

**REFUGEES AND INSECURITY IN UGANDA  
A CASE STUDY OF KASESE**

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**DECLARATION**

I, Kabandize Harriet declare that this research report on “Refugees and Insecurity in Uganda; A Case Study of Kasese” is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, has not been submitted for any award at any academic institution.


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**APPROVAL**

This Research report entitled "Refugees and Insecurity in Uganda; A Case study of Kasese" has been done under my guidance and Supervision as an academic Supervisor.

Date.....  08/09/2017

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## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my dear parents. Thank you for your unreserved support to me in the course of my studies from Primary up to University. My sisters. Thank you for your support, may God bless you.

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## ABSTRACT

This study is guided by three specific objectives: i) to determine whether Uganda's government refugee policies are guided by principles of international law, ii) to investigate the extent to which refugees pose security problems in the country and iii) to assess how and why the refugees are connected to terrorism.

The researcher used a cross sectional survey design based on the use of qualitative and quantitative approaches, sample size of 50 respondents were considered to collect data through the use of questionnaires to unveil findings and present them in form of tables.

In conclusion, there is a strong positive relationship between refugees and insecurity in Kasese. Therefore much government policy attention is required to mitigate security threats posed by refugees in the country especially in Kasese.

The researcher came up with some recommendations which include: Government should increase funding for the maintenance of community and feeder roads to support in transporting foods and other necessities to refugee camps, Corruption should be reduced by enforcing of strict rules, giving penalties on those involved and also increasing of salaries of the civil servant can also reduce corruption so as to ensure effective utilization of funds allocated to refugees.



## CHAPTER ONE

### OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

#### 1.0 Introduction

Traditionally, refugees were primarily viewed as victims of insecurity but scholars today view them as a core security problem. Generally, they are seen as threat to security rather than a humanitarian issue. Uganda has seen a huge influx of refugees over the recent years owing to the political instability experienced in her neighboring states more especially in the Horn of Africa. The Al-Shaba insurgency in Somalia has seen Uganda give refuge to countless men, women and children who cross its borders daily to escape from the war in Somalia (Mogire 2009 15-29). For example, when Said Bare was overthrown the inflow of refugees into Uganda was not due to Al Shaba insurgents. It is important to note here that the flow of refugees into Uganda has been steady and consistent over the last few decades. These refugees, who were traditionally conceived and presented as humanitarian issues, are now increasingly viewed as security threats. This research explores the extent to which refugees pose a threat to national security in Uganda. This chapter deals with the background of the study, statement of the problem, general objectives of the study, and Specific objectives of the study, research questions, scope and Significance of the study about the refugees and insecurity in Uganda a case study of Kasese.

#### Background of the Study

The linkage between asylum and security has become common in post-September 11, 2001 terrorist bombing in US in the corridors of national security policy making.

The puzzle has not escaped Uganda, a country touted as a land of peace in a region rocked by both interstate and intrastate conflicts since the end of cold war era period characterized by more interstate conflicts. In this regard the country has experienced an influx of asylum seekers from such countries as Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Eritrea among others.

The 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees came into force when Uganda was still a British protectorate. Britain acceded to the Convention on behalf of herself and her colonies (including Uganda). Uganda as a state ratified the Convention in 1987 (personal

interview with Third Deputy Prime Minister, Hon. Paul Etiang). The presence of refugees in Uganda dates back to the early 1940's with the hosting of Polish refugees at Nyabyeya in Masindi district and Koja in Mukono district. These refugees were later resettled in Britain, Australia and Canada. However, Uganda's rigorous involvement with refugees and the refugee problem started in 1955 when Uganda hosted approximately 78,000 Southern Sudanese refugees (Pirou~ 1988). In 1959/1960 Congolese and Rwandese refugees entered the western part of Uganda. Since then, Uganda has played host to thousands of refugees from the following countries: Burundi, Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Sierra-Leone, Senegal, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. However, majority of refugees in Uganda have comprised the nationals of surrounding countries, particularly Rwanda, Congo and Sudan.

As a producer of refugees, Uganda in 1972 expelled its own citizens of Asian origin followed by the political and academic intelligentsia. In 1980, almost the entire population of West Nile region was forced to seek refuge in the neighboring countries like Sudan and Congo (former Zaire). The populations residing in the infamous Luwero Triangle, the North and North -Eastern Uganda who could not cross international borders were labeled internally displaced persons - IDPs. On a slightly different note, the 14-year Kony Lord's resistance army (LRA) war with the government of Uganda affecting mostly the districts of Gulu and Kitgum and the immediate surrounding areas has created a sizeable number of refugees outside Uganda and thousands of internally displaced in Uganda. Ugandan refugees produced during earlier regimes have been successfully resettled.

In the late 1980s, Uganda became a leading host of refugees from other East African nations. The roughly 12,000 Refugees in Uganda, at that time, enjoyed the legal right to reside anywhere in the country, obtain a work permit and attain an education. It was not until the early 1990s when nearly every country surrounding Uganda experienced political crises. Most notably, the severe conflict in Somalia forced a mass influx of refugees into Uganda. By 1992, Uganda held an estimated 400,000 refugees, many of whom were ethnic Somalis. The Government of Uganda (GOU) became overwhelmed with the situation and decided to, in essence, withdraw completely from any refugee humanitarian assistance. In the early 1990s, Uganda experienced a sudden exodus of refugees seeking refuge from the neighboring countries of Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. The Uganda Government through the Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons (Department of Refugee Affairs) in

collaboration with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has been carrying out registration of refugees at Kokum and Dada refugee camps. From the beginning of the conflict in Somalia, thousands of refugees traveled by boat down the coast of Uganda and arrived in Mombasa, where many were forced into official camps. Due to the urban environment in Mombasa, some managed to settle within the city.

### **Refugees**

A refugee is a person who has been pushed away from their home and seeks refuge elsewhere. Under the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, a refugee is more narrowly defined (in Article 1A) as a person who "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, is unable to or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country".

The term refugee is often used to include displaced persons who may fall outside the legal definition in the Convention, either because they have left their home countries because of war and not because of a fear of persecution, or because they have been forced to migrate within their home countries.

The Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa adopted by the Organization of African Unity in 1969, employs a definition expanded from the Convention's, including people who left their countries of origin not only because of persecution but also due to acts of external aggression, occupation, domination by foreign powers or serious disturbances of public order.

### **Background of the case study**

Kasese District is one of the districts that constitute the Republic of Uganda. It was gazetted in 1974 having been carved out of the former Tooro district. Before its creation, there was an uprising by the Rwenzururu Movement demanding among other things, for the independence of Bakonzo and Bamba from Tooro Kingdom. This conflict continued up to the early 1980s.

In the 1980s, the National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (NALU) started another uprising in the mountains, which, though on small scale created instability in the mountainous part of the district. In 1996, there was an invasion of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), which affected progress of economic activities till today. In addition to the

loss of incomes, during the Rwenzururu Movement, there was a great loss in terms of trained personnel who migrated to other safe districts e.g. in Bushenyi and Mubende.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Despite the progressive refugee policy, Uganda is beginning to buckle under the pressure of the continued influx of refugees, particularly from South Sudan. More than 70,000 South Sudanese refugees have fled to Uganda since violence broke out in Juba on July 8 between government troops of President Salva Kiir and forces loyal to former First Vice President Riek Machar. More than 85% of the new arrivals are women and children, with children comprising 64% of new arrivals. This is putting a strain on host communities, with local government authorities and agencies unable to cope or provide basic and essential services. In Adjumani district, which hosts the bulk of South Sudanese refugees, the number of refugees has shot up to 170,000, threatening to outnumber the 210,000 registered locals in the area.

Following a sudden revival of long standing ethnic differences, 17,427 people (including 8,714 children/3,442 households) were displaced in Bundibugyo District, in the Ruwenzori region of Uganda. This latest crisis, which started at the end of February 2016, has left about 30 people dead, many wounded and more than 300 homesteads completely burned down. In early May, the district experienced heavy rains that led to UNICEF Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report - May 2016 flooding and the River Humya bursting its banks killing 17 people and destroying UNICEF and Uganda Red Cross Society supported water treatment tanks. The OPM Department of Disaster Preparedness and Management, Uganda Red Cross and partners carried out an assessment to determine the extent of damage, identify needs and triggering response. While establishment of permanent displacement camps is not envisaged nor recommended, the actual situation has not calmed down - therefore the full return of displaced people to their original villages may take some time. Peace and reconciliation efforts are being emphasized by the OPM and its partners. Kasese storms: Some 5,920 pupils in several primary schools in Kasese District, in the Ruwenzori region, experienced challenges in continuing their lessons after winds and storms heavily damaged their classroom blocks. UNICEF supported with providing space for continued learning with an initial stock of 12 large tents in four primary schools of Uganda, Kasokero, Mundongo and Muhindi. Discussions are ongoing with the Ministry of Education and Local Government about the rehabilitation of damaged schools

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

#### **General objective**

The main objective of the study was to explore the extent to which the influx of refugees in Uganda has caused a security problem.

#### **The specific objectives of the study are:**

1. To determine whether Uganda's government refugee policies are guided by principles of international law.
2. To investigate the extent to which refugees pose security problems in the country.
3. To assess how and why the refugee are connected to terrorism.

### **1.4 Research Question**

#### **1.4.1 General Question**

To what extent had the influx of refugees in Uganda caused a security problem?

- (i.) Are Uganda's government policies with regards to refugees guided by principles of international law?
- (ii.) To what extent are refugees responsible for security issues in the country?
- (iii.) How and why are the refugees connected to terrorism?

#### **1.5 Study Hypotheses**

- Refugee increase leads to insecurity problems for host countries.
- Security problem in Uganda has been caused by the refugees from war-torn Somalia.
- The main type of insecurity being caused by the refugees is terrorism.

### **1.6 Scope of the study**

#### **1.6.1 Conceptual scope**

The study focused on the influx of refugee immigrants and insecurity in Uganda, with Kasese explored as a case study.

#### **1.6.2 Geographical scope**

The study was carried out in Kasese; Kasese became a district in 1975. The district is composed of 20 rural sub counties and 4 urban town councils. There are 115 parishes/wards and 656 villages in the district. The district is located in western Uganda. It is bordered to the North by the district of Bundibugyo, the North East by Kabarole, to the South East by

Kamwenge, to the South by Bushenyi and to the West by the Democratic Republic of Congo.

### **1.6.3 Time scope**

The study was covered for a period of three months from April 2017 to June 2017 to compile the report.

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

This study has both academic and administrative significance. There is need to address seriously the issue of refugees in Uganda, especially the Somali refugees who are mainly in Kasese. It is hoped that the findings of this study will enlighten all the stakeholders concerned with the management of refugee affairs about the short and long term effects of Uganda government policies on the Somali refugees migrating to Uganda. It is also expected to create awareness amongst the stakeholders on the security threat caused by Somali refugees.

In particular, the study will be beneficial to the UNHCR, the international refugee agencies, the Uganda Government and scholars who would be interested in conducting further research.

### **1.8 Theoretical Framework**

The study was guided by two theories, namely; Rational Choice Theory, and Grounded Theory. Theoretically, a refugee camp within the borders of Uganda must follow the laws and customs of Uganda. In practice, however, refugees established informal justice systems, largely based on Islamic law.

State security was a logical choice but was a rational choice? And more tangibly, what meanings can be derived from the action itself with respect to law enforcement, policymaking, and ultimately, prevention. Terrorism was planned, coordinated, and conducted in a logical and “systematic” way. Inversely, it was not random, spontaneous, or illogical. By declaring the phenomenon systematic and therefore a rational action and by default terrorists as rational actors, scholars seek to predict terrorists’ preferences and explain why they perpetrate terrorism. But was better to theorize about how terrorists think or go directly to the source and ask them? The two respective methodologies in these approaches are Rational Choice Theory and Grounded Theory. Scholars like Bruce Hoffman (2012) may be categorized as Rational Choice Theorists due to his definition of state security as “the deliberate creation and exploitation of fear through violence or the threat of violence in the pursuit of political change.” Others, such as Brian Jenkins, fall within the same

framework. To paraphrase Jenkins (2011) it is not the people that perpetrate state security, or their motivation, cause or justification, but the act itself.

### **1.8 Organization of the Study**

The study was organized into five chapters. Chapter one consisted introduction which entails background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, methodology of the study, conceptual frame work and organization of the study.

Chapter two contains reviewed related literature while chapter three contain research methodology under research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedure, data collection instrument, data collection procedure and data analysis. Chapter four presents data analysis, presentations and interpretations while chapter five contains summary of findings, discussions, conclusions and recommendations and suggestions for further research.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the literature upon which this research is based. It discusses the concept of refugees (conceptual review) in line with the already stated objectives. In addition, the theory upon which this research is based is discussed here.

#### 2.1 Conceptual review

##### **The extent to which Ugandan government comply with the international law of refugees**

Uganda now has around a million refugees. To put this in perspective, the East African country is the physical size of the UK and yet hosts more refugees than arrived in all 28 EU member states in 2015, the peak of the European refugee “crisis”.(stoffman,2008).

The influx of people from South Sudan is a humanitarian crisis. But it also matters because Uganda has some of the most progressive refugee policies in the world. Through its so-called Self-Reliance Strategy, it is one of very few major refugee-hosting countries to allow refugees to work and move relatively freely. These policies not only enable Uganda to absorb refugees, they serve as an example of good practice for the rest of the world.

Uganda acceded to the UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees in May 1981. According to a report by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). However, the Ugandan government has no comprehensive legal instrument to deal with refugees various fragmentary domestic legislative initiatives regulate their legal status.

Recent terrorist attacks are said to have prompted Ugandan government to introduce changes to its refugee policy. One notable change was the introduction of an encampment policy requiring all asylum refugees in urban areas to relocate to designated camps. Although refugees have been allowed to engage in informal employment in the past, this appears to be getting increasingly difficult as the encampment policy constrains their ability to move about the country. In addition, work permits are rarely issued to refugees. Similarly, while refugees are technically free to apply for naturalization if they meet certain requirements, which on their face are not prohibitive, in practice Uganda does not naturalize refugees.



International Refugee Law (IRL), International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law are considered complementary bodies of law, which possess a common objective: the protection of lives, freedoms and dignity of human beings. IRL, in turn, arose during the twentieth century and aims to develop and implement mechanisms for the protection of forcibly displaced persons owing to well-founded fear of persecution.

In a nutshell, much as Ugandan government does not fully give refugees the rights of say neutralization and offering work permits, the three main objectives set by international refugee law of protection, freedom and dignity are fairly implemented by the government.

## **2.2 The extent to which refugees pose insecurity in a country**

Changes in social relations that occur in the camp might facilitate nocturnal security threats to body and spirit, thus urging refugees to devise original ways of coping with such hazards. Indeed, research on camp security fosters the assumption of the existence of particular night-dangers and suggests that limited monitoring within camps is not only conducive to deviant behavior among the refugees, but also an obstruction to protection activities (Crisp 1999, da Costa 2006: 7, Hyndman 2004:204).

Fear of refugees following a terrorist attack is a natural reaction, and some confusion over the connection between refugees and violence is understandable. Even the academic community, which has studied the topic for years, has yet to settle on an understanding of the relationship between the two.

But making efforts to block people fleeing to any country from war zones is the wrong response to the horrors of that country. The latest evidence suggests that the connection between refugees and terrorism is tenuous. A country can take in refugees without jeopardizing its national security.

The two main grounds for caution in welcoming people from conflict-torn regions are intuitive and widely shared. The first is that individuals seeking refuge across international borders threaten to destabilize the countries that take them in. Some research supports this view. Experts have theorized that refugee communities may include political activists and insurgents who mobilize and recruit in the receiving country, giving rise to the purported phenomenon of the "refugee-warrior." Refugee camps serve as potential military bases from which refugee-warriors can wage insurgencies. Others, including the political scientists (Idean Salehyan and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch, 2000) have argued that refugees, as they

themselves flee violence, are a mechanism by which internal conflict in one state can spill across borders. People leaving war zones may bring weapons, terrorism, and militant ideologies with them (Shaver, 2015).

Internal security has emerged as an aspect of security which is threatened by refugees. The notion of refugees as a threat to internal security has been present since the 1980s (Huysmans 2000). As highlighted by Huysmans, the Schengen Agreement and Convention of Dublin connected refugees to terrorism, international crime, and border control (Huysmans 2000: Huysmans 1995). Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, immigration has featured prominently on the counter-terrorism agenda; governments have tightened immigration policies, linking immigration with terrorist activities (Spencer 2008).

In the United States, refugees immediately became a matter of national security. President Bush quickly put forth a strategy to combat terrorism through refugee policy, and the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service was included in the newly established Department of Homeland Security (Spencer 2008), institutionalizing refugees as a threat to internal security. Six weeks after 9/11, the USA PATRIOT Act was signed into law, strengthening border controls, heightening surveillance of foreign nationals in the United States, and permitting the government to detain, prosecute, and remove foreigners suspected of terrorist behaviour (Lebowitz and Podheiser 2001-2002). Immigration policies and border control became instruments in the “War on Terror” (Adamson 2006). Several scholars support the notion that immigration policy must be restricted in order to protect the receiving state’s internal security. For instance, Stoffman (2008) argues that due to Canada’s high rate of immigration per capita, every newcomer cannot be screened thoroughly; consequently, dangerous people will enter the country. Thus, the most effective way of keeping out unwanted immigrants would be through a reduction in the annual immigration intake (Stoffman 2008). While terrorism is undoubtedly a real threat to the internal security of states throughout the world, its connection to immigration must be questioned.

Mueller (2006) persuasively refutes the argument that an absence of terrorist attacks in the United States since September 11 is a result of increased border control and stricter immigration policies (3). While terrorists may have a more difficult time entering the country, hundreds of millions of immigrants legally enter the United States each year, and 1000 to 4000 illegal immigrants each day (Mueller 2006). Mueller (2006) argues that the threat of terrorism by either national or immigrant terrorists has been highly exaggerated (4).

Likewise, a study on immigration and terrorism in Spain by Saux (2007) maintains that the connection between illegal immigration and terrorism is a constructed rather than objective reality. Saux (2007) draws upon Moral-Panics Theory, arguing that the perceived danger of terrorism caused people to blame a certain group of people, designating them as the enemy and creating a division between “us” and “them”. After the September 11 attacks, the 2004 Madrid train bombings, and the 2005 London bombings, immigrants and asylum seekers became labeled as the enemy (Saux 2007).

The Ugandan minister for relief, disaster preparedness and refugees, Hilary Onek, said refugees from countries globally viewed as hotbeds of terrorism pose grave security challenges for the East African country. He told the visiting UK parliamentary under-secretary of state for international development, Nick Hurd, in Kampala, that Uganda has already received refugees from Pakistan. Hurd, came to see for himself first-hand innovations and solutions for supporting refugees and host communities in Uganda. More refugees from Afghanistan, Iraq and other countries devastated by armed conflicts in the Middle East, the minister said, may end up in Uganda. “This stretches our security. We do not want the Orlando scenario here. However, the security forces are doing everything possible to deal with such possible threats and I want to commend them for the job well done so far,” said Onek.

A suspected terrorist gunned down 49 people on Sunday in a gay nightclub in Orlando, the deadliest mass shooting in US and the nation's worst terror attack since the September 11, 2001 assault. Uganda is the third largest refugee hosting country in Africa after Ethiopia and Kenya. The country is currently hosting over half a million refugees from East Africa, Horn of Africa and Great Lakes regions. Uganda is the eighth largest refugee hosting nation globally. A sizeable number of refugees are Somalis uprooted from their homes in the horn of Africa nation that did not have a functional government for over two decades. Somalia's Al-Shabaab terrorists killed over 70 people in the July 11, 2010 twin bombings in Kampala in what the militants called a retaliation assault on Uganda for its role in the fight against terrorism in Somalia.

Minister Onek said Uganda will not receive refugees from Uganda when the second largest refugee hosting country in Africa closes its Dadaab camp – the world's largest refugee resettlement complex – by the end of the year as planned. “We already have a refugee influx from other countries. We will not accept refugees from Uganda because we are already

overstretched,” he added, calling on the International Community to step up support to refugee-hosting countries. Some refugees from countries such as DRC, Burundi and Rwanda have refused to return home for fear of reprisals, said the minister, adding that even their nations of origin are reluctant to take them back.

### **2.3 International Legal Framework Relating To the Protection of Asylum Seekers**

Traditionally, states were the main subject of international law. Increasingly, individuals and non-state international organizations have also become subject to international regulation. International law imposes upon the nations certain duties with respect to individuals. It is a violation of international law to treat an alien in a manner which does not satisfy the international standard of justice. However, in the absence of a specific agreement an individual cannot bring the complaint. Only the state of which he is a national can complain of such a violation before an international tribunal. The state of nationality usually is not obligated to exercise this right and can decide whether to enforce it.

International organizations play increasingly important role in the relationships between nations. An international organization is one that is created by international agreement or which has membership consisting primarily of nations. The United Nations, the most influential among international organizations, was created on June 26, 1945. The declared purposes of United Nations are to maintain peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems, and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of the nations and attaining their common ends. The Charter of the United Nations has been adhered to by virtually all states. Even the few remaining non-member states have acquiesced in the principles it has established. International legal framework relating to the protection of refugees is divided into two parts: refugee law and asylum law. Of the two refugee law seems primarily, although not exclusively, a matter of public international law, and is considered a component of international human rights law or humanitarian law generally.

Refugee law is mostly initiated with a series of relatively ad hoc interwar procedures; modern refugee law came into its own after the Second World War with the establishment of the UNHCR, and the 1951 convention relating to the status of refugees.

These documents define a refugee, provide for certain rights relating to juridical status, no expulsion, freedom of movement, employment, travel documents, participation in national welfare, education and rationing programmes and give the UNHCR a role in

administering and protecting these rights at the international level. In contrast those involved in refugee protection have come to consider asylum law to be primarily, though not exclusively, a matter of national law and sovereign discretion.

Refugee law represents cooperation among sovereign states confronting a common problem, while asylum seems within the province of sovereign political discretion. Even when legalized, asylum law seems primarily municipal and beyond the cognitive control of international protection officers, especially in contrast to refugee law, with its international definitions of persons concerned and standards of treatment to be accorded. Asylum law has not been codified in an international instrument and one must consequently search for it in a variety of locations. International asylum law seems less to bind states than to enable them. If refugee law seems to limit state discretion, asylum law seems to enlarge it. As a matter of public international law, it seems that asylum is what is left over after the law relating to refugees, statelessness, extradition, human rights and humanitarian issues has been spelled out.

Most critics of the law of asylum have taken a position between the extremes of this paradox, the unsatisfactory nature of such middle positions, saying that asylum can be excluded as a matter of national political discretion. They argue that asylum law can be equated to municipal law and discretionary, but add for one reason or another that asylum has, or is progressively acquiring, an international legal aspect.

It is not true that asylum is the irreducible other of refugee law, nor is it true that it can simply be treated as or transformed into a useful international legal partner to the refugee law standards spelled out in the statute and the convention. None the less all of the asylum materials attempt to define the boundary between asylum and refugee law strictly in doctrinal terms, without reference to the institutional framework within which these doctrinal categories have been given meaning. As a result, none of these middle positions seems particularly attuned to the work of a protection agent who must operate within the full range of discourse permitted by the paradoxical diversity of the asylum concept.

## **2.4 The Three Faces of the Right Of Asylum**

The right of Asylum has three faces which include: the right of a state to grant asylum; the right of an individual to seek asylum; and the right of an individual to be granted asylum

### **2.4.1. The Right of a State to Grant Asylum**

The right of a state to grant asylum is well established in international law. It follows from the principle that every sovereign state is deemed to have exclusive control over its territory and hence over persons present in its territory.

One of the implications of this generally recognized rule is that every sovereign state has the right to grant or deny asylum to persons located within its boundaries. Traditionally in international law, the right of asylum has been viewed as the right of a state, rather than the right of an individual. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides in Article 14(1) *inter alia* the right of each individual to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. (Ndege, 2002).

This therefore means that it was the right of every state to offer refuge and to resist all demands for extradition. Secondly, the Declaration on Territorial Asylum adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1967 provides in Article 1(1) states that, "asylum granted by a State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to persons entitled to invoke Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,... shall be respected by all other States." Further, Article 1(3) of this Declaration vests the state of asylum with the authority "to evaluate the grounds for the grant of asylum. Regional instruments evidence the right of a state to grant asylum. The OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa provides, in Article II(1), that member states of the Organization of African Unity "shall use their best endeavors consistent with their respective legislations to receive refugees." The Asian- African Legal Consultative Committee, in 1966, adopted Principles Concerning Treatment of Refugees, Article III (1) of which states that, "State has the sovereign right to grant or refuse asylum in its territory to a refugee. Saunders, Lewis. (2000)

### **2.4.2. The Right of an Individual to Seek Asylum**

The second aspect of the right of asylum is the right of an individual to seek asylum. This was an individual right that an asylum-seeker has *vis-à-vis* his state of origin. Essentially, it is the right the principle that "a State may not claim to 'own' its nationals or residents." This right is of the human race and to constitute an obligation for the members of the international

community.” Moreover, the Declaration has been said to be “an authoritative expression of the customary international law of today in regard to human rights.” With the adoption of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the right of an individual to leave his country became written law binding on the states parties to the Covenant and Article 12(2) of the Covenant, states that everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.

This right had been justified through the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, two functional commissions created by the United Nations Economic and Social Council under Article 68 of the Charter. The right to leave one’s own country in pursuit of asylum is thus a right of the individual asylum-seekers, enforceable in certain situations. At the continental level, the rights to seek asylum and freedom of movement can be found within the text of the same article (Kibreab, 1996).

#### **2.4.3. The Right of an Individual to be granted Asylum**

The third component right under the umbrella of the right of asylum is the right of an individual to be granted asylum. International and regional instruments dealing with human rights, asylum, and refugees, as well as the failure of the international community to agree on a convention on territorial asylum illustrate the general proposition that, in international law today, an individual has no right to asylum enforceable vis-à-vis the state of refuge (Schmid, 1998).

Article 14(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims the right of an individual "to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. This is argued that the provision merely affords the individual a right to seek asylum, not a right to receive it. This article has been criticized for giving the individual a right to seek asylum without specifying whose duty it was to give effect to that right. International instruments adopted subsequent to the Declaration likewise do not provide for an individual's right to be granted asylum. In preparing the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, states had an opportunity to provide for the right to asylum. The principal international instruments relating to the protection of refugees, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees' and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, also do not provide a right to be granted asylum. During the drafting of the Refugee Convention, France and

the United Nations Secretariat submitted a proposed article providing for, “favorable consideration to the position of refugees seeking asylum from persecution. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees explains in the Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status that, “the granting of asylum is not dealt with in the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol” (Rapando, 2005).

Thus, as with other international instruments, these refugee instruments do not vest an individual with a right to asylum.

The OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa provides in Article II(1): “[member states] used their best endeavors consistent with their respective legislations to receive refugees. (Anna, 2007).

## **2.5 Conclusion**

In a nutshell this chapter has reviewed literature cited by other researchers on the problem in question, that is, refugees and insecurity, among the literature reviewed by other researchers included; The extent to which Ugandan government comply with the international law of refugees, The extent to which refugees pose insecurity in a country, International Legal Framework Relating To the Protection of Asylum Seekers and the three faces of the right of asylum, however the three objectives of the study cited in chapter have not been addressed fully in the existing literature therefore this study intended to bridge the gap left by other researchers which were not exhausted in the objectives of the study.



## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter basically focused on the methodology used while conducting research in Kasese. It included the research design, study population, sample size, sampling procedure, methods of data collection, validity and reliability of research instruments, data analysis, Ethical considerations and limitations of the study. It described the methods the researcher used to collect data and its analysis.

#### **3.1. Research design**

The researcher used a cross sectional survey design basing on the use of qualitative and quantitative approaches that was adopted to establish the relationship between refugees and insecurity in Uganda. In this study, data was collected using both primary sources like questionnaires and interviews and secondary data sources. This design was used for profiling, defining, segmenting, estimating, predicting, and examining associative relationship between the two variables. Cross-sectional studies easily provide a quick snapshot of what was going on with the variables for the research problem.

#### **3.2 Study population**

The study population refers to the large groups of people or things from which a desired sample was selected (Ruane 2015). The study population for this research purposively comprised of a target population of 58 members from of Kasese representing local government officials in Kasese, members of the communities and refugees within Kasese.

#### **3.3 Sample size**

This research involved 50 respondents. The sample size was selected by the researcher to be representative of the entire population but also manageable by the researcher given limited resources.

**Table 1: sample size and population in percentage**

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Sample size (n)</b>	<b>Population (N)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Local government officials/staff	16	18	25
Community members	07	10	30
Refugees	27	30	45
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>

### **3.4 Sampling procedures.**

In this framework, the researcher used both purposive and simple random sampling as techniques because purposive sampling was required to ensure the sample contains representatives from each of the categories of the study population. Within each category, random sampling was used to select members for the sample.

The sample size was selected purposively with a total number of 50 respondents included the local government officials, community members and refugees.

### **3.5 Methods of data collection and instruments**

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaires**

A questionnaire is a reformulated written set of questions to which respondents record their answers, usually within rather closely defined alternatives. The questionnaires were used on the basis that the variables under study cannot be observed for instance the views, opinions, perceptions and feelings of the respondents. The questionnaires were equally used because the information was collected from a large sample within a short period of time yet the respondents could read and write (Sekaran, 2013). The questionnaires consisted of both open and close ended questions to be administered to respondents in Kasese.

### **3.6 Validity and reliability of research instruments**

#### **3.6.1 Research validity**

Amin (2014) defined validity as the appropriateness of the instrument. Experts in the field were consulted about the content of instruments, ambiguity of question items and their relevancy. Validity was important in determining whether the statements in the questionnaire instrument and interview manuals are relevant to the study. Content and construct validity

were obtained by the help of the supervisors input who acted as reviewer during the proposal stage of the study. According to Amin (2015), validity can be and in this case was assured by use of the Content Validity Index (C.V.I)

$$C.V.I = \frac{\text{Agreed items by all judges as suitable}}{\text{Total number of items being judged}}$$

### 3.6.2 Reliability

Reliability of data refers to whether repeating the same measurement under similar conditions yields the same results (Kumar, 1990). Amin (2015) defines reliability as the consistency of the instrument in measuring whatever it was intended to measure. The reliability of the questionnaires were improved through pretesting of pilot samples from the field which enabled the rephrasing of some questions. Additionally, reliability of the items was done with the application of the Cronbach Alpha coefficient as illustrated below;

$$A = \frac{K}{K-1} \frac{1 - \sum SD^2}{\sum Dt^2}$$

Where A= Reliability,  $1 - \sum SD^2$  =sum of the variance of the individual items in the questionnaire,  $\sum Dt^2$  =variance of the entire questionnaire, and K= Number of items in the questionnaire.

### 3.7 Data Analysis

Data were presented using tables, frequency table and percentages. These presentations helped in the interpretation of the findings in a more simple form. Correlations and multiple regressions were part of the analysis. A Pearson correlation was used to determine the degree of relationship between variables. Regression analysis was used to determine the contribution of the independent variable to the dependent variable.

### 3.8 Ethical consideration

It was important during the process of research for the researcher to make respondents aware that participation is voluntary and that participants are free to refuse to answer any question and to withdraw from participation at any time they are chosen.

Another important consideration involved getting the informed consent of those who are going to be met during the research process which involved interviews and observations on

issues that may be dedicated to some respondents; the researcher undertakes to bear this seriously in mind.

Personal privacy and confidentiality are very important since the report is public. If private information has been accessed, the confidentiality has to be maintained (Stephan P. 2012).

All respondents were therefore re-assured of this before being involved.

Accuracy and honesty during research was very important for academic research to be protected. The researcher should treat the research with utmost care, in that there should be no temptation to cheat and generate research results, since it jeopardizes the concept of research.

### **3.9 Study limitations**

The researcher encountered a few limitations during the research especially when it came to intervening with the respondents. They included the following;

**Time:** the researcher faced a challenge of limited time to beat the deadlines as stipulated in the time scope. Therefore the researcher ensured deadlines are met through stringent planning while conducting research.

**Financial challenges:** the researcher also faced financial challenges while carrying out the study. This however was solved through adjusting the estimated budget by minimizing expenses as much as possible. For instance, by doing the entire research myself without including any research assistance like typing.

**Language barrier:** the researcher found it difficult to communicate with the multi-ethnics. This was due to a variety of languages spoken especially by the employees in the local government. This however required the researcher to use a translator so as to overcome such a challenge.

**Reluctance to respond:** some of the respondents were reluctant to give the required information, as they are uneasy and suspicious of the information to be gathered and thinking that the data was used for other motives against them. However this was solved by assuring the respondents that, the research was purely for academic purposes.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

#### 4.0 Introduction.

This chapter covered the analysis, presentation and discussion of the findings. The data was presented in form of Tables and graphs. Where data could not be quantified, it is explained. Presentation of findings has been organized in accordance with the study objectives.

#### 4.1 Demographic factors.

**Table 1: Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	28	56
Female	22	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Out of the 50 respondents 28(56%) were males and 22(44%) were females. This shows that the male respondents formed the majority. In contacting a few of the employees the researcher discovered that the statistics above corresponds to the current situation in the district. Currently, there are more male employees than females.

**Table 2: Age of Respondents**

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20-29	8	16
30 – 39	15	30
40 – 49	20	40
Above 50 years	7	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

In the above table, 8 (16%) were between the age group of 20-29, and then 15 (30%) were between 30 – 39 age group, followed by the age group 40-49 with 20(40%) and finally those above 50 year with 7(14%). This implied that the majority of the respondents were between 40– 49 and the minorities were above 50 years.

**Table 3: Level of education**

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
Certificate	03	6
Diploma	10	20
Bachelors degree	30	60
Others	07	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above, it can be observed that 3 (6%) of the respondents had a certificate, 10(20%) had diploma, 30(60%) had bachelors degree, while 7(14%) belonged to other qualification. It can therefore be concluded that to be employed you need have at least a qualification.

**Table 4: Work experience**

Working experience	Frequency	Percentage
1-4 year	10	20
5-9years	15	30
10-14years	17	34
Above 15 years	08	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

In above table, the respondents who had working experience of 1-4 year were 10(20%), those with working experience of 5-9 years were 15(30%), then those with 10-14years working

experience were 17(34%) and those with above 15 years working experience were 08(16%). This implies that the majority of the respondents had a working experience of 10-14years and the minority had a working experience of above 15years.

#### 4.2 The Uganda government policies are guided by principles of international law.

The first objective of the study was to determine whether Uganda government refugee policies are guided by principles of international law.

**Table 5; Survey on Uganda refugee policies**

Policies	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Total (%)
Uganda ensures that refugees' rights are observed as by international human rights organizations.	55	25	13	07	100
Uganda allows refugees to freely carryout business and formal employment in the country.	50	26	14	10	100
Uganda has a comprehensive legal framework to deal with refugees.	45	25	20	10	100
Refugees in Uganda are provided with enough security while in the refugee camps.	40	35	15	10	100
Refugees have the freedom to speak of their experience in the camps.	47	23	16	14	100

**Source: Primary Data, 2017.**

55% of the respondents strongly agreed, 25% agreed, 13% disagreed and 7% of respondents strongly disagreed that Uganda ensures that refugees' rights are observed as by international human rights organizations.

Uganda allows refugees to freely carryout business and formal employment in the country, 50% of the respondents strongly agreed, 26% agreed to this. 14% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed.

45% of the respondents strongly agreed, 25% agreed, 20% disagree and 10% of respondents strongly disagreed with Uganda has a comprehensive legal framework to deal with refugees.

From the table above, 40% of the respondents strongly disagree, 35% agree that Refugees in Uganda are provided with enough security while in the refugee camps, 15% disagreed and 10% strongly agree.

Refugees have the freedom to speak of their experience in the camps, 47% of the respondents strongly agreed, 23% disagreed, 16% disagreed and 14% strongly disagreed.

From the findings; Uganda ensures that refugees' rights are observed as by international human rights organizations with 80% agreed, followed by

To sum up findings on whether Uganda government refugee policies are guided by principles of international law; Uganda ensures that refugees' rights are observed as by international human rights organizations had 80% respondents agreed followed by Uganda allows refugees to freely carryout business and formal employment in the country had 76% then refugees in Uganda are provided with enough security while in the refugee camps with 75% in support with it lastly refugees have the freedom to speak of their experience in the camps and Uganda has a comprehensive legal framework to deal with refugees both had 70% who agreed with it.



### 4.3 The extent to which refugees pose security problems.

The second objective of the study was to investigate the extent to which refugees pose security problems in country.

**Table 6; Survey on the extent to which refugees pose security problems.**

Extent to which refugees pose security problems.	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Total (%)
The 2010 bombardment that occurred at Kyadondo rugby ground and Ethiopian restaurant in Kabalagala have connections with refugee insecurity in Uganda.	60	20	10	10	100
Refugee camps serve as potential military bases from which refugee warrior can wage insurgencies.	50	20	15	15	100
Changes in social relationships that occur in camps might cause insecurity threats.	40	25	20	15	100
Internal security has emerged as an aspect of insecurity which is threatened by refugees.	40	30	12	18	100
The threat of forced repatriation has led to insecurity and fear among refugees in Uganda.	40	32	16	12	100

The 2010 bombardment that occurred at Kyadondo rugby ground and Ethiopian restaurant in Kabalagala have connections with refugee insecurity in Uganda had 60% strongly agree that its one of limitation affecting procurement planning, 20% agreed, 10% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed.

50% strongly agreed with Refugee camps serve as potential military bases from which refugee warrior can wage insurgencies, 20% agreed, 15% disagreed, 15% strongly disagreed with it.

Changes in social relationships that occur in camps might cause insecurity threats had 40% of respondents who strongly agreed, 25% agreed, 20% disagreed and 15% strongly disagreed.

40% of respondents strongly agreed, 30% agreed that internal security has emerged as an aspect of insecurity which is threatened by refugees, 12% disagreed and 18% strongly disagreed with it.

40% strongly agreed, 32% agreed that the threat of forced repatriation has led to insecurity and fear among refugees in Uganda then 16% disagreed, 12% strongly disagreed.

To sum up the findings on the extent to which refugees pose security problems in country involved; 80% of respondents agreed with the 2010 bombardment that occurred at Kyadondo rugby ground and Ethiopian restaurant in Kabalagala have connections with refugee insecurity in Uganda, followed by the threat of forced repatriation has led to insecurity and fear among refugees in Uganda had 72% of respondents who support it, then refugee camps serve as potential military bases from which refugee warrior can wage insurgencies and Internal security has emerged as an aspect of insecurity which is threatened by refugees had 70% of respondents, lastly changes in social relationships that occur in camps might cause insecurity threats had 65% agreed with it.

#### 4.4 Assess how and why the refugees are connected to terrorism.

The third objective of the study was to assess how and why the refugees are connected to terrorism in Uganda Kasese.

**Table 7; Survey on how and why refugees are connected to terrorism**

<b>Terrorism</b>	<b>Strongly Agree (%)</b>	<b>Agree (%)</b>	<b>Disagree (%)</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree (%)</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>
People leaving war zones may bring weapons, terrorism, and military ideologies with them.	35	35	10	20	100
The 2010 bombardment at Kyadondo rugby ground was funded by Somali refugees in Uganda.	40	20	25	15	100
Insecurity is fueled by the small number of police officers compared to the number of refugees in settlements.	37	23	30	10	100
Refugees' settlement on Uganda's land has increased hostility between refugees and the nationals.	40	30	15	15	100
Refugees barricade roads into the settlement to protest food-aid disruption.	40	35	10	15	100

35% strongly agreed with People leaving war zones may bring weapons, terrorism, and military ideologies with them, 35% agreed then 10% disagreed and 20% of respondents strongly disagreed.

The 2010 bombardment at Kyadondo rugby ground was funded by Somali refugees in Uganda, 40% of respondents strongly agreed, 20% agreed with it as one of relationship between two variables and 25% disagreed, 15% strongly disagreed.

The finding revealed that, 37% strongly agreed, 23% agreed with insecurity is fueled by the small number of police officers compared to the number of refugees in settlements. , 30% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed.

40% of respondents strongly agreed, 30% agreed that refugees' settlement on Uganda's land has increased hostility between refugees and the nationals. And 15% disagreed and 15% strongly disagreed.

Refugees barricade roads into the settlement to protest food-aid disruption, 40% respondents strongly agreed, 35% agreed then 10% disagreed and 15% strongly disagreed.

From the findings on the how and why the refugees are connected to terrorism are;

Refugees barricade roads into the settlement to protest food-aid disruption had 75% who agreed with it followed by refugees' settlement on Uganda's land has increased hostility between refugees and the nationals and people leaving war zones may bring weapons, terrorism, and military ideologies with them both had 70% of respondents, lastly insecurity is fueled by the small number of police officers compared to the number of refugees in settlements and the 2010 bombardment at Kyadondo rugby ground was funded by Somali refugees in Uganda had both 60% of respondents agreed with it.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### **5.0 Introduction.**

This chapter summarizes all findings reported in chapter four according to questions of the study, draws conclusions, suggests recommendations and also proposes some areas for further study.

#### **5.1.0 Summary of Findings**

##### **5.1.1 Descriptive Summary of the Sample**

The study was comprised of 50 respondents of whom 62% were male and 38% were female. In terms of level of education, 60% of the respondents had attained bachelor's degree level of education and these were found among the beneficiaries of the services provided. These were followed by 20% who had attained diplomas, 14% with other qualification and lastly 6% with certificates composed mainly of the workers in the district.

##### **5.1.2 Summary of Findings on the whether Uganda's government policies are guided by principles of international law**

It was found that Uganda ensures refugees' rights are observed as required by international human rights organizations. 80% of the respondents agreed to this. On Uganda allowing refugees to freely carryout business and formal employment in the country, 76% concurred. Regarding the proposition that refugees in Uganda are provided with enough security while in the refugee camps, 75% agreed. Lastly, on the propositions that refugees have the freedom to speak of their experience in the camps and that Uganda has a comprehensive legal framework to deal with refugees, 70% responded affirmatively.

##### **5.1.3 Summary of Findings on the extent to which refugees pose security problems in**

To sum up the findings on the extent to which refugees pose security problems in country involved: 80% of respondents agreed that the 2010 bombardment that occurred at Kyadondo rugby ground and Ethiopian restaurant in Kabalagala have connections with refugee insecurity in Uganda, followed by the threat of forced repatriation has led to insecurity and fear among refugees in Uganda had 72% of respondents who support it, then refugee camps serve as potential military bases from which refugee warrior can wage insurgencies and Internal security has emerged as an aspect of insecurity which is threatened by refugees had

70% of respondents, lastly changes in social relationships that occur in camps might cause insecurity threats had 65% agreed with it.

#### **5.1.4 Summary of findings on how and why refugees are connected to terrorism**

Refugees barricade roads into the settlement to protest food-aid disruption had 75% who agreed with it followed by refugees' settlement on Uganda's land has increased hostility between refugees and the nationals and people leaving war zones may bring weapons, terrorism, and military ideologies with them both had 70% of respondents, lastly insecurity is fueled by the small number of police officers compared to the number of refugees in settlements and the 2010 bombardment at Kyadondo rugby ground was funded by Somali refugees in Uganda had both 60% of respondents agreed with it.

### **5.2 Conclusion**

In conclusion, there is a strong positive relationship between refugees and insecurity in Kasese. Therefore efforts are required to ensure security in the country especially Kasese with a potential to contribute to the success of government operations.

### **5.3 Recommendations of the Study**

Government should increase funding for the maintenance of community and feeder roads to support in transporting foods and other necessities to refugee camps.

Corruption should be reduced by enforcing of strict rules, giving penalties on those involved and also increasing of salaries of the civil servant can also reduce on corruption so as to ensure funds allocated to refugees are used appropriately.

The organization dealing with refugees should train their workers so as to equip them with the necessary skills to handle refugees in humanitarian way.

The government should equip their leaders at local level from local council one to register all people both new and residents in their respective areas especially new to know them where they are from present local council letter, national identity.

#### **5.4 Suggested Further Research**

The study particularly focused on Kasese. Further research could be carried out on the  
Roles undertaken by different stakeholders in security and  
Role of Non-governmental organization in promoting human rights.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I:

#### QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE RESPONDENTS

Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is **Kabandize Harriet** a student at Kampala international university undertaking a bachelor's degree in public administration. I am carrying out a study on refugees and insecurity in Uganda, a case study of Kasese

The questions are straightforward and your response will be kept completely confidential and anonymous. Please give your honest and comprehensive responses to all the questions.

Thank you very much for your time and participation.

#### SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

**a) Gender**

a) Male

b) Female

**b) Age**

20-29 years

a) 30-39 years

a) 40-49 years

a) Above 50 years

**c) Education level**

a) Primary

b) Secondary

c) Vocational training institute

d) University graduate

**d) Marital status**

a) Single

b) Married

c) widowed

d) divorced

**SECTION B: Is Uganda's refugee policy guided by international law?**

**Instructions:** *Respond to the statement using the scale provided "Strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D), strongly disagree (SD). Tick (✓) the boxes that most closely match your opinion.*

NO.	Is Uganda's refugee policy guided by international law?	SA	A	N	D	SD
1	Uganda ensures that refugees' rights are observed as by international human rights organizations.					
2	Uganda allows refugees to freely carryout business and formal employment in the country.					
3	Uganda has a comprehensive legal framework to deal with refugees.					
4	Refugees in Uganda are provided with enough security while in the refugee camps.					
5	Refugees have the freedom to speak of their experience in the camps.					
6	Refugees are free to apply for nationalization if they meet certain requirements.					
7	Refugees are freely allowed work permits n Uganda					
8	Refugees are allowed to access education and other basic necessities in the country.					
9	Refugees are legally registered by the office of the prime minister.					
10	Many refugees have benefitted from Uganda's open door policy that gives them a chance to start life afresh, in dignity.					

**SECTION C: the extent to which refugees pose insecurity in a country.**

**Instructions:** *Respond to the statement using the scale provided “Strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D), strongly disagree (SD). Tick (√) the boxes that most closely match your opinion.*

NO.	The extent to which refugees pose insecurity in a country.	SA	A	N	D	SD
11	The 2010 bombardment that occurred at Kyadondo rugby ground and Ethiopian restaurant in Kabalagala have connections with refugee insecurity in Uganda					
12	Refugee camps serve as potential military bases from which refugee warrior can wage insurgencies					
13	Changes in social relationships that occur in camps might cause insecurity threats.					
14	Internal security has emerged as an aspect of insecurity which is threatened by refugees.					
15	Limited security monitoring in refugee camps might divert behavior among the refugees.					
16	The threat of forced repatriation has led to insecurity and fear among refugees in Uganda					
17	The pending cessation of refugee status has caused uncertainty and tension.					
18	Refugees are equipped with ammunitions from their war zone countries.					

**SECTION D: How and why refugees are connected to terror attacks.**

**Instructions:** Respond to the statement using the scale provided “Strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D), strongly disagree (SD). Tick (✓) the boxes that most closely match your opinion.

NO.	How and why refugees are connected to terror attacks.	SA	A	N	D	SD
19	People leaving war zones may bring weapons, terrorism, and military ideologies with them.					
20	The 2010 bombardment at Kyadondo rugby ground was funded by Somali refugees in Uganda.					
22	Refugees from war zone are a source of suicide bombing.					
23	Insecurity is fueled by the small number of police officers compared to the number of refugees in settlements.					
24	Refugees’ settlement on Uganda’s land has increased hostility between refugees and the nationals.					
25	There are more refugees involved in theft than the local hosts.					
26.	Refugees barricade roads into the settlement to protest food-aid disruption.					
27	There are land conflicts between refugees and Ugandans.					

**SECTION E: in your own view, suggest solutions that would be appropriate to curb the insurgency of insecurity and terror caused by refugees in the country.**

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**APEPENDIX III**  
**BUDGET ESTIMATES**

<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>COST (USHS)</b>
1	Stationery	35,000
2	Typing and printing	70,000
3	Photocopying	25,000
4	Internet and airtime	50,000
5	Transport	30,000
6	Meals	35,000
7	Binding	25,000
8	Miscellaneous	30,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>300,000</b>