area (Kandel, 2016).

2.3.5 Increase in the employment opportunities

Despite the fact that business amazing open doors expanded with the approaching of the refugees, there was furious contest for all positions and large numbers of the more senior positions went to better-taught refugees from different locales. This caused hatred in nearby networks. In Kigoma, townspeople whined fervently that NGOs just employed individuals from Kagera. Many staff were in fact moved to the Kigoma activity after the flight of Rwandan refugees from Kagera area. NGO delegates contended that they looked for the top people, and that most taught individuals from Kigoma as of now not lived in the area. In any case, even at lower-level positions, many nearby individuals were recruited and had the option to carry a level of improvement to their networks.

2.4 The implication of the implementation of the refugee policies, a case of land rights on the refugees

A refugee by and large emerges to be an individual frantically needing any sort of help. In each refugee facilitating country, there are sure supporting measure that is exactly continued in the direction of who merits or qualified for this sort of help. This comes to the fact that each state takes on a devotee meaning of a refugee under its public regulation. The number of inhabitants in the refugees overall additional time has it an effect to look at the nearness of the refugees in the camps. The migrant inflows and pioneers contribute a positive and adverse consequence on both the refugees and the neighborhood populaces.

2.4.1 Increasing numbers of refugees highlight tension

The expansion in the quantities of refugees makes it an exceptionally possible reason on featuring pressure among the refugees and the nationals at that point. This makes it truly challenging as it convolutes contest for land and the social administrations expansion in the camp

at that point (Gingyera-Pincychwa, 1998). This can be made sense of in one manner as the strain adds to the restricted admittance to water of which its quality is as yet ailing all in all undependable for drinking. Refugees should utilize restricted charcoal assets to bubble it for cooking and showering or some of the time go days without washing, which could prompt wellbeing and sterilization issues.

2.4.2 High rate of poverty among the refugees and the nationals

The Neediness drive actually stays high among the asylum and the nationals in the country. This happens just with a degree of 21% of Ugandan residents living beneath the public destitution line (World Bank, 2018). It is particularly exceptionally apparent in have settlements and travel regions, which have a portion of the country's most significant levels of destitution and least human improvement markers. Albeit in general joblessness in Uganda is somewhat low, youth joblessness is a serious test making up 64% of all out jobless people.

2.4.3 Increased insecurity among the refugees

The weakness, vulnerability and uncertainty that singular venturing refugees face in their journey to cross to towns always securitized to new individuals. This rising losses of life and vanishings of specific refugees clarify that the policy conversations connected with the relocation security need to accept more extensive security issues. (Nyeberg, 2002:63). Certain famous strain likewise pushes organizations to acquaint impermanent gadgets that is with say transitory lodging that anyway become super durable, further ensnaring individuals in a state of franticness and sensation of deserting.

2.4.4 Increase in the financial value

Strangely, the negative ecological results of the refugee presence might have had positive ramifications for have mentalities toward normal assets. Deforestation has been an issue in the space even before the convergence of refugees. Hardly any Tanzanians perceived the need to establish trees, and neighborhood nurseries confronted troubles selling seedlings. At the point when the refugees are settled, however, the interest of Tanzanians in purchasing seedlings expanded emphatically in light of the fact that trees unexpectedly had monetary worth. A few nearby business visionaries began huge nurseries with the assumption that refugees would again be around in twenty years. In this way, the changing open doors related with the refugee presence in fact expanded the worth appended by hosts to specific normal assets.

Changing elements related with the refugee presence set out various open doors for nearby has relying upon their age and actual wellbeing. As a rule, young people are viewed as the most ready to make the most of the business and open positions made by the inundation of refugees and global organizations (Alix-garcia and Saah, 2009). Youth had opportunity and strength contrasted with more established has. Furthermore, the expansion in work potential open doors came when numerous neighborhood adolescents were jobless, even those with auxiliary school training. At the point when the NGOs came, the issue of youth joblessness was mitigated for a period and numerous youthful grown-ups had the option to construct houses and begin families subsequently.

2.4.5 Cheap Labor

Ranchers delivering an overflow of food crops were likewise ready to profit from the refugee circumstance. They sold their excess yields at costs that had until recently never been found nearby. They utilized modest refugee work to grow their homesteads, subsequently expanding creation and selling considerably more surplus (Lund et al., 2011). Albeit some were disappointed by the drop-in beans and maize costs when refugees sold their apportions, they for the most part more than compensated for the lost deals of these harvests through expanded deals of bananas and cassava, whose costs soar. Surplus ranchers were likewise ready to utilize refugee work and their deals of additional food to build solid places of concrete or blocks with ridged iron rooftops. Basically, most Tanzanian hosts who had additional cash or food had the option to devise techniques to profit from the refugee presence and the help activity.

On the ground fundamentally, refugees have made an extraordinary commitment to the farming produces. As horticulture is the essential occupation for in excess of a lot of the occupants of western Tanzania, and furthermore for the greater part of refugees who showed up as of late. The unexpected populace increment most quickly impacted food security in neighborhood towns, especially toward the start of the refugee deluge. From the outset, residents felt for the predicament of the recently shown up refugees and contributed their own food. Ravenous and tired refugees likewise grabbed neighborhood farmers' crops, particularly along the primary section ways. All camps, for instance, are given essential medical services, water and disinfection (Loschmann et al., 2017). This has persistently prompted the refugee kids either go to class in neighborhood networks or in the actual camps.

2.4.6 International organizations have neglected refugees

The way of behaving of the host networks to house refugees has crumbled on the grounds that the nearby networks accept it as how refugees are being disregarded by global associations and the OPM. In specific examples, the tribalism put resources into the NGOs and the nearby specialists make it truly challenging to give out land to the pointed individuals. The manner in which neighborhood specialists give out land to the refugees shows an extremely fascinating history of where the policy began from. The Kenyan government permitted the refugees to get the public personality cards which help to get to the social administrations and achieving work and to take part in the business activities (Mogire, 2009).

2.4.7 Reluctance of host communities to give their land

The openness of the neighbourhood networks to have refugees has cautioned after some time in view of discernments among the nearby networks of being disregarded by worldwide associations and the OPM. These shows itself in challenges tribalism inside NGOs and customary specialists hesitant to give out more land. The hesitance of conventional specialists gives out more land to refugees is tricky as it takes steps to risk Uganda's confidence methodology that is globally commended as praiseworthy. This proposition in any case difficulties any portrayal of Uganda as model or a refugee heaven (Vogelsang, 2017). In this present circumstance, the factors and occasions in this point have changed the degrees of help that appear to give a jumping thought loaded up with various irregularities (Odunayo et al., 2017). The various associations in Africa offering assurance to refugees will in general be extremely hard which disintegrates numerous obligations in offering security consequently being crushed by the authoritative obligations. It depends on the present moment and striking

possibilities which further outcomes into disarray which influence the getting to the privileges of the refugees (Odunayo et al., 2017).

2.5 Research Gap

In this study, I found out that there is limited information about the implementation of refugee land rights as most of the literature are about the open-door policy for all refugees. Therefore, I sought to address this issue by investigating the implications of the implementation of refugee land rights. There are a number of host communities that take advantage of the opportunities and substantially benefited from refuges and the relief organizations. However, there are those who have lost their resources due to the failure of implementation of policies to safeguard their resources.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter represents the research methods that are to be used to carry out the study. These include the research plan, research area and population of the study, the sample collection, sampling procedure, data processing and analysis at the time.

3.2 Research design

This was a descriptive survey that used both qualitative and quantitative procedures for data collection. The abstract used relied upon exploratory and cross-sectional descriptive survey plan. For the exploratory plan, a record survey was driven including the substance assessment procedure synthesizing the genuine and strategy framework that supervises displaced people in Uganda. The cross-sectional plan used the association of individual surveys, gatherings, and focus gathering discussions. The individuals should share the information since they were ensured of safety of the best level.

3.3 Area of study

The study was conducted in Nakivale refugee settlement which is located in Isingiro district in the South western part of Uganda near Tanzania. It is one of the highest refugees hosting camp in Uganda and the 8th largest refugee camp in the world as it is the same geographical size as the Indian city of Kolkata formerly known as Calcutta². It is also stipulated with the total number of 32,768 households of which the settlement harbors a total number of 104,169 refugees and a

² UNHCR Uganda, Nakivale Fact Sheet 2014

total population of 109,820³. The area was chosen because it holds a very significant number of people in the area that is to say the nationals and the refugees at the time which has called for land wrangles.

3.4 Sources of information

Secondary data was utilized which is featured with the openly available reports, the public authority distributions measurable records, etc. Primary data is the data that was gathered or accomplished on the direct insight (Megel and Heermann, 1994). The primary data was accumulated in various ways that is to say during the field perception, meetings and surveys. Data is gathered however not yet distributed and it is more solid, credible and exceptionally objective relying upon the analyst. This sort of data as a rule is legitimate since it has not been tempered with by others.

3.5 Population and Sampling techniques

Sampling was done purposively and the utilization of secondary data. The sampling system was irregular sampling strategy; Irregular sampling was utilized to accomplish a one-sided test where each individual from the populace has an equivalent possibility being chosen.

The review utilized non-probability and probability sampling strategies. Non probability procedures don't rely upon equivalent possibility while probability strategies rely upon equivalent possibility (Kothari, 2006). These incorporate Purposive Sampling. Purposive Sampling was utilized to choose Neighborhood government officials, UNHCR and nearby pioneers in light of the fact that these specific respondents have the truly necessary data (Amin,

³ Uganda Refugee Statistics April 2019

2005) that this, study tried to find thus should be purposively chosen to give data. The review applied straightforward irregular sampling to choose occupants and the refugees who partook in this review to give equivalent opportunity to all local area individuals under study (Amin, 2005).

3.5.1 Population and Sample size determination

Under this section, the target and accessible population, the sample and the techniques were put into consideration by the researcher.

3.5.2 Target Population

The objective population comprised of 180 respondents that included; the refugees, nationals, and local government officials. The objective population was the refugees in Nakivale Outcast Camp. In the camps, enrollment officials for refugees, and the host residents.

The representatives of the chose associations working with the Office of the Prime Minister/Department of Refugees. The refugees and the host networks, neighborhood authorities like camp commandant government workers and the locale commandants. The respondents were of 18 years or more who live in Nakivale Exile settlement and the people who live close to the camps. The objective population was chosen to give the analyst information and figuring out about the ramifications of the execution of exile arrangements.

3.5.3 Simple Size

Sample size is alluded to as a couple of chosen respondents on the population. The size of the sample much of the time impacts different factual properties which incorporate the gauge of the accuracy and the ability to make inferences. A sample characterizes a particular gathering of

occupants where the specialist gathers data from. The sample size comprised of 123 respondents, interviewees and members that were chosen from the population of 180 nationals, government authorities and refugees. Underneath, shows the table for population and sample size individually.

Table 1: Qualitative sample

Category of respondents	Population	Sample size	Technique
Protection officer	2	2	Interview
Integration officer	1	1	interview
Camp officers	5	5	Interview
Camp Commandant	1	1	Interview
District Administrator	1	1	Interview
Director of refugee services	1	1	Interview
Commissioner of Lands	1	1	Interview
Law enforcers	15	14	
TOTAL	27	20	

Table 2: Quantitative Sample

Category of respondents	Population	Sample size	Technique
Local government officers	40	23	Questionnaires
Refugees	60	50	Questionnaires
Nationals	45	30	Questionnaires
Total	145	103	

3.5.4 Sampling Procedures

This can be referred to as the process of picking part off the population to be used to test the hypothesis of the entire population. This process can be processed using either the non-probability and probability sampling procedures (Taherdoost, 2016). The study consisted of simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques to select the sample. The sample was chosen randomly because each member in the target population gains a chance of being included in the sample (Alvi, 2016). The purposive sampling is critically based on the researcher's judgment depending on the objective of the study at the time. This technique basically gave information that is basically selected on relevant and useful cases only.

Table 3: For determining sample size of a known 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	6000	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

Note: N is Population Size; S is Sample Size

Source: Krejcie and Morgan (1970)

3.6 Procedure for data collection

Upon approval of the proposal from Uganda Christian University, the researcher acquired a letter of introduction to the Office of the Prime Minister. This served to secure permission in order to carry out the study in this community. The researcher then presented a letter of consent to the respondents, after which, questionnaires were distributed. The respondents were given time within which they would return the fully filled questionnaires. Dates were set for the interviews with the key informants. After the questionnaires were filled, the researcher collected them, sorted them and coded them.

3.6.1 Measurement of variables

Variables were measured using the instruments that is to say computer devices, algorithms and computers. The scale of a variable that was measured was based on the effects that it gives. This was important as to draw conclusions based from the data that was collected. The researcher employed the Likert scale which is psychometric since it assumes the strength and intensity of an attitude. This ranged from the effect of strongly agree to strongly disagree and makes the assumption that these attitudes can be measured.

3.7 Data collection instruments

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on targeted variables in an established systematic fashion, which then enables one to answer relevant questions and evaluate outcomes. The use of questionnaires was effective on both the refugees and the Ugandan citizens around the camp; focus discussion guide was done on the effect of registration officers. Also, the use of the in-depth interviews was put in consideration for refugees who were affected by such scenarios of land.

3.7.1 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is simply a list of mimeographed or printed questions that is completed by or for a respondent to give his/her opinion (Roopa & Rani, 2012). It is also known to be used in a study survey. It further involves a list of questions of either the close-ended or open-ended questions for the respondents. It helps in the hiding of the respondent's identity which maintains confidentiality for the respondents at the time. The questionnaires were administered to the refugee youths and some of the officials in the settlement. The questions were close ended

questions as to give a quick and easy analysis. Self-Administered Questionnaires SAQs were used to collect quantitative data from the Refugees. There were two types of questionnaires that were designed for the general respondents.

3.7.2 Focus Group Discussions

A focused group discussion is a method that can be used in research as a way of gathering people of the same/similar background/experiences to discuss a specific topic. Focused group research is a way of collection of qualitative data, which involves a small number of people in an informal group discussion (S. Wilkinson, 2004). This method was definitely conducted on the nationals who claimed to have land ownership in the area.

3.7.3 In-depth interviews

An in-depth interview is a qualitative research technique which involves conducting intensive individual interviews. The in-depth interviews consists literature reviews and the researcher's review of their own culture and the understanding of the phenomenon (Jimenez et al., 2019). These types of interviews provide opportunity to capture descriptive data on how people tend to think and behave. It also rotates around the way upon which the beliefs motivations of a respondent are understood better. The interview still is the face to face conversation with a respondent (Megel & Heermann, 1994). It provides the information to the interviewee that the respondent might not expose in the disguise of hiding it. This information might be got through the body language interpretation, expressions, associated with other reactions to the questions. The face-to-face interviews give a detailed information from the participants. The interviewer in this case asks each respondent in the study the same series of the questions which are prior to the interview with a set of responses in the same category.

3.8 Quality control

Drafts were available for proof reading and pre-testing. The well laid instructions were given to the respondents to avoid misinterpretation of questions. The researcher was very much involved in data collection and analysis to avoid a number of errors in his research.

3.9 Strategy for data processing and analysis

Quantitative data was organized, coded and analyzed using the computer sophisticated software that is the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) whereas the qualitative data was given in a descriptive and a narrative form. The study underwent univariate and bivariate data analysis. Hypotheses 1, 2 and 3 were tested using Pearson product moment correlation (r). This was because this study generated continuous data and also because the study intends to examine the relationship between two variables.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

Consent and assent was obtained, information was treated with utmost confidentiality, all quotation and sources used were acknowledged by means of articulated references in the way of avoiding plagiarism. The respondents and the participants were fully informed of the entire process and purpose of research. Consent was also received when conducting interviews. The report of the findings was treated with confidentiality. Permission was sought from the office of the Prime Minister and protocols are to be strictly followed in the field to ensure confidentiality.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and interprets the results of analysis that has been done to look at the specific objectives of the study and in relation to the reviewed literature. The findings were presented with the help of tables for purposes of easier understanding, clarity and interpretation. Data was gathered using questionnaires from 103 respondents who were refugees and nationals from Nakivale Refugee Settlement. Interviews with 20 government officials were also conducted were conducted.

4.2 Response Rate

A total of 103 questionnaires were issued and all of them were returned as shown in Table 4 below in relation to the different categories.

Table 4: Response rate

Response Rate	Frequency	Percentage
Response	102	100%
Non Response	00	00%
Total	103	100%

Source: *Primary data*

The study targeted 103 respondents and out of the 103 questionnaires distributed, all the questionnaires were filled and returned. This gave a response rate of 100%. According to Ahuja (2009), a response rate of 70% is excellent, 60% is good and 50% is adequate for analysis. Thus the response rate of 100% was considered reliable and appropriate for the study.

4.3 Demographic characteristics of the nationals (n=53)

The background information of respondents who are was solicited and this has been presented below categorized into; sex, age, marital status, number of people respondents stay with, education level, religion, type of household, occupation and major livelihood of the respondents as shown in the table below;

Table 5: Background Information about the respondents (nationals: n=53)

Item	Description	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age	Male	28	52.8
	Female	25	47.2
	Total	53	100.0
Gender	Women (18-49 years)	22	41.5
	Men (18-49 years)	21	39.6
	Women (above 50 years)	3	5.7
	Men (above 50 years)	7	13.2
	Total	53	100.0
Marital status	Single	16	30.2
	Married	20	37.7
	Co-habiting	10	18.9
	Divorce	3	5.7
	Widowed	4	7.5
	Total	53	100.0

Education level	No formal education	4	7.5
	Some education	13	24.5
	Completed primary educ.	19	35.8
	Secondary “O” level	9	17.0
	Secondary “A” level	3	5.7
	University degree	5	9.4
	Total	53	100.0
Religion	Catholic	20	37.7
	Anglican	12	22.6
	Muslim	5	9.4
	Pentecostal	11	20.8
	SDA	4	7.5
	Others (Specify)	1	1.9
	Total	53	100.0
Household	Male headed	38	71.7
	Female headed	15	28.3
	Total	53	100.0
Occupation	None	1	1.9
	Livestock	7	13.2
	Business	13	24.5
	Employed	4	7.5
	Self-employed	28	52.8
	Total	53	100.0
Livelihood	Farming	20	37.7
	Off-farming	22	41.5
	Salary wages	4	7.5
	Others (specify)	7	13.2
	Total	53	100.0
Do you know about refugee land rights?	Yes	34	64.2
	No	19	35.8

	Total	53	100.0
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Source: *Primary data*

Concerning the respondents who are nationals from Nakivale Refugee Settlement, table 2 above shows that the majority of the questionnaires were filled by males represented by 52.8% and the rest were females represented by 47.2% and therefore, there were more male respondents than female respondents in this survey. However, the inclusion of both male and female in the survey was to get a balance view of responses from different nationals in the community.

The table above also shows that the vast majority of the respondents are women aged 18-49 years represented by 41.5%, followed by the men aged 18-49 years represented by 39.6%, followed by the men above 50 years represented by 13.2%, whereas 5.7% of the respondents are women above 50 years of age which implies that there was no age discrimination since information was gotten from people with different age groups.

The table above also revealed that most of the respondents who are nationals in Nakivale Refugee Settlement are married represented by 37.7%, followed by those who are single represented by 30.2%, followed by those who are co-habiting represented by 18.9%, followed by those who are widowed represented by 7.5%, whereas those that are divorced represented the minority 5.7% This implies that the researcher was able to collect data from respondents who have different marital status and this helped to get different views on the topic since all these categories have what they think about the topic understudy.

Furthermore, the table above revealed that majority of the respondents who are nationals from Nakivale Refugee Settlement have at least completed primary education represented by 35.8%, followed by those who have at least completed some for of education represented by 24.5%, followed by those who have at least completed secondary “O” level education represented by 17%, followed by those who have at least attained a university degree represented by 9.4%, followed by those who have no formal education represented by 7.5%, whereas 5.7% of the respondents have at least completed secondary “A” level education. This implies that respondents were qualified enough to understand and respond to questionnaires with ease. However, questionnaire interpretation was done for those who had no formal education to help them understand the questions asked in their loca languages.

More so, the table above revealed that majority of the respondents who are nationals from Nakivale Refugee Settlement are catholics represented by 37.7%, followed by those who are anglicans represented by 22.6%, followed by those who are pentecostals represented by 20.8%, followed by those who are Muslims represented by 9.4%, followed by those who are seventh day Adventists (SDA) represented by 7.5%, whereas 1.9% of the respondents are from other religious denominations. This implies that most of the nationals from Nakivale Refugee Settlement are Christians.

The table further shows that most of the households of the nationals in Nakivale are male headed families represented by 71.7%, whereas a few of them are female headed households represented by 28.3%. However, it can be seen that there is an increase in the number of female headed households which points mainly to the failure by the men to take care of their responsibilities.

The table above also revealed that most of the nationals in Nakivale Refugee Settlement are self employed represented by 52.8%, followed by those who own businesses represented by 24.5%, followed by those who are involved in livestock farming represented by 13.2%, followed by those who are employed by different organizations or businesses represented by 7.5%, whereas 1.9% of the respondents noted that they have no occupation. This shows that most of the nationals in the refugee settlement are self-employed.

Last but not least, concerning livelihood, 41.5% of the respondents noted that they get their livelihood off farming, followed by those who are involved in farming represented by 37.7%, followed by those involved in other livelihoods represented by 13.2%, whereas 7.5% of the respondents noted that they get their livelihoods from salaries or wages. This implies that farming is the major livelihood activity conducted by the nationals in the refugee settlement.

Finally, the nationals in the refugee settlement were asked whether they know about the refugee land rights. Majority of them represented by 64.2% noted that they are aware of the refugee land rights, whereas 35.8% noted that they are not aware of the refugee land rights. The findings imply that the stakeholders have not done enough to educate the host communities about the refugee land rights since the percentage of those that are not aware of these land rights is slightly high.

4.4 Demographic characteristics of the refugees (n=50)

The background information of respondents who were solicited and this has been presented below categorized into; zone, status, refugee nationality, period spent living in Uganda, sex, age, marital status, number of people respondents stay with, education level, religion, type of household, occupation and major livelihood of the respondents as shown in the table below;

Table 6: Background Information about the respondents (refugees: n=50)

Item	Description	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Zone	Base camp	35	70.0
	Juru	9	18.0
	Rubondo	6	12.0
	Total	50	100.0
Nationality	Congo	17	34.0
	Rwanda	18	36.0
	South Sudan	1	2.0
	Burundi	11	22.0
	Others	3	6.0
	Total	50	100.0
Age	Male	23	46.0
	Female	27	54.0
	Total	50	100.0
Gender	Women (18-49 years)	26	52.0
	Men (18-49 years)	21	42.0
	Women (above 50 years)	1	2.0
	Men (above 50 years)	2	4.0
	Total	50	100.0
Marital status	Single	19	38.0
	Married	17	34.0
	Co-habiting	9	18.0
	Divorce	2	4.0
	Widowed	3	6.0

	Total	50	100.0
Housing status	0-9 months	5	10.0
	5-17 years	25	50.0
	18-49 years	18	36.0
	50+ years	2	4.0
	Total	50	100.0
Education level	No formal education	4	8.0
	Some education	10	20.0
	Completed primary educ.	5	10.0
	Secondary "O" level	9	18.0
	Secondary "A" level	7	14.0
	Technical course	2	4.0
	University degree	13	26.0
	Total	50	100.0
Religion	Catholic	13	26.0
	Anglican	7	14.0
	Muslim	5	10.0
	Pentecostal	16	32.0
	SDA	7	14.0
	Others (Specify)	2	4.0
	Total	50	100.0
Household	Male headed	32	64.0
	Female headed	17	34.0
	Child headed	1	2.0
	Total	50	100.0
Persons with disabilities	Yes	23	46.0
	No	27	54.0
	Total	50	100.0
Occupation	Livestock	27	54.0
	Business	5	10.0

	Employed	4	8.0
	Self-employed	14	28.0
	Total	50	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

First and foremost, the table above shows that most of the refugees living in Nakivale Refugee Settlement are from Rwanda represented by 36%, followed by those who are from Congo represented by 34%, followed by those who are from Burundi, represented by 22%, followed by those from other countries represented by 6%, whereas those from South Sudan comprised of the minority represented by 2%

The respondents further noted that most of them are from the Base camp in Nakivale represented by 70%, followed by those from Juru zone represented by 18%, whereas those from the Rubondo zone constituted the minority 12%

Concerning the respondents who are refugees from Nakivale Refugee Settlement, the table above shows that the majority of the questionnaires were filled by females represented by 54% and the rest were males represented by 46% and therefore, there were more female refugee respondents than female respondents in this survey. The reason of the high number of refugees who are female could be that civil unrest usually affects the women and children who usually decide that they are safe as refugees.

The table above also shows that the vast majority of the respondents are women aged 18-49 years represented by 52%, followed by the men aged 18-49 years represented by 42%, followed by the men above 50 years represented by 4%, whereas 2% of the respondents are women above

50 years of age which implies that there was no age discrimination since information was gotten from people with different age groups.

The table above also revealed that most of the respondents who are refugees in Nakivale Refugee Settlement are single represented by 38%, followed by those who are married represented by 34%, followed by those who are co-habiting represented by 18%, followed by those who are widowed represented by 6%, whereas those that are divorced represented the minority 4%.

Furthermore, the table above revealed that majority of the respondents who are refugees from Nakivale Refugee Settlement have at least attained university education represented by 26%, followed by those who have at least completed some for of education represented by 20%, followed by those who have at least completed secondary “O” level education represented by 18%, followed by those who have at least completed secondary “A” level education represented by 14%, followed by those who have completed primary education represented by 10%, followed by those who have no formal education represented by 8%, whereas 4% of the respondents are persuing a technical course. This implies that most of the refugees are educated people.

More so, the table above revealed that majority of the respondents who are refugees from Nakivale Refugee Settlement are pentecostals represented by 32%, followed by those who are catholics represented by 26%, followed by those who are Anglicans and SDA’s represented by 14% each, followed by those who are Muslims represented by 10%, whereas 4% of the respondents are from other religious denominations. This implies that most of the refugees from Nakivale Refugee Settlement are Christians.

The table further shows that most of the households of the nationals in Nakivale are male headed families represented by 64%, followed by those households that are female households represented by 34%, whereas a few of them are children headed households represented by 2%. This shows that there is a growing number of refugee households headed by both women and children which could be as a result of the civil unrests they are fleeing from.

The table also points out that 54% of the respondents who are refugees in Nakivale are not persons with disabilities, whereas 46% of the respondents noted that they are persons with disabilities and this could be a result of the civil unrest consequences they are fleeing from in their home countries.

Finally, the table above also revealed that most of the refugees in Nakivale Refugee Settlement are involved in livestock farming represented by 54%, followed by those who are self-employed represented by 28%, followed by those who own businesses represented by 10%, whereas those who are employed by different organizations or businesses were represented by 8%. This shows that most of the refugees in the refugee settlement are involved in livestock farming.

4.5 Attitudes of refugees and local communities towards refugee land rights in Uganda

Table 7 and 8 summarize respondents' responses the attitudes of refugees and local communities towards refugee land rights in Uganda by using a Likert scale where SA (Strongly Agree), A (Agree), NS (Not Sure), D (Disagree) and SD (Strongly Disagree).

Table 7: Attitudes of refugees towards refugee land rights in Uganda (n=50)

Statements	Extent of agreement & disagreement					Mean	Std. Dev.
	SA	A	NS	D	SDA		
	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)		
Implication on provision of land to each refugee family	1 2.0%	16 32.0%	31 62.0%	2 4.0%	00	2.61	1.361
Implications on right to agriculture	00	20 40.0%	24 48.0%	5 10.0%	1 2.0%	2.65	1.552
Implications on right to engage in industry and business	6 12.0%	31 62.0%	9 18.0%	2 4.0%	2 4.0%	2.18	0.748
Overall Average Mean						2.48	1.220

Source: Primary data

Table 8: Attitudes of local communities towards refugee land rights in Uganda (n=53)

Statements	Extent of agreement & disagreement					Mean	Std. Dev.
	SA	A	NS	D	SDA		
	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)		
Implication on provision of land to each refugee family	11 20.8%	14 26.4%	25 47.2%	2 3.8%	1 1.9%	2.36	0.883
Implications on right to agriculture	11 20.8%	17 32.1%	22 41.4%	3 5.7%	00	2.26	0.809
Implications on right to engage in industry and business	18 33.9%	24 26.4%	9 16.9%	2 3.8%	00	1.92	0.825
Overall Average Mean						2.21	0.839

Source: *Primary data*

Table 7 and 8 above show analysis on the attitudes of refugees and local communities towards refugee land rights in Uganda using means and standard deviations which was gotten from use of a Likert scale which was represented as: Strongly Agree (1), Agree (2), Not sure (3), Disagree (4) and Strongly Disagree (5). The scores of Strongly Agree and Agree have been taken to represent a variable which mattered to a Large Extent (equivalent to mean score of 0 to 2.4 on the continuous Likert scale). The score of Not sure has been taken to represent a variable that matters to a moderate extent (equivalent to mean score of 2.5 to 3.4 on the continuous Likert scale). The score of Strongly Disagree and Disagree have been taken to represent a variable that mattered to a Small Extent (equivalent to a mean score of 3.5 to 5.0 on a continuous Likert scale). A standard deviation of >1.5 implies a significant difference on the attitudes of refugees and local communities towards refugee land rights in Uganda.

Findings in the tables above showed that on average, the refugee respondents were not sure concerning their attitudes on the provision of land to each refugee family represented by (mean of 2.61, standard deviation of 1.361). This is so as most of the refugees were not sure whether the land that is given to refugees is on leasehold and not permanent, or if tenure land rights lead to disputes when there is co-existence between refugees and nationals or if there is always no government intervention on land ownership among the refugees and the host communities. This contradicts with the findings from the local communities who on average most of them agreed concerning their attitudes on the provision of land to each refugee family which was represented by (mean of 2.36 and a standard deviation of 0.883). This is so as most of the local communities agreed that there is population growth in the settlement due to the increased number of refugees,

that land wrangles are very common between refugees and the host community due refugee land rights and that most of host communities sell off their land to refugees on loan holding.

Furthermore, findings in the tables above showed that on average, the refugee respondents were not sure concerning their attitudes on their rights to agriculture represented by (mean of 2.65, standard deviation of 1.552). This is so as most of the refugees were not sure whether there is enough land for agriculture, or if there is much food production in the settlement since there is double production between the refugees and the nationals, or if refugee land rights have led to food insecurity in the host community. This contradicts with the findings from the local communities who on average most of them agreed concerning their attitudes on the rights to agriculture by the refugees which was represented by (mean of 2.26 and a standard deviation of 0.809). This is so as most of the local communities agreed that the prices of the agricultural produce have fundamentally increased in the settlement and that the animals of the refugees always destroy agricultural produce for host communities which cause wrangles due to land rights.

Finally, findings in the tables above showed that on average, agreed with the implications of the right of refugees to engage in industry and business represented by (mean of 2.18, standard deviation of 0.748). The findings matched with those from the local communities who on average also agreed with the implications of the right of refugees to engage in industry and business which was represented by (mean of 1.92 and a standard deviation of 0.825). This is so as most of the refugees and local communities agreed that refugee land rights have led to integration between refugees and local communities which has sharpened industrial development, that trading centres have been developed in the settlement with the provision of land to refugees and that refugees have set up businesses have employed local communities.

4.6 Perceptions on refugee land rights by both the refugees and local communities

The table below seeks to establish the perceptions on refugee land rights by both the refugees and local communities and the findings are discussed below using frequencies and percentages.

Table 9: Perceptions on refugee land rights by both the refugees and local communities

Item	Description	Frequency	Percentage (%)
What is the quality of refugee land rights provided in the settlement?	Excellent	6	5.8
	Good	30	29.1
	Fair	40	38.8
	Poor	17	16.5
	Very poor	10	9.7
	Total	103	100.0
How do you feel about the land you were given for agriculture in the settlement?	Excellent	2	1.9
	Good	18	17.5
	Fair	46	44.7
	Poor	37	35.9
	Total	103	100.0
How do you feel about the land you were given for the family in the settlement?	Excellent	4	3.9
	Good	38	36.9
	Fair	47	45.6
	Poor	14	13.6
	Total	103	100.0
Do you think government and international organisations are doing much in ensuring refugee land rights?	Yes	32	31.1
	No	32	31.1
	I don't know	39	37.9
	Total	103	100.0
There is competition for land in the settlement between the	Yes	59	57.3
	No	27	26.2

refugees and the nationals due refugee land rights	I don't know	17	16.5
	Total	103	100.0
Poverty remains high among the refugees in the settlement however much businesses have been set up	Yes	77	74.8
	No	9	8.7
	I don't know	17	16.5
	Total	103	100.0
There is always security on land policies for refugees on their quest across towns with unfamiliar people	Always	18	17.5
	Sometimes	45	43.7
	Not sure	34	33.0
	I don't know	6	5.8
	Total	103	100.0
Please rate the quality of Uganda's refugee land policies	Excellent	16	15.5
	Good	32	31.1
	Fair	43	41.7
	Poor	12	11.7
	Total	103	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

From the table 9, the respondents who were both the refugees and the local communities or nationals were asked about the quality of refugee land rights provided in the settlement. Most of the respondents represented by 38.8% noted that the quality of land rights provided in the settlement is air, whereas the least number of respondents represented by 5.8% noted that the quality is excellent.

The respondents were also asked about the how they feel about the land they were given for agriculture in the settlement. Most of the respondents represented by 44.7% noted that the land they were given for agriculture in the settlement is fair, whereas the least number of respondents represented by 1.9% noted that the land is excellent.

Furthermore, the respondents were also asked about the how they feel about feel about the land they were given for the family in the settlement. Most of the respondents represented by 45.6% noted that the land they were given for family in the settlement is fair, whereas the least number of respondents represented by 3.9% noted that the land is excellent.

More so, the respondents were also asked whether they think the government and international organisations are doing much in ensuring refugee land rights. Most of the respondents represented by 37.9% did not know whether the government and international organisations are doing much in ensuring refugee land rights.

The respondents were further asked whether there is competition for land in the settlement between the refugees and the nationals due refugee land rights. Majority of the respondents represented by 57.2% agreed that there is competition for land in the settlement between the refugees and the nationals due refugee land rights.

The respondents were further asked whether there is always security on land policies for refugees on their quest across towns with unfamiliar people. A big number of respondents represented by 74.8% agreed that poverty remains high among the refugees in the settlement however much businesses have been set up.

Last but not least, the respondents were further asked whether poverty remains high among the refugees in the settlement however much businesses have been set up. Most of respondents represented by 43.7% noted that sometimes there is security on land policies for refugees on their quest across towns with unfamiliar people.

Finally, the respondents were asked to rate the quality of Uganda's refugee land policies. Majority of the respondents represented by 41.7% noted that the quality of Uganda's refugee land policies is fair, 31.1% noted that the quality of Uganda's refugee land policies is good, 15.5% the quality of Uganda's refugee land policies is excellent, whereas 11.7% of the respondents noted the quality of Uganda's refugee land policies is poor.

It can therefore be concluded that the government and other major stakeholders have a big job to do in revising the land policies in refugee camps in Uganda since most of the refugees and the nationals feel that these policies do not address all their challenges especially given that the land is small which has increase land conflicts among these refugees and the local communities.

4.7 Implementation mechanisms on refugee land rights (refugees: n=50)

The table below seeks to establish the implementation mechanisms on the refugee land rights and the findings are discussed below using frequencies and percentages.

Table 10: Knowledge of refugee land rights

Item	Description	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Do you know about refugee land rights in Uganda?	Yes	18	36.0
	Not sure	18	36.0
	I don't know	14	28.0
	Total	50	100.0
Provision of land to each refugee family mainly for agriculture	Yes	26	52.0
	Not sure	16	32.0
	I don't know	8	16.0
	Total	50	100.0
Right to engage in agriculture	Yes	25	50.0
	Not sure	17	34.0
	I don't know	8	16.0
	Total	50	100.0
Right to engage in industry and business	Yes	14	28.0
	Not sure	16	32.0
	I don't know	20	40.0
	Total	50	100.0
Where did you learn about refugee land rights in Uganda?	School	9	18.0
	Social media	6	12.0
	Friends	16	32.0
	Officers	10	20.0
	I read about refugees	7	14.0
	Others specify	2	4.0

	Total	50	100.0
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Source: *Primary data*

From the table 10, the respondents were asked whether they know about refugee land rights in Uganda. Most of the refugees argued that they are either not sure or they do not know about these refugee land rights represented by a total of 64%, whereas 36% of the refugee respondents noted that they know about the refugee land rights. This shows that there is still a high level of ignorance among the refugees about the land rights in Uganda which could be one of the reasons for the continued conflicts between the refugees and host communities.

The refugee respondents were further asked whether they have provision of land to each refugee family mainly for agriculture. Most of the respondents represented by 52% agreed that they have provision of land to each refugee family mainly for agriculture. This shows that the government has tried to ensure that they provide land to the refugees to enable them practice farming and produce their own food for sustainability purposes.

The refugees were further asked whether they have the right to engage in agriculture. 50% of the refugees noted that they do have the right to engage in agriculture, whereas the other 50% noted that they do not know or are not sure whether they have the right to engage in agriculture. This also shows that they refugee community has not been sensitized enough about their rights by the government and other major stakeholders.

Furthermore, the refugee respondents were asked whether they have the right to engage in industry and business. Majority of the respondents represented by 72% argued that they do not know whether they have the right to engage in industry and business. This also shows that they

refugee community has not been sensitized enough about their rights by the government and other major stakeholders.

Finally, the respondents who are refugees were asked where they learnt about refugee land rights in Uganda. Majority of the refugees represented by 32% noted that they learnt about these rights from their friends. This explains why most of these refugees are always in land conflicts with the nationals because they get information about the land rights from their friends who also are not well knowledgeable about such rights.

Table 11: Refugees’ views on the land provided to them

Item	Description	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Were you given land on your arrival as a refugee?	Yes	37	74.0
	No	13	26.0
	Total	50	100.0
What is the size of land?	50×50	18	36.0
	Other (specify)	32	64.0
	Total	50	100.0
Who allocated this land to you?	Office of Prime Minister	27	54.0
	UNHCR	16	32.0
	Other (specify)	7	14.0
	Total	50	100.0
What do you use this land for?	Agriculture	25	50.0
	Farming	19	38.0
	Other (specify)	6	12.0
	Total	50	100.0
Is the land given to you sufficient for agriculture and farming?	Yes	14	28.0
	No	36	72.0
	Total	50	100.0

Is your agriculture produce for home consumption?	Yes	28	56.0
	No	22	44.0
	Total	50	100.0
Which kind of crops do you grow?	Maize	25	50.0
	Banana	7	14.0
	Beans	8	16.0
	Other (specify)	10	20.0
	Total	50	100.0
Do you sell off some of your agricultural produce?	Yes	17	34.0
	No	26	52.0
	Other (specify)	7	14.0
	Total	50	100.0
Do you have a business besides agriculture?	Yes	16	32.0
	No	34	68.0
	Total	50	100.0
Have you ever accessed more land ever since you came in this area?	Yes	10	20.0
	No	40	80.0
	Total	50	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

From the table 11, the respondents were asked whether they were given land on their arrival as refugees. Most of the refugees agreed that they were given land on their arrival as refugees represented by a total of 74%, whereas 26% of the refugee respondents noted that they were not given land on their arrival as refugees. The respondents were further asked to give the size of land that was given to them and 64% of these refugees noted that they were not sure of the size of land, whereas 36% noted that the land was 50×50. Furthermore, 54% of the respondents noted that this land was allocated to them by the office of the prime minister, 32% noted that it was

allocated to them by UNHCR, whereas 14% noted that the land was allocated to them by other people.

More so, the respondents were asked about what they majorly use this piece of land given to them for and majority of the respondents represented by 88% noted that they use this land for agriculture and farming. However, 72% of the respondents noted that the land given to them is no sufficient for agriculture and farming. Therefore 56% of the respondents argued that the agriculture produce they get from this piece of land is majorly for home consumption. The refugees noted that the major crop they grow on this land is maize represented by 50% although there are other crops like bananas and beans that are grown on this piece of land.

Most of the refugees represented by 68% argued that they do not have a business besides agriculture. Finally, 80% of the refugees pointed out that they have ever accessed more land ever since they came in this area. This therefore shows the refugees in Uganda and specifically in Nakivale Refugee Settlement have the right to own land and practice different activities from it as long as it is gotten from the right hands. For example it can be argued that the main institution responsible for giving land to these refugees in the Office of the Prime Minister.

4.8 Implications of the implementations of refugee land rights to refugees and local communities

Table 12 and 13 summarize respondents' responses the implications of the implementations of refugee land rights to refugees and the local communities by using a Likert scale where SA (Strongly Agree), A (Agree), NS (Not Sure), D (Disagree) and SD (Strongly Disagree).

Table 12: Implications of the implementations of refugee land rights to refugees (n=50)

Statements	Extent of agreement & disagreement					Mean	Std. Dev.
	SA	A	NS	D	SDA		
	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)		
Implication on provision of land to each refugee family	00	16 32.0%	27 54.0%	5 10.0%	2 4.0%	2.77	1.644
Implications on right to agriculture	3 6.0%	20 40.0%	26 52.0%	00	1 2.0%	2.55	1.643
Implications on right to engage in industry and business	3 6.0%	32 64.0%	15 30.0%	00	00	2.22	0.572
Overall Average Mean						2.51	1.286

Source: *Primary data*

Table 13: Implications of implementations of refugee land rights to local community (n=53)

Statements	Extent of agreement & disagreement					Mean	Std. Dev.
	SA	A	NS	D	SDA		
	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)		
Implication on provision of land to each refugee family	13 24.5%	11 20.8%	27 50.9%	2 3.8%	00	2.52	1.876
Implications on right to agriculture	14 26.4%	17 32.1%	17 32.1%	5 9.4%	00	2.24	0.975
Implications on right to engage in industry and business	22 41.5%	14 26.4%	11 20.8%	5 9.4%	1 1.9%	2.02	0.958
Overall Average Mean						2.26	1.270

Source: *Primary data*

Table 12 and 13 above show analysis on the implications of the implementations of refugee land rights to refugees and the local communities using means and standard deviations which was gotten from use of a Likert scale which was represented as: Strongly Agree (1), Agree (2), Not sure (3), Disagree (4) and Strongly Disagree (5). The scores of Strongly Agree and Agree have been taken to represent a variable which mattered to a Large Extent (equivalent to mean score of

0 to 2.4 on the continuous Likert scale). The score of Not sure has been taken to represent a variable that matters to a moderate extent (equivalent to mean score of 2.5 to 3.4 on the continuous Likert scale). The score of Strongly Disagree and Disagree have been taken to represent a variable that mattered to a Small Extent (equivalent to a mean score of 3.5 to 5.0 on a continuous Likert scale). A standard deviation of >1.5 implies a significant difference on the implications of the implementations of refugee land rights to refugees and the local communities.

Findings in the tables above showed that on average, the refugee respondents were not sure of the implications of provision of land to each refugee family represented by (mean of 2.77, standard deviation of 1.644). The findings matched with those from the local communities who were on average also not sure of the implications of provision of land to each refugee family which was represented by (mean of 2.52 and a standard deviation of 1.876). This is so as most of the refugees and local communities were not sure whether the integration for refugees and local communities has sharpened service provision or if the Ugandan citizens benefit from policies put on the refugees.

Furthermore in the tables above showed that on average, the refugee respondents were not sure of the implications on their right to agriculture represented by (mean of 2.55, standard deviation of 1.643). This is because most of the respondents were not sure whether the government of Uganda gives refugees seeds for planting agricultural produce or if there is enough land for nationals and refugees for agriculture. This contradicts with the findings from the local communities who on average agreed with the implications on the refugees' right to agriculture which was represented by (mean of 2.24 and a standard deviation of 0.975). This is because most of the local community respondents agreed that the government of Uganda gives refugees seeds

for planting agricultural produce and that most refugees acquire land and seeds in belief of having better life for themselves other than being in the settlement doing nothing.

Finally, findings in the tables above showed that on average, agreed with the implications of the right of refugees to engage in industry and business represented by (mean of 2.22, standard deviation of 0.572). The findings matched with those from the local communities who on average also agreed with the implications of the right of refugees to engage in industry and business which was represented by (mean of 2.02 and a standard deviation of 0.958). This is so as most of the refugees and local communities agreed that refugees have opened up different businesses in the settlement, that there is competition between the refugees and the nationals in the settlement and that refugees are allowed to work in industries.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses all findings reported in chapter four according to the research questions of the study as shown below.

5.2 Implementation mechanisms of refugee land rights

From the study findings, it was uncovered that 52% of the refugees concurred that they have arrangement of land to every outcast family predominantly for agribusiness and that the land generally given is 50×50 real estate parcel which was apportioned by the office of the Prime Minister (DoR). The discoveries related with the writing by (Sebba, 2006) who contended that in Uganda, refugees don't claim land anyway there is a sure part of land that is delineated for them by the public authority. Land that is given to the refugees generally speaking is 50 by 50 sqm for the people who choose to live in settlements. The OPM and the public authority of Uganda are answerable for giving area to the refugees and that's only the tip of the iceberg thus, the land shouldn't be offered to another party.

The review discoveries additionally uncovered that 72% of the refugees don't know whether they reserve the option to take part in industry and business. The discoveries go against with the writing put across by (Bionyi, 2017) who declares that the Ugandan government licenses/concedes a long-lasting resettlement plot to refugees and that's just the beginning so urges these individuals to draw in into farming and private venture. The entryway strategy very upholds the land and property freedoms that face specific hardships in having where to remain.

Refugees get land and seeds simply in the conviction of having/gaining a preferred life for themselves other over being in the camps sitting idle. On the off chance that the cultivating exercises are struggling for the exile, then, at that point, they are unreservedly permitted to move around Kampala and different towns. Land is held a lot of in Uganda as fundamental only for farming.

From the review discoveries, it was uncovered that 72% of the respondents noticed that the land given to them is no adequate for agribusiness and cultivating. The discoveries are in accordance with the writing by (Sigona, 2015) who brings up that an expansion in population in a few nations like Uganda because of outcast deluge has put a ton of tension on the opposition for the ecological and financial assets between the refugees and the host networks. Natural assets, for example, timberlands and fuel wood have been exhibited by Whitaker that numerous outcast settlements are situated in regions most pieces of Africa where ecological corruption and desertification were serious issues even before the appearance of refugees. Thusly, it is to contend that a strain in normal assets like backwoods is a test experienced in the outcast host networks.

5.3 Implications of the implementing refugee policies on local communities

From the study findings, it was uncovered that most refugees obtain land and seeds in conviction of having preferable life for themselves other over being in the settlement sitting idle. The discoveries compare with the writing by (Loschmann et al., 2017) who contended that on the ground fundamentally, refugees have made an extraordinary commitment to the farming produces. The unexpected population increment most quickly impacted food security in nearby towns, especially toward the start of the displaced person deluge. Right away, townspeople felt

for the predicament of the recently shown up refugees and contributed their own food. Ravenous and tired refugees likewise grabbed neighborhood ranchers' harvests, particularly along the principal section ways. All camps, for instance, are given essential medical care, water and sterilization. This has constantly prompted the outcast kids either go to class in neighborhood networks or in the actual camps.

From the review discoveries, it was likewise uncovered that the majority of the refugees concurred that outcast land freedoms have prompted coordination among refugees and neighborhood networks which has honed modern turn of events and that refugees have set up organizations have utilized nearby networks. The discoveries are in concurrence with the writing by (Alix-garcia and Saah, 2009) who states that the changing elements related with the displaced person presence set out various open doors for neighborhood has relying upon their age and actual wellbeing. By and large, adolescents are viewed as the most ready to make the most of the business and open positions made by the flood of refugees and global associations. Youth had opportunity and strength contrasted with more established has. Likewise, the expansion in business open doors came when numerous neighborhood young people were jobless, even those with secondary school training. At the point when the NGOs came, the issue of youth joblessness was mitigated for a period and numerous youthful grown-ups had the option to construct houses and begin families thus.

The review discoveries likewise uncovered that a portion of the refugees addressed by 43.7% noticed that occasionally there is security ashore strategies for refugees on their journey across towns with new individuals. The discoveries are in accordance with the writing by (Nyeberg, 2002:63) who takes note of that weakness, vulnerability and frailty that singular traveling refugees face in their mission to cross to towns perpetually securitized to new individuals. This

rising losses of life and vanishings of specific refugees clarify that the strategy conversations connected with the movement security need to accept more extensive security issues. Certain well known pressure likewise pushes organizations to acquaint impermanent gadgets that is with say brief lodging that anyway become long-lasting, further ensnaring individuals in a state of distress and sensation of deserting.

At long last, the review discoveries uncovered that 57.2% of the refugees concurred that there is rivalry for land in the settlement between the refugees and the nationals due outcast land freedoms. The discoveries relate with the writing by (Gingyera-Pincychwa, 1998) who noticed that the expansion in the quantities of refugees makes it an exceptionally possible reason on featuring strain among the refugees and the nationals at that point. This makes it truly challenging as it convolutes rivalry for land and the social administrations expansion in the camp at that point. This can be made sense of in one manner as the pressure adds to the restricted admittance to water of which its quality is as yet ailing all in all undependable for drinking. Refugees should utilize restricted charcoal assets to bubble it for cooking and showering or once in a while go days without washing, which could prompt wellbeing and disinfection issues.

5.4 Implications of the implementing refugee policies on local communities

The study findings revealed that 57.2% of the nearby networks concurred that there is rivalry for land in the settlement between the refugees and the nationals due displaced person land freedoms which has additionally heightened clashes and drained weakness. The discoveries relate with the writing put across by (Mill operator, 2018) who contended that the host networks can be vehicles of the overflow savagery, that happens while those showing up carry weapons or aggressor philosophies with them or in any event, holding onto warriors taking on the appearance of

refugees. In the host networks, there has been a making of strains or irregular characteristics between the neighbourhoods bunches thus lighting brutality or precariousness. The quest for livelihoods can increment human security because of the way that the monetary exercises help to repeat social and financial association inside the networks. Have people group gain through the approaches made consequently making less guide reliance and more flexibilities at that point. The social impacts of the strategies for this situation feature the foundation of a major conjunction among the nationals. At the point when the networks are given the needs of social union there is a more prominent admittance to the privileges which are better ready to incorporate inside the local area.

The review discoveries likewise uncovered that the nearby local area respondents uncovered that because of the exile land strategies, the joining for refugees and neighbourhood networks has honed administration arrangement or on the other hand assuming the Ugandan residents benefit from approaches put on the refugees. The discoveries are in accordance with the writing by (Mill operator, 2018) who called attention to that the strategies that keep away from camp or shut settlements frequently give more prominent open doors to refugees to definitively collaborate with have networks and access the work market. These have constantly decreased the continuous strains among hosts and refugees and cultivate shared benefit conditions, by which refugees and their hosts need to profit from such administrations at that point; given the diverse idea of a local area's public activity and taking into account various chose signs of social union, view of security inside the local area, presence of formal and casual informal communities and trust inside a host local area towards various gatherings including the local area itself, refugees, global associations (IOs) and nongovernmental associations (NGOs).

At last, the review discoveries uncovered that the greater part of the neighbourhood local area individuals contended that because of the outcast land strategies, the public authority of Uganda gives refugees seeds for establishing farming produce or on the other hand assuming there is sufficient land for nationals and refugees for horticulture. The discoveries relate with the writing set forward by (Kandel, 2016) who contended that there is sufficient horticultural land accessible in the settlements which makes it a very recognizing component for some nationals. This gives an extremely large chance to develop a few harvests which is likewise without a doubt invited by the numerous ranchers inside the population. Generally speaking the nationals uncover positive and negative mentalities towards residing in the settlements where refugees are assigned. The nationals plentifully get administrations that incorporate various orders structure the administrations that are delivered to refugees. All in all, the nationals likewise become recipients on the approaches put on the refugees.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

The chapter presents conclusions from the results that were presented in chapter four. It also relates these results to similar studies which were carried out elsewhere as revealed by different scholars. This chapter also provides conclusions and recommendations basing on the findings of the study and suggests areas for further research.

6.2 Conclusions

Concerning the execution systems on outcast land freedoms, it tends to be presumed that there is as yet an elevated degree of obliviousness among the refugees and the nearby networks about the exile land privileges in Uganda as the public authority has not done what's necessary to sharpen these individuals about these regulations and how they work which could be one reason for the proceeded with clashes between the refugees and host networks. In any case, it ought to be noticed that notwithstanding of the rising number of refugees in Nakivale Exile Settlement, the public authority has attempted to guarantee that they give land to the refugees to empower them work on cultivating and produce their own nourishment for supportability purposes. This is additionally made more straightforward with the accessible exile land privileges that give these refugees the freedoms to take part in agribusiness, industry and business.

Besides, the review discoveries presume that the option to have land or dispersing area to the refugees rests with the Workplace of the Head of the state in Uganda. This is finished to guarantee that there is straightforwardness and responsibility. For instance it very well may be

confirmed from the review that the majority of the refugees were given the land where they work their monetary exercises from by the public authority through the Workplace of the State head. Whatever amount of this land isn't enough as indicated by the majority of the refugees, it can help them start and extend gradually by leisurely when they get more cash. It ought to additional be noticed that the significant exercises typically finished by the refugees on the land given to them is significantly horticulture and cultivating which incorporates domesticated animals raising, crop creation of harvests like maize, bananas and beans. These refugees have additionally taken part in different exercises like business and exchanging the market which has been instrumental in guaranteeing their maintainability.

Concerning the ramifications of executing outcast arrangements on refugees and host networks, it tends to be seen that most refugees are uncertain about whether the coordination for refugees and nearby networks has honed administration arrangement or on the other hand assuming the Ugandan residents benefit from strategies put on the refugees. There is even no assurance that the public authority of Uganda gives refugees seeds for establishing rural produce or on the other hand assuming there is sufficient land for nationals and refugees for horticulture. In any case, both the refugees and host networks concur with one another that most refugees gain land and seeds in conviction of having preferable life for themselves other over being in the settlement sitting idle. These refugees and nearby networks additionally accept that refugees have started up various organizations in the settlement which has made contest between the refugees and the nationals in the settlement. All the more so the refugees are presently permitted to work in enterprises in Uganda which makes it simple for them to earn enough to pay the bills. Rural creation has additionally marginally expanded in these evacuee settlement regions like Nakivale

and the interest for this specific horticultural produce has expanded because of this huge number of refugees nearby.

At long last, concerning the insights on displaced person land privileges by both the refugees and neighborhood networks, it tends to be noticed that the accessible evacuee land freedoms are fair given that how much land given to these refugees for agrarian produce and different exercises is moderately fair for cultivating. In any case, the test has accompanied the execution of these displaced person land freedoms since the refugees feel that the public authority and worldwide associations are not doing a lot of in upholding these privileges. Moreover, with the flood of refugees, it is noticeable that there is expanding contest for land in the settlement between the refugees and the nationals because of these exile land privileges which has frequently heightened clashes between these two networks. The review discoveries likewise uncovered that in spite of the fact that refugees have accomplished land for creation and furthermore participated in business, destitution actually stays high among the refugees in the settlement. At last, it tends to be reasoned that the public authority and other significant partners have a difficult task to do in updating the land strategies in evacuee camps in Uganda since the vast majority of the refugees and the nationals feel that these arrangements don't address every one of their difficulties particularly given that the land is little which has increment land clashes among these refugees and the neighborhood networks.

6.3 Recommendations

Basing on the study findings, the following recommendations were highlighted;

Refugee and local community sensitization: Given that the findings established that some of the local community members including the refugees are not aware of the refugee land rights and policies, the government through its different stakeholders like the Office of the Prime Minister need to take the lead in ensuring that all the people in the refugee camps are made aware of their rights to land ownership. More so this sensitization needs to show these refugees and the local communities where they stop and start so as to avoid the never ending conflicts on land between the two groups.

Amendment of the refugee land right policies: The government through the Parliament and the legal team need to embark on the process of amending the refugee land ownership policies. This is because most of the refugees that are conversant with the refugee land rights were not satisfied with some of the issues in this policy. Therefore, the government needs to conduct consultation meetings with the refugees and the local communities to get their views on what they think the policy does not address. This will help the policy makers to know what to implement when amending such a policy on refugee land rights.

Put tough punishments for the people that do not respect refugee land rights: The government through its law enforcers like the police need to tighten their grip on ensuring that the refugee land rights are respected by the local communities living around this area including the refugees themselves. This is because some big people have been found of maneuvering around the law since they have money, they can pay to the law enforcers. Once such culprits are gotten and punished accordingly, the refugee land rights will be respected effectively.

Solicit for funds and support: The government and other major stakeholders need to solicit for funds and support from different organizations like UNHCR. This is because without support both financial and human, the process of ensuring that the land rights of the refugees and those of the local communities are respected becomes difficult.

Improve on the infrastructural development in these refugee settlements: From the study findings, it was revealed that however much the refugees have been involved in trade and agricultural production, there is still a big challenge when it comes to trading of their products due to the poor infrastructure. Therefore the study recommends the need for the government to increase on the infrastructural development of especially social services like schools, hospitals and roads so as to enable the local communities and refugees to access better education and health that can help them improve their livelihoods.

Finally, the study recommends the need for the government to increase on the support given to the refugees in terms of agricultural support like offering enough and improved equipment and skills to be used in agricultural production since most of the people are engaged in agricultural production especially on a subsistence level which can be improved to agricultural production on a commercial level.

6.4 Area for Further Research

Since this study explored, the refugee policy implementations and their rights to land has affected the local communities the study recommends that; similar study should be done for comparison purposes and to allow for generalization since the study was not conclusive and the following areas for further studies include:

- The perceptions and attitudes of host communities towards the refugees in Uganda.
- The effects of refugees on the culture of host community in Uganda.
- The indicators of refugee and host community relations in Uganda.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Questionnaire for Refugees

1	District		
2	zone	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Base Camp 2. Juru 3. Rubondo 	
3	Respondents Status	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugee 2. Ugandan 	
4	Refugee Nationality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congo 2. Rwanda 3. South Sudanese 4. Burundi 5. Kenya 6. Other(specify) 	
5	How long have you been in Uganda?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1-5years 2. 6-10years 3. 10-15years 4. More than 20years 	
6	DATE OF INTERVIEW		
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS			
7	How old are you?	
8	Sex	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Male 2. Female 	
9	Age category	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women (18-49 years) 2. Men (18-49 years) 3. Women (above 50 years) 	

		4. Men (above 50 years)	
10	What is your marital status?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Single 2. Married 3. Co-habiting 4. Divorce 5. widowed 	
11	How many people do you stay with (under same roof)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0-39 months 2. 5-17 years 3. 18-49 years 4. 50+ years 	
12	What is your highest level of education?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No formal education 2. Some primary education 3. Completed primary education 4. Secondary level (O-level) 5. Secondary level A-level) 6. Technical course 7. University degree/Higher level 8. Other specify..... 	
13	What is your Religion?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Catholic 2. Anglican/Protestant 3. Muslim 4. Pentecostal 5. SDA 6. Other 	

		(specify).....	
14	What is the type of house hold you live in?	1. Male headed 2. Female headed 3. Child headed	
15	Are there any persons with disabilities (PWDs) in your household?		
16	What is your occupation?	1. Livestock 2. Business 3. Employed 4. Self-employed.	
		1. Farming 2. Off-farming activities 3. Salary wages 4. Other (specify).....	
Implementation mechanisms on refugee land rights.			
a) Knowledge of refugee land rights			
i.	Do you know about refugee land rights in Uganda?	1. Yes 2. Not sure 3. I don't know.	
ii.	Provision of land to each refugee family mainly for agriculture.	1. Yes 2. Not sure 3. I don't know	
iii.	Right to engage in Agriculture.	1. Yes 2. Not sure 3. I don't know	
iv.	Right to engage in industry and business.	1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't know	

v.	Where did you learn about refugee land rights in Uganda?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School 2. Social media 3. Friends 4. Officers 5. I read about refugees 6. Other (specify)..... 	
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a)	Were you given land on your arrival as a refugee?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	
b)	What is the size of land?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 50x50 2. Other (specify)..... 	
c)	Who allocated this land to you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Office of the Prime Minister 2. UNHCR 3. Other (specify)..... 	
d)	What do you use this land for?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture 2. Farming 3. Other (Specify)..... 	
e)	Is the land given to you sufficient for agriculture and farming?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	
f)	Is your agriculture produce for home consumption?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	

g)	Which kind of crops do you grow?	1. Maize 2. Banana 3. Beans 4. Other (specify).....	
h)	Do you sell off some of your agricultural produce?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Other (Specify)	
i)	Do you have a business besides agriculture?	1. Yes 2. No	
j)	Have you ever accessed more land ever since you came in this area?	1. Yes 2. No	

The following statements are to assess your attitudes towards land rights in Uganda. Please select one of the following responses; **1. Strongly agree, 2. Agree, 3. Not sure, 4. Strongly Disagree, 5. Disagree.**

Statement		1	2	3	4	5
a)	OPM ensures your safety and protection of refugee land rights.					
b)	Office of the Prime Minister is responsible with allocating land to refugees.					
c)	UNCHR ensures your safety and protection of refugee land rights.					
d)	Refugee have a right to seek employment in Uganda.					
e)	Refugees are allowed to have social and economic independence.					
f)	OPM negotiates with local communities to obtain land for refugees.					

g)	OPM provides land for agriculture through the settlement Transformation Agenda.					
h)	All refugees in Uganda are allowed to own land.					
i)	Refugees in the settlements apply for land assession in Uganda.					

Objective II: Implications of the implementations of refugee land rights to refugees.

1. Implication on provision of land to each refugee family						
a)	Integration for refugees and local communities has sharpened service provision.					
b)	Host communities give land to refugees on lease.					
c)	Land given to refugees is on leasehold and not permanent.					
d)	Refugees sell of their gazetted land to the nationals.					
e)	Ugandan citizen benefit from policies put on the refugees.					
f)	The land holdings have terms and conditions of occupations.					
g)	Tenure land rights lead to disputes when there is co-existence between refugees and nationals.					
h)	If farming is not doing well, do you wish to move Kampala?					
2. Implications on Right to Agriculture						

a)	The government of Uganda gives refugees seeds for planting agricultural produce.					
b)	Host community animals usually encroach destroy our plantations.					
c)	Local population use refugee presence to increase their acreage.					
d)	Refugees acquire land and seeds in belief of having better life for themselves other than being in the settlement doing nothing.					
e)	If farming is not doing well, do you wish to Kampala?					
f)	There is enough land for nationals and refugees for agriculture.					
g)	Refugees and nationals grow crop and rear animals for commercial purposes.					
3. Implications on the right to engage in industry and business.						
a)	Refugees are allowed to work in industries.					
b)	Refugees have opened up different businesses in the settlement.					
c)	Refugees have employed nationals in their businesses in the settlement.					
d)	There is competition between the refugees and the nationals in the settlement.					
e)	Refugees have engaged in different commercial opportunities.					
f)	Trading centres have been developed with the businesses started by refugees.					
g)	Most of the refugees are self-employed in the settlement.					

The following statements will assess your attitudes towards the refugee land rights in Uganda. For each of the questions, please tick the given statements according to your level of agreement or disagreement. Where; **1-Strongly Agree, 2-Agree, 3-Not sure, 4-Disagree, 5-Disagree**

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1. Implication on provision of land to each refugee family					
a)	Refugees extend their land on loan holdings.				
b)	Land that is given to refugees is on leasehold and not permanent.				
c)	Refugees sell off their gazetted land to the nationals.				
d)	The land holdings have terms and conditions of occupancy.				
e)	Tenure land rights lead to disputes when there is co-existence between refugees and nationals.				
f)	There is always no government intervention on land ownership among the refugees and the host communities.				
g)	There has been an issue of increased deforestation in the area due to the refugee land rights.				
h)	There is population growth in the settlement due to the increased number of refugees.				
i)	Uganda provides permanent plots for which belongs to its citizens to refugees in the settlement.				
j)	Land wrangles are very common between refugees and the host community due refugee land rights.				
k)	Most of host communities sell off their land to refugees on loan holding.				

2. Implications on right to Agriculture.						
a)	There is enough land for Agriculture.					
b)	Refugees grow crops and rear animals for commercial purposes.					
c)	There is much food production in the settlement since there is double production between the refugees and the nationals.					
d)	Refugee land rights have led to food insecurity in the host community.					
e)	Prices of the agricultural produce have fundamentally increased in the settlement.					
f)	Host community animals always destroy agricultural produce for the refugees which cause wrangles due to the refugee land rights.					
g)	Refugees acquire land and seeds in belief of having better life for themselves other than being in the settlement doing nothing.					
h)	Refugees' animals always destroy agricultural produce for host communities which cause wrangles due to land rights.					
3. Implications on the right to engage in industry and business.						
a)	Refugees have set up businesses have employed local communities.					
b)	Refugee land rights have led to integration between refugees and local communities which has sharpened industrial development					
c)	Trading centres have been developed in the settlement with the provision of land to refugees.					
d)	Refugees provide cheap labour in the					

	community.					
e)	Refugees have employed their fellow refugees in their business.					
f)	Refugees engage in farming through selling agricultural crops.					
g)	Refugees provide technical services such as tailoring, selling clothing and shoes.					
h)	Refugees have engaged in selling general merchandise that is to say soap, match boxes, and so on.					
i)	Refugees have engaged in business through running pharmacies					

Perceptions

1. What is the quality of refugee land rights provided in the settlement?
 - a) Excellent
 - b) Good
 - c) Fair
 - d) Poor
 - e) Very poor
2. How do you feel about the land you were given for agriculture in the settlement?
 - a) Excellent
 - b) Good
 - c) Fair
 - d) Poor
3. How do you feel about the land you were given for the family in the settlement?
 - a) Excellent
 - b) Good
 - c) Fair
 - d) Poor

4. Do you think the government and the international organisations are doing much in ensuring refugee land rights?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) I don't know
5. There is competition for land in the settlement between the refugees and the nationals due to refugee land rights.
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) I don't know
6. Poverty among the refugees remains high among the refugees in the settlement however many businesses have been set up?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) I don't know
7. There is always security on land policies for refugees on their quest across towns with unfamiliar people.
 - a) Always
 - b) Sometimes
 - c) Not sure
 - d) I don't know
8. Please rate the quality of Uganda's refugee land policies?
 - a) Excellent
 - b) Good
 - c) Fair
 - d) Poor
9. Have you faced any challenges since you joined this camp? If yes, what are some of the challenges you have faced?

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10. What do you think the government should do to overcome the above mentioned challenges?

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End

Appendix 2: Questionnaire for host communities

Section A

Bio-Data			
1.	How old are you?	
2.	Sex	1. Male 2. Female	
3.	Age category	1. Women (18-49 years) 2. Men (18-49 years) 3. Women (above 50 years) 4. Men (above 50 years)	
5.	What is your marital status?	1. Single 2. Married 3. Co-habiting 4. Divorce 5. widowed	
6.	How many people do you stay with (under same roof)	1. 0-39 months 2. 5-17 years 3. 18-49 years 4. 50+ years	
5.	What is your highest level of education?	1. No formal education 2. Some primary education 3. Completed primary education 4. Secondary level (O-level) 5. Secondary level A-level)	

		6. Technical course 7. University degree/Higher level 8. Other specify.....	
6.	What is your Religion?	1. Catholic 2. Anglican/Protestant 3. Muslim 4. Pentecostal 5. SDA 6. Other (specify).....	
7.	What is the type of house hold you live in?	1. Male headed 2. Female headed	
8.	What is your occupation?	5. Livestock 6. Business 7. Employed 8. Self-employed.	
9.	What is your major livelihood?	5. Farming 6. Off-farming activities 7. Salary wages 8. Other (specify).....	

Knowledge

1. Do you know about refugee land rights?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

Objective III: Implications of the implementations of refugee land rights to local communities.

1. Implication on provision of land to each refugee family						
i)	Integration for refugees and local communities has sharpened service provision.					
j)	Host communities give land to refugees on lease.					
k)	Land given to refugees is on leasehold and not permanent.					
l)	Refugees sell of their gazetted land to the nationals.					
m)	Ugandan citizen benefit from policies put on the refugees.					
n)	The land holdings have terms and conditions of occupations.					
o)	Tenure land rights lead to disputes when there is co-existence between refugees and nationals.					
p)	If farming is not doing well, do you wish to move Kampala?					
2. Implications on Right to Agriculture						
h)	The government of Uganda gives refugees seeds for planting agricultural produce.					
i)	Host community animals usually encroach destroy our plantations.					
j)	Local population use refugee presence to increase their acreage.					
k)	Refugees acquire land and seeds in belief of having better life for themselves other than being in the settlement doing nothing.					

l)	If farming is not doing well, do you wish to Kampala?					
m)	There is enough land for nationals and refugees for agriculture.					
n)	Refugees and nationals grow crop and rear animals for commercial purposes.					
3. Implications on the right to engage in industry and business.						
h)	Refugees are allowed to work in industries.					
i)	Refugees have opened up different businesses in the settlement.					
j)	Refugees have employed nationals in their businesses in the settlement.					
k)	There is competition between the refugees and the nationals in the settlement.					
l)	Refugees have engaged in different commercial opportunities.					
m)	Trading centres have been developed with the businesses started by refugees.					
n)	Most of the refugees are self-employed in the settlement.					

The following statements will assess your attitudes towards the refugee land rights in Uganda. For each of the questions, please tick the given statements according to your level of agreement or disagreement. Where; **1-Strongly Agree, 2-Agree, 3-Not sure, 4-Disagree, 5-Disagree**

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1. Implication on provision of land to each refugee family					
l)	Refugees extend their land on loan holdings.				
m)	Land that is given to refugees is on leasehold and not permanent.				

n)	Refugees sell off their gazetted land to the nationals.					
o)	The land holdings have terms and conditions of occupancy.					
p)	Tenure land rights lead to disputes when there is co-existence between refugees and nationals.					
q)	There is always no government intervention on land ownership among the refugees and the host communities.					
r)	There has been an issue of increased deforestation in the area due to the refugee land rights.					
s)	There is population growth in the settlement due to the increased number of refugees.					
t)	Uganda provides permanent plots for which belongs to its citizens to refugees in the settlement.					
u)	Land wrangles are very common between refugees and the host community due refugee land rights.					
v)	Most of host communities sell off their land to refugees on loan holding.					
2. Implications on right to Agriculture.						
i)	There is enough land for Agriculture.					
j)	Refugees grow crops and rear animals for commercial purposes.					
k)	There is much food production in the settlement since there is double production between the refugees and the nationals.					
l)	Refugee land rights have led to food insecurity					

	in the host community.					
m)	Prices of the agricultural produce have fundamentally increased in the settlement.					
n)	Host community animals always destroy agricultural produce for the refugees which cause wrangles due to the refugee land rights.					
o)	Refugees acquire land and seeds in belief of having better life for themselves other than being in the settlement doing nothing.					
p)	Refugees' animals always destroy agricultural produce for host communities which cause wrangles due to land rights.					
3. Implications on the right to engage in industry and business.						
j)	Refugees have set up businesses have employed local communities.					
k)	Refugee land rights have led to integration between refugees and local communities which has sharpened industrial development					
l)	Trading centres have been developed in the settlement with the provision of land to refugees.					
m)	Refugees provide cheap labour in the community.					
n)	Refugees have employed their fellow refugees in their business.					
o)	Refugees engage in farming through selling agricultural crops.					
p)	Refugees provide technical services such as tailoring, selling clothing and shoes.					
q)	Refugees have engaged in selling general					

	merchandise that is to say soap, match boxes, and so on.					
r)	Refugees have engaged in business through running pharmacies					

Perceptions

1. What is the quality of refugee land rights provided in the settlement?
 - f) Excellent
 - g) Good
 - h) Fair
 - i) Poor
 - j) Very poor
2. How do you feel about the land you were given for agriculture in the settlement?
 - e) Excellent
 - f) Good
 - g) Fair
 - h) Poor
3. How do you feel about the land you were given for the family in the settlement?
 - e) Excellent
 - f) Good
 - g) Fair
 - h) Poor

4. Do you think the government and the international organisations are doing much in ensuring refugee land rights?
- d) Yes
 - e) No
 - f) I don't know
5. There is competition for land in the settlement between the refugees and the nationals due to refugee land rights.
- d) Yes
 - e) No
 - f) I don't know
6. Poverty among the refugees remains high among the refugees in the settlement however many businesses have been set up?
- d) Yes
 - e) No
 - f) I don't know
7. There is always security on land policies for refugees on their quest across towns with unfamiliar people.
- e) Always
 - f) Sometimes
 - g) Not sure
 - h) I don't know
8. Please rate the quality of Uganda's refugee land policies?
- e) Excellent
 - f) Good
 - g) Fair
 - h) Poor
9. What other economic activity do refugees engage in this area?

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10. How do refugees get land in this settlement?

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11. Has any your members sold land to refugees in this community? Yes or No, why?

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12. As the host community, do you find it as a challenge hosting refugees? Yes or No. please give your reasons.

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13. What other major challenges have refugees faced in this area?

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END



UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

22/12/2021

To: Ivan Senyonjo

Uganda Christian University

+256-703112590

Type: Initial Review

Re: UCUREC-2021-223: Implementation of Refugee Policies: A case of Refugee Land Rights In Nakivale Refugee Settlement., 1, 2021-11-17

I am pleased to inform you that the Uganda Christian University REC, through expedited review held on **21/12/2021** approved the above referenced study.

Approval of the research is for the period of **22/12/2021** to **22/12/2022**.

As Principal Investigator of the research, you are responsible for fulfilling the following requirements of approval:

1. All co-investigators must be kept informed of the status of the research.
2. Changes, amendments, and addenda to the protocol or the consent form must be submitted to the REC for rereview and approval **prior** to the activation of the changes.
3. Reports of unanticipated problems involving risks to participants or any new information which could change the risk benefit: ratio must be submitted to the REC.
4. Only approved consent forms are to be used in the enrollment of participants. All consent forms signed by participants and/or witnesses should be retained on file. The REC may conduct audits of all study records, and consent documentation may be part of such audits.
5. Continuing review application must be submitted to the REC **eight weeks** prior to the expiration date of **22/12/2022** in order to continue the study beyond the approved period. Failure to submit a continuing review application in a timely fashion may result in suspension or termination of the study.
6. The REC application number assigned to the research should be cited in any correspondence with the REC of record.
7. You are required to register the research protocol with the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST) for final clearance to undertake the study in Uganda.

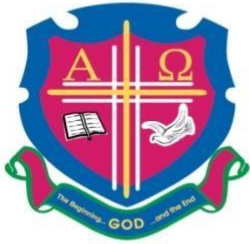
No.	Document Title	Language	Version Number	Version Date
1	Data collection tools	English	questionnaires	2021-11-17
2	Informed Consent forms		Consent Form	2021-11-17
3	Protocol	English	1	2021-11-17

The following is the list of all documents approved in this application by Uganda Christian University REC:

Yours Sincerely



Peter Waiswa
For: Uganda Christian
University RE



UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

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UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF RESEARCH & POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

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

Date: 7/9/23

Name of Candidate: SENYONJO IVAN

Reg. No: S19M07/011

Title of Dissertation: **Implementation of The Refugee Policies: A Case Of Refugee Land Rights In Nakivale Refugee Settlement**

SN	COMMENTS BY EXTERNAL EXAMINER	ACTION TAKEN	INDICATOR
1	INTRODUCTION	Uganda refugees have been included in the document.	Page 5
2	What harm has it caused to Uganda? What are the consequences of the current refugee policy	Consequences have been indicated.	Page 8, included
3	Indicate Table number—instead of saying “The table above”	All the tables have been labelled according to numbers.	Page 45-63

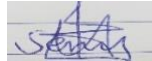
4	Should be improved based on the suggested changes in chapter iv and v	Chapter iv an v have been improved	70-76
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1

5	methodology	Krecie and Morgan table was shown on how a sample size was attained.	38

SENYONJO IVAN

Candidate's Name



Signature

Prof. Mary Nabacwa Ssonko

Supervisor's Name



Signature

