

**THE REFUGEE INFLUX AND SECURITY IN UGANDA:
A CASE STUDY OF KIRYANDONGO REFUGEE SETTLEMENT**

BY

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND
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DECLARATION

I Otisi James declare that this research dissertation is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, it has never been presented elsewhere in any university or institution of learning for approval.



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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research study has been written under my supervision and satisfies the partial fulfilment of the award of a degree in Bachelor of International Relations and Diplomatic Studies of Kampala International university and has been submitted with my approval.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my beloved mother; Mrs. Mutesi Sulaina and my step mother Salama Nabajja and lastly to my beloved sister Namukose Haawa for their financial support and encouraging me during the research project. May God bless them.

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ABSTRACT

The study sought to assess the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. The objectives of the study were to; determine the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, establish the factors leading Refugees to become threats to security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement and to establish policy recommendations for addressing threats of Security in Uganda, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. The research design was cross sectional and descriptive, whereby qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. The study population comprised of 58 respondents of which 50 was the sample size. Refugee impact much on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement whereby 72% strongly agreed that Refugee flows are relatively more likely to cause conflict, 4% agreeing as well, while 8% respondents were recorded for not being sure, 4% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed, on the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, the respondents reported that there are effects of refugee influx on security (mean=3.80). This means that attendants at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement are slightly conversant with Security activities but again at a small extent according to the study findings made, 60% of the respondents agreed that Refugees are the agents of civil wars, 14% agreed, 4% of the respondents were not sure, 16% disagreed and 6% strongly disagreed. The study respondents agreed that Refugees are the agents of civil wars (mean=3.10). The is violation of human rights had 40% respondents who strongly agreed, 20% agreed, 10% were not sure, while 14% disagreed and 16% strongly disagreed. The respondents agreed that the is violation of human rights (mean=3.41). Relationship was tested and it was found that refugee Influx and Security have a significant positive relationship ($r=0.990$). Thus, the hypothesis that stated that there is a significant relationship between Refugee Influx and Security is accepted. This means that Refugee Influx has an effect on Security at Kiryandongo refugee Settlement in Uganda. There have been inconsistencies in standards of humanitarian assistance provided had 58% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 30% agreed, 4% were not sure, 6% disagreed and 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed. The study concludes that Refugee flows are relatively more likely to cause conflict, Refugees are the agents of civil wars, there is violation of human rights, there is political instability and there are terrorist activities which can change public sentiments and refugees are becoming threats to security. The evaluations have revealed a strong vein of objection to both the treatment of refugees as a separate category and their separate identification amongst all actual and potential vulnerable groups had 54% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 18% agreed, 10% disagreed, 12% respondents were not sure and 6% strongly disagreed. The study recommends that there is need for Uganda to ensure that its refugee regime is grounded in fundamental human rights values and the government of Uganda should ensure that sufficient support is being provided to the Representative of the human rights organizations in order to significantly increase the number of countries incorporating the Guiding Principles into domestic law.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

In this chapter the background to the study is presented. It presents the statement of the problem, the purpose of study, the research objectives, research questions and the significance of the proposed study before the scope of the proposed study.

1.2 Background of the Study

Uganda has been home to thousands of refugees from neighboring countries like South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi and Kenya. The Kiryandongo area was first used for resettling refugees in 1954 when the British Colonial administration asked the Bunyoro native government to give the colonial government land to move Kenyan refugees fleeing the Mau Mau uprising to Kigumba in what was then Masindi district. The Bunyoro Native Government gave land to the Governor for the period of 49 years. During the Iddi Amin administration, the land was part of a large scale government ranching scheme in the names of the sub divisions of the camp (Kaiser Tania, 2000). This left the land sparsely populated.

In 1990, the Ugandan government gazetted the virtually uninhabited land around Kiryandongo for refugee settlement. Ethnic Acholi people fleeing the Sudan People's Liberation Army from Pajok in South Sudan were settled in Kiryandongo after temporarily being held in Kitgum and Masindi districts.

During the 1990s, the Sudanese refugees were joined by the Ugandan Acholi internally displaced persons from the Lord Resistance Army affected areas of Gulu and Kitgum.

Kiryandongo also served as an interim stop for displaced people transiting to other camps including 22000 who moved from the Acholi Pii Refugee Settlement to Kyangwali in 2002. The persistent insecurity in Kiryandongo has put pressure on the Uganda government on the need to obey the International Law by continually hosting refugees and that of protecting its national interests as regarding its national security.

Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement is one of the Uganda's refugee Camps (UNHCR Report, 2016) found in Bweyale, originally established in 1990 located in western Uganda, the settlement was re-opened in 2014 during the South Sudanese emergence and now hosts around 60,000 refugees, 95% of whom are South Sudanese who fled their country due to conflicts between the Nuel and Dinka tribes in government. Since the majority of refugees are from South Sudan, the small number of them came from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Burundi and Sudan. The number of refugees is, however, thought to be around 500,000. They have seen many lives and property lost to criminals and these criminals sometimes stage cross-border attacks. Other times they operate from refugee camps and use them as a cover (McGrath, I. 2011).

In the early 1990s, the Ugandan Government stopped setting up refugee camps on the outskirts of the country's major towns such as Arua, Mbarara, Kasese and many others, after criminals started robbery and killing sprees targeting the locals.

The UN and other partner organizations like the Norwegian Refugee Council, Danish Refugee Council and many others urged Uganda to halt its plans to close one of the country's major refugee settlement which will force the 350,000 refugees from Countries like Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and South Sudan in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement to return home and endanger their lives and bridge international law.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Terrorist attacks are one of the most critical problems facing Uganda's national security today. A series of terrorist incidents have occurred in Uganda since August 1998 and one that occurred at Lugogo Cricket Oval in Kampala in the last decade resulting in a number of deaths. The unfavourable reason for terrorism is due to a combination of geographic, regional, historical, political economic and sociocultural factors. The direct causes of terrorist attacks in Uganda in the past have been its close ties with Israel and western countries, especially the United States, most of the refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi and South Sudan enter into Uganda due to ongoing civil wars, terrorist activities, political upheavals and unrests back in their home countries.

In Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the towns of Beni and North Kivu there has been a wide and vast Ebola outbreak that has claimed the lives of many people, threatening their lives and forcing many to run to the neighboring country of Uganda for refuge.

Unfair treatment of people from these countries by the rebels and the militia groups like the M23 from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), characterized with torture, rape of women and young girls, armed robberies, looting of their properties and brutal murder of their loved ones. Such terrible acts bring the effects of trauma to the traumatized that attributes to the problem of Refugee Influx to the Great Lake Region leading to insecurity cases in Uganda.

The reason refugees have always been associated with insecurity is because they are always perceived to be in possession of illicit firearms or propagate its proliferation. The use of illicit small arms leads to widespread illegal activity and eventually undermines the legitimate authority of the state. Security issues are a matter of concern in the region. The ever increasing influx of refugees suggest the danger this poses to Uganda since the extremist groups are likely to find their way into Uganda in the name of being civilians or refugees.

1.4 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to assess the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

1.5 Research objectives

- (i) To determine the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.
- (ii) To establish the factors leading Refugees to become threats to security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.
- (iii) To establish policy recommendations for addressing threats of Security in Uganda, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement

1.6 Research question

- (i) What is the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement?

- (ii) What are the factors leading Refugees to become threats to security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement?
- (iii) What are the policy recommendations for addressing threats of Security in Uganda, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement?

1.7 Hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant relationship between refugee influx and security in Uganda,

Hi: There is significant relationship between refugee influx and security in Uganda.

1.8 Scope of the study

1.8.1 Content scope

The study was conducted concentrating on two variables that is; refugee influx as independent variable, security as dependent variable. Attributes towards refugee influx and attributes towards security was considered. This study focused on assessing the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

1.8.2 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement in Bweyale, Uganda. The area is selected as a case study because it comprises of a number of refugees from Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, and South Sudan. Kiryandongo District is bordered by Nwoya District to the north, Oyam District to the northeast, Apac District to the east, and Masindi District to the south and west. Kiryandongo, the location of the district headquarters, lies approximately 225 kilometres (140 mi), by road, northwest of Kampala, Uganda's capital and largest city. The coordinates of the district are: 02 00N, 32 18E (Latitude:2.0000; Longitude:32.3000)

1.8.3 Time scope

The study considered the data for the period of 2000 to 2019 and the actual data collection was carried out for a period of 3 months that is to say from April to June 2019. The time selected enabled the researcher to conduct meaningful research necessary for the purpose.

1.9 Significance of the study

Refugees all over the world are vulnerable group of people forced to move to another country where, in general, they face limited access to basic need and services such as health, food, education, shelter and physical security. In some cases the situations are so extremely severe that they lead to fatal results.

To policy makers, it will be helpful in a way that the human security vision is simple to understand when they are trying to avoid overlapping or chaos in policy making or even for practical intervention focusing on people in general.

To NGOs, the findings in this study will be relevant in a way that they will come up with the solution towards combating refugee influx in order to thwart insecurity in Uganda.

To practitioners, the study provides insightful information that can be used to improve the policies and actions intending to address efficiently the refugee issues. Moreover, human security and refugees are strongly interconnected elements because, first, refugees are produced by human security crises, and second, refugees are vulnerable and they suffer from human security threats.

To the practitioners still, the information provided here may encourage the host countries to improve practitioners' living condition

It will provide approaches, theories and practical results in the study of refugees and human security.

To the host countries, because this research provides insights that might help Governments to efficiently prepare policies and execute actions to address refugee issues and reduce the potential negative impacts.

1.10 The Conceptual Framework

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

Refugee

- War refugees
- Semi-refugees
- Anticipating refugees
- Impelled refugees
- Ex-camp – inmates
- Asylum seekers
- Returnees
- Stateless persons

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Security

- Food security
- Community security
- Personal security
- Health security
- Political security
- Environmental security
- Economy security

Intervening variables

- Government policy
- Standards of living

Source: Adopted from the United Nations (1951 Refugee Convention): Bower (1970); Modified by the researcher (2019).

From the above figure, it is seen that the independent variable is refugee with attributes including; war refugees, semi-refugees, anticipating refugees, impelled refugees, ex-camp – inmates, asylum seekers, returnees and stateless persons. Security is seen as dependent variable with the attributes including food security, community security, personal security, health security, political security, environmental security and economy security. these variables were intervened by government policy and standards of living.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the theoretical review and review of related literature and also gives views about what other authors have written about the topic and the review is to take the form of the objectives so that other author's contribution in related literature is recognized in this chapter.

2.1.1 Theoretical Review

Intergroup contact theory

This study will be guided by intergroup contact theory. The main premise of Gordon Allport's (1979) intergroup contact theory is that prejudice directly results from oversimplifications and generalizations made about an entire category of people based on incomplete or mistaken information. His basic rationale is that under certain circumstances contact between different groups can promote tolerance and acceptance, resulting to less prejudice as an individual learns more about a group of people. Due to this new appreciation and understanding, stereotyping, discrimination, and hostility should gradually diminish. Thus, repeated contact with various outgroups, particularly when the quality of these interactions is positive, can reduce anxiety, increase perspective taking and empathy, and improve interpersonal and intergroup relations considerably (Turner et al. 2008). In a comprehensive analysis of the ways in which Allport has been supported by scholars, again examining over 500 studies conducted since the 1950s, concluding that intergroup contact can indeed improve attitudes in many different contexts, such as interactions between people of different races and ethnicities, younger and older generations, individuals with different sexual orientations, and toward people with illnesses such as AIDS. This theory relates to this study in a way that if a group in this case refugees come together as whole, they can improve their attitudes towards a common goal for instance creating supportive groups helping in mobilization of funds for their own views.

In his seminal work, *The Nature of Prejudice*, Allport (1979) emphasizes that interaction among disparate groups is not enough to reduce prejudice; it depends on the nature of the contact. When

individuals have equal status, common goals, and meaningful communications as acquaintances, contact between majority and minority groups is likely to foster acceptance, integration, and improved relations. Contact situations which entail these conditions have been shown to reduce conflict and promote intergroup cooperation. Thus, he contends that interpersonal contact might be one of the most effective ways to reduce prejudice among diverse cultural groups, especially in those with little prior contact. Conversely, casual or superficial interactions can boost hostility because being a visible out group member brings to mind all the other knowledge and information that is known through rumors or stereotypes, thus allowing an individual's feelings to distort his or her perception of reality (Fetzer 2000).

2.1.2. The concepts of refugee and security

Human security is not defined in international law, but it does provide a useful complement to the legally based concept of refugee protection (Ogata, 2014). The concepts and theories of human security are still far from being consensual and there have been many debates and discussions on how to approach human security. One of the debates related to the human security theory focus on two different perspectives that is threats and vital core.

Alkire (2013) argues that a threat-identification exercise, although a central part of human security, is likewise an insufficient foundation because it leaves unspecified a key area: the fundamental grounds by which threats are identified which sometimes doesn't consider what the affected people value and need, what they consider to be of essence to their life. Instead, the same author explains, human security should focus on vital core and people's reflections on the basis of their own experience and knowledge, of their values and needs. In fact, vital core is at the center of human security definition and embracing all essential aspects of human life.

However, for the particular case of human security analysis based on an identified vulnerable group such as refugees, the threat-perspective seems to be more appropriate as a starting point. First, because threat is an underlying element in the definition of refugees by the 1951 Refugee Convention. From the provisions of this convention, we can clearly understand that refugees are people living in fear, being persecuted for different reasons, and without protection. In a last instance we can conclude that refugees are threatened people, and it was argued by Owen (2014) that human security is defined by what threats are actually affecting.

One other discussion on how to approach human security is centered on freedom from fear and freedom from want. These two elements are often referred to as narrow and wide approach of human security, respectively. In some cases, these approaches to human security are connected to policies undertaken by governments. For instance, Edwards (2013) explains that Japan adopts the broad-all-encompassing approach by the Commission on Human Security, including infectious diseases, poverty and environmental degradation, while Canada's view of human security is complementary to national security. In this regard, Krause (2012) argues that the narrow view of human security as freedom from fear is intellectually and programmatically more coherent, in contrast to the broad vision which includes freedom from want, seems to capture almost everything that could be considered a threat to well-being. In this sense, human security in a broad vision has no utility for policy-makers or analysts, since it does not facilitate priority-setting.

The human security vision presented above is simple to understand if we are trying to avoid overlapping or chaos in policy making or even for practical intervention focusing on people in general. However, if we particularize the people into a vulnerable group such as refugees, it is clear that freedom from fear and freedom from want cannot be separated when addressing or analyzing refugee issues from a security point of view. In some cases health or food conditions may pose higher risk to refugees' lives than human trafficking, landmines or crime situation. For example, according to Kalipeni & Oppong (2015), about 5% of the 220000 Ethiopian refugees in Sudan in 1985 died within the first three months of their arrival, mainly due to the synergistic effect of malnutrition, malaria and diarrhea.

More recently in Mozambique, according to a report prepared by the Liga Moçambicana dos Direitos Humanos in 2011, in the same year, from January to March the country was affected by a mass influx of more than 8500 refugees from Uganda and Ethiopia, and in one month the country received around 4000 refugees. During these 3 months, more than 40 people died from hunger and diseases related causes. In such situation, it is inadequate to consider only the narrow perspective while analyzing refugee issues.

2.1.3. Refugees at the center of human security

Refugees are often mentioned in the human security discourse, as vulnerable group or victims, as threats or even as a reference to measure the security status of a specific country or region. They are forcibly displaced people chased away from their homes, deprived of their rights in their homelands, suffering negative impacts in terms of dignity and empowerment. Their lives are based on a fragmented structure of freedom from fear and freedom from want.

The Commission on Human Security (2013) which is generally thought to be at the center of human security as a concept, also considered to be the document where the term “human security” was presented and first used by the United Nations, makes a short reference to refugees, mainly as victims of conflicts. The Commission on Human Security (2013) presents an in depth perspective of refugees, mostly as victims and vulnerable group. Their publication – Human Security Now is one of the important human security documents which exhaustively focus on refugee situation as people caught up in violent conflict and people on the move in need of immediate protection.

However, in the human security arena, refugees are also viewed as a threat to internal and regional security. For example, the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty argues that Civil conflicts are fuelled by arms and monetary transfers that originate in the developed world and their destabilizing effects are felt in the developed world in everything from globally interconnected terrorism to refugee flows, the export of drugs, the spread of infectious disease and organized crime ((ICISS Report, 2001).

One other perception of refugees in the human security discourse is related to the status of security in a specific country or region. Ogata (2014) noted that refugees and internally displaced people are a significant symptom of human insecurity crisis. This approach can also be perceived in the Human Security Report Project (2013) regarding the association of declining number of refugees since 1994, to the fact that the number of armed conflicts and campaigns of one-sided violence were sharply down and fatality tolls have declined even more steeply.

2.2 Review of related literature

2.2.1 The Effect of refugee influx on security

The Refugee Act of 2006 expanded the definition of refugees and now serves as the cornerstone of modern refugee protection. As Hamlin (2014) points out, the act represented a major transition from the previous ad-hoc, executive driven system to a codified system of refugee status determination by adopting the UNHCR's refugee definition.

Wong (2017) adds that, under the act, refugee admissions became less a function of War geopolitics and more centered on the humanitarian principles of the 1951 Convention. Nevertheless, since its passage in 1980, the country has resettled over three million refugees, making this program one of the largest and most successful humanitarian endeavors in Ugandan history (Kerwin 2015).

All governmental decision making about Uganda Refugee Admission Program refugee resettlement process takes place at the federal level using multiple agencies which each have separate roles. The Population, Refugees and Migration division of the Department of State proposes admission ceilings and priorities each year and the President approves the final count. Since passage of the Refugee Act, actual admission numbers have ranged from a high of 207,116 in 1980 to a low of 27,131 in 2002. The Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Services branch of the Department of Homeland Security then reviews refugee applications, interviews applicants and conducts background checks. The Office of Refugee Resettlement, located within the Uganda Department of Health and Human Services, and then coordinates domestic resettlement services. The two key goals of the refugee resettlement program are English language competency and economic self-sufficiency; although Fransz (2015) believes these policies have largely focused on fast economic integration rather than other issues of immediate concern.

While decisions about admission numbers are made at the federal level, the process of resettling refugees is locally driven. Refugees are resettled by private, nongovernmental organizations known as voluntary agencies in cooperation with some organizations. As Kerwin (2015) argues, this process has long been burdened by poor coordination, which negatively affects planning, placement decisions, and provision of supportive services. In fact, the Ugandan Government Accountability Office (2012) reported that insufficient consultation with local stakeholders on

refugee placement decisions and community capacity has contributed to a political and public backlash against the programs in some communities.

McGrath and McGrath (2013) believe that the complexity of federal provincial funding for resettlement efforts has resulted in inconsistent approaches between federal and provincial or territorial levels of government. Thus, while the Ugandan civil society played a pivotal role in compelling the government to take a humanitarian stance towards refugees (Diab 2015).

Security concerns about refugee resettlement are often deeply rooted in cultural and political differences between arriving refugees and current residents. An inflow of refugees can be perceived as a security threat by residents in the country of resettlement when it changes the ethnic, religious, or linguistic composition of the receiving population, thus potentially destabilizing social and political balances (Lohrmann 2010). Mandel (2017) finds that as the citizenry of developed nations encounter floods of highly dissimilar refugees, the result has not been growing understanding, receptivity, and acceptance, but rather escalating distrust and fear.

The overall implications of his findings are the growing support for closing the door to the influx of refugees. Huysmans (2010) adds that the politicization of connecting immigrants and asylum-seekers to criminal and terrorist activities have further changed public sentiments toward immigrants. Particularly since Al shabaab terrorist attacks against Uganda few years back, there has been consensus on the need to safeguard all facets of the immigration system. However, refugees have become casualties of enhanced security measures as strengthening public confidence in national security has taken precedence over protecting refugee rights (Kerwin 2015).

Scholars have pointed out that research concerning security and migration is of great importance because immigration has become an extremely polarized topic both politically and socially (van Selm 2015). Cooper (2012) summarizes the debate on refugees and security by classifying the two opposing sides as alarmists and advocates. While alarmists focus on the number of ways refugees pose security risks and threaten society, advocates argue that this threat is often sensationalized or embellished for political purposes. From a theoretical perspective, the debate about refugee resettlement policies can be characterized as a contrast between conflicting views of the world.

Although Martin (2005) agrees that most refugees pose no risk whatsoever, the incomplete documentation and resulting uncertainties about identity that mark many individual cases do make

the refugee resettlement program a target of opportunity for terrorist organizations attempting to send operatives to locations in the West. Furthermore, it can provide opportunities to target those already in a specific country for recruitment, as the Islamic State Group has done in recent years. Additional concerns are that refugees leaving war-torn areas may bring militant ideologies with them or may unknowingly shelter a violent minority. Consequently, refugees are often perceived as a threat to security, public order, and state stability (Franz, 2015).

A particularly unsettling effect of the refugee presence has been the large increase in the incidence of violent crime in the areas around the camps, even though the violence has mostly been between refugees, and has not involved local people. The Tanzanian police have had to spend more time investigating incidents around the camps, and the Ngara prison has been holding five times the normal number of suspects. Indeed, in local and national government in general, there has been a diversion of managerial and administrative resources away from normal activities to those associated with the relief programme.

The magnitude and appalling nature of the details are that most serious human rights violations are taking place in different refugee camps. This is what is now being expressed even more strongly (Karl, 2007). He explained how the Libyan coast guard intercepts refugees and takes them back to torture camps. Since the traffickers' profits have fallen, they use torture to generate money. A similar situation was seen in Sinai, where families of women from Eritrea were blackmailed." The difference is that in Libya they are the camps, recognized governments' European-funded camps, where the worst human rights violations are taking place.

2.2.2 Factors leading Refugees to become threats of Security

Human smuggling and human trafficking are usually associated to poverty, conflicts, weak institutions and ineffective governments. Refugees on the move are extremely vulnerable to these phenomenon. In the African continent, for example, a significant part of refugees in Southern African region reached their destination using networks smugglers. They seek these "services" as an alternative to save their lives or improve their living conditions when there seems to be no better way. Human smuggling and human trafficking refers to two slightly different but interconnected phenomena.

According to the UNDP (2015), there are an estimated 50 million people living and working abroad with irregular status today and a significant number paid for assistance to enter in another country. It is estimated that 8800 people lose their lives each year attempting to illegally enter in Europe mostly by sea. In the case of Africa for example, every year a significant number of people lose their lives trying to move to another country through irregular procedures with the aid of people smugglers.

In the northern Mozambique Channel, in 2010, 345 vessels were intercepted carrying a total of 7089 migrants, which resulted in the arrest of 523 smugglers. This volume of irregular movement of people, carries along high risk for the lives of people being smuggling as the conditions by which they are transported violates their dignity and humanly accepted conditions which in several occasions results in fatal consequences. For example, in May 2010 nine Uganda asylum-seekers died off the coast of Mozambique when their boat sunk. They were part of a larger group of 77 Uganda nationals trying to reach Mozambique by boat (Wilger, S. 2016).

In 2011, 51 Uganda asylum seekers died again in a shipwreck along the cost of northern Mozambique.³⁶ People coming to Mozambique by boat, use a wide network of irregular transportation by sea from the Coast of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. In the Southern African region, especially in Mozambique, the smuggling of refugee occurs also by land. It is estimated that in 2009, 4000 migrants flew to Mozambique and then entered South Africa by road. This is in fact true considering that, in Mozambique, in February 2011 eight asylum-seekers died by suffocation in a closed container truck. They were among a group of 26 young Ethiopian men who were travelling towards the south part of Mozambique coming from the Maratane refugee camp in the Northern Province of Nampula (Wong, K. 2017).

Human smuggling is illegal and dangerous act that negatively affects the dignity of a person and in several times it produces fatal consequences. It is a direct threat to human security, especially in the case of refugees. However, in some cases, the countries attitude towards refugees creates a favorable condition to the expansion or prevalence of human smuggling. In developing countries, the threats of refoulement and detention in transit countries reinforce the choice for smuggling alternatives. In developed countries, the increase of restrictive measures towards immigration leads to the rise of illegal channels of migration.

human security issues of refugees can be positively and efficiently addressed by governments depending on their attitude or perception of refugees as victims in need of protection. On the other side the government actions might aggravates the human security condition of refugees especially when they are perceived as a threat to the countries domestic security. There seems to be a dilemma in terms of security involving the domestic interest and the refugee protection perceived as exclusive parts by the governments. What is happening in fact is that the attempts to reduce or deter the flow of refugees through normal channels such as restrictive policies and security measures will trigger informal and less secure channels to reach the intended country of destination. On a final stage, the refugee flow will still continue, and the “security dilemma” becomes a theoretical construct that will negatively affect refugees.

2.2.3 The policy recommendations for addressing threats of Security

It is obvious that the protection of refugees is one of the eminent issues of human security, however, the interrelationship between refugee protection and human security is relatively unclear (Yamamoto, 2012). In fact, there are still debates and discussions regarding to a consensual approach to analyze refugees` situation in a human security point of view, considering the practical and factual conditions of refugees in their place of asylum. The concept of human security is still far from being consensual and there are several approaches to understand human security. With such different ways of perceiving refugees, it makes sense that a consensual approach to address refugee issues from a human security point of view, is most likely to be a difficult point to reach.

There have been some studies on human security related to refugee issues. For example, Hovil and Werker (2011) conducted a research in refugees` settlements in districts of northern Uganda. Based on the broad approach of human security, the authors assessed the personal safety and access to goods and services. Their framework captures essential parts of the human security analysis considering the Human Development Report of 1994, and it also integrates a psychosocial component as a new element which seems to lack in the human security framework - relational well-being of refugees. However, this framework seems to lack a more comprehensive view of human security when it doesn` t make any reference to empowerment or dignity. Therefore their analysis focus essentially on the threats to refugees, and doesn` t go deeper in considering their own capacities to intervene actively to reduce the threats and create basis for sustainability in all the aspects regarding their lives.

McGrath (2011) also presents a relevant analysis of refugee issues using the ideas of freedom from fear and freedom from want based on the seven categories of threats to human security presented in the Human Development Report of 2014. However, similar to Hovil and Werker (2011), McGrath's framework also doesn't expand into considering empowerment and dignity as important pillars in the analysis of country issues brought by refugee. Moreover, while numerous studies have examined country issues brought by refugee as threats to country's security, there is still scarce information regarding to the perception of country by the parties providing protection. It is important to consider that the way refugees are perceive might influence the actions towards mitigation of threats to the country's security, on a positive or negative way.

The threat or victim focus should be connected to the responsibility to protect or provide for refugees. According to the 1951 Refugee Convention, the responsibility to protect lies primarily on the government after ratifying the Convention and then to the international community. In a broader sense regarding to the population in general, this perspective is explained by the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (2011), and also expressed in the resolution 60/1 (2015) by the United Nations. Although it focuses on general population, for the particular case of refugee population, the responsibility to protect (R2P) framework should expand into involving also the civil society organization and refugees themselves as important actors in the protection structure. The protection of refugees should be developed and implemented by all intervening parts in the procedures towards their support, through interconnected actions and shared responsibilities.

On a national level, it is important to understand how the refugee policies and regulations are created and implemented. For example, the omission of a time frame for decision on refugee status determination might contribute for protracted refugee situation. In some Southern African countries like Zimbabwe, Zambia, Namibia and Angola, most of the legislation relating to refugees doesn't have a clear time frame for final decision on asylum claim.

During the time that the refugee awaits for the decision on his claim for asylum, he is not legally capable to fully enjoy his rights relating to education, work or movement, and he is entirely dependent on the support by Governments and other organizations on a national or international level. These constraints on a policy level might produce a negative impact for the human security

of refugees, therefore, it should be considered as a relevant point while addressing to or analyzing refugee problems.

Refugees themselves are also actors in the efforts to provide protection and mitigate threats to their human security and also contribute to development in the hosting country. For example, Jacobsen (2012) argues that the potential benefit that refugees can bring for the state and its citizens go beyond the burdens imposed by a mass influx of refugees. This suggests that refugee capabilities as a source for development overweighs its potential as a security threat in hosting countries. At this point, focus must be centered on what the refugees can do for themselves or for the country of asylum, more than what the government or international community can do for the refugees. In this sense, one of the most important elements in the analysis of refugees under the human security umbrella is empowerment, and it is also explained by the Commission on Human Security (2013) that human security requires both shielding people from acute threats and empowering people to take charge of their own lives.

Valentine, (2004) defines empowerment as a social process that helps people gain control over their own life by acting on issues they define as important. On the same view, Alsop and Heinsohn (2005) argue that empowerment is enhancing an individual or group capacity to make choices and transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes. In this approach, empowerment can be seen as a transversal factor in the framework for analysis of refugee issues on a human security perspective because it is relevant for an effective mitigation of threats and also to achieve durable solution. In some specific contexts, empowerment of refugees might seem a very complex goal to achieve, for example as mentioned before, in the case when refugees are physically vulnerable and lack protection, or the situation of militarization of refugee camps and refugee population, which compromises humanitarian assistance and the exercise of refugee's rights. Scenarios of militarization of refugees are often analyzed in the situation related to the genocide in Rwanda in 1994 and the African Great Lakes crisis when refugees were recruited and threatened to participate in armed conflicts.

It is important to seek long-term solutions for refugee's problems as argued by Edwards (2013), however it is even more important that long-term solutions should be sustainable and in consideration of refugees' dignity. As explained in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (2015), "no security agenda and no drive for development will be successful unless

they are based on the sure foundation of respect for human dignity”. One way to enhance the dignity of refugees is to act on the respect for their human rights and fundamental freedoms which should be the pillars for the construction of durable solutions that can be sustained over time.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the methods and procedures that were used in the study which include; the research design, population coverage, data analysis and procedures.

3.1 Research Design

A cross sectional research design was used. A cross sectional research design is a type of observational study that analyzes data from a population, or a representative subset, at a specific point in time. Qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. Qualitative approach is whereby a respondent gives a statement of a particular group's experiences in his/her own words and quantitative approach focuses on numbers. This method is preferred because it is an ideal method that eases the collection of information from the respondents at both individual and group levels. The research findings were displayed in table form with figures in percentage form. The researcher went ahead to describe the findings from the tables.

3.2 Study Population

The study population comprised of 58 respondents from Kiryandongo Refugee settlement since it was dealing in agitation of refugee influx and security in Uganda. The study mainly targeted the registration officers, community service personnels, relocation officers, refugees and verification officers.

Table 1: Showing determination of the sample size and selection

Item	Target Population N	Sample size (n)	Sample
Registration Officers	22	19	Random sampling
Community Service Personnels	2	2	Purposive sampling
Relocation officers	3	3	Purposive Sampling
Refugees	26	22	Random sampling
verification officers	5	4	Stratified sampling
Total	58	50	

Source: Primary Data (2019)

A sample size of **50** respondents was selected to participate in the study.

3.3 Sample size

The sample size was calculated using the Sloven’s formula for determining sample size as this gave a practical ratio according to the population size (Fallows, 2015). The researcher divided the population (58) to 22 Refugees, 2 Community Service Personnels, 3 Relocation officers, 22 Registration Officers and 5verification officers. In this case a sample size of 50 was used for the entire population of 58 as explained by Solven’s Formula which states that, given a population, the minimum sample size is given by:

$$n = \frac{58}{1 + N \alpha^2}$$

Where; n = the sample size

N = total population of respondents, that is 58.

α = the level of significance, that is 0.05

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\alpha^2}$$

$$n = \frac{58}{1 + 58(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{58}{1 + 58 * 0.0025}$$

$$n = \frac{58}{1.145}$$

$$n = 50$$

A sample size of 50 respondents was selected to participate in the study.

3.3.1 Sampling procedure

A representative sample of the respondents was selected from the total population to participate in the study. The researcher used simple random sampling techniques to choose the respondents to participate in the study. With simple random it means that every member in the sample population has an equal chance of being included in the sample size, this reduces on the researcher's bias in obtaining the sample respondents. Also with purposive sampling it means that information has only obtained information from the key informants who has ideas about the subject matter hence first-hand information will be obtained.

3.4 Method of data Collection

Data was collected using both primary and secondary data collection techniques.

3.4.1 Primary data

Primary data was gathered basically through structured questionnaires and interviews involving the selection of respondents to provide information.

3.4.2 Secondary data

Restel (2010) defines secondary data as that kind of data that is available, already reported by some other scholars. Secondary data include policy documents and abstracts of the various scholars relating to the point of discussion in question. Secondary data for this research will be got from sources like libraries, records about digital divide from Nakawa division, newspapers and magazines, online information, text books, journals, and NGOs and Government published research reports. This is because data in such sources is readily available and easier to comprehend, as it comprises extensively researched work.

3.5 Data Collection Procedures

To examine what was taking place in the field, the researcher used descriptive data analysis whereby field events were carried out within in a period of three weeks. In the first week, questionnaires were distributed or dispatched to the respondents and later interviews were carried out to obtain data from the respondents.

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

This study comprised of two research techniques to collect data that is; data collection was done using two methods, in-depth interviews were conducted and questionnaires were also administered to some respondents that could not read and interpret the question.

3.6.1 Questionnaires

This is a technique in which the researcher gives a list of short questions to the respondents requesting them to fill and collect data later. It involved both open and closed ended questions.

3.6.2 Interviews

In this technique, the researcher personally got to the respondents and ask them questions directly related to the topic of the study. It involved individual interviews.

3.7 Data analysis and Presentation

The data was collected from Kiryandongo refugee settlement, Uganda and was analyzed by the researcher using Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) and Microsoft word. In addition, the analysis of data and its presentation was supplemented with the aid of the frequency tables.

3.8 Ethical Procedure

Before going to the field, the researcher got an authorization letter from the head of college of humanities and social sciences then took it to the respondents and this enabled the researcher to attain adequate information from the respondents. During data collection, confirmation was given to the respondents in that the researcher assured the respondents that the reason for the research is for only academic purpose and that no information is to be given outside.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter comprises of the findings that were gathered by the researcher from Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement in Uganda in relation to the topic; *the impact of refugee influx and security*. The data is presented and interpreted in view of the objectives mentioned in chapter one of this research. The interpretation also seeks to answer the research questions that were raised in chapter one. Presentation and interpretation of data in this chapter has been done with the aid of quantitative and qualitative methods for example the use of tables and percentages and personal analysis and interpretation presented in essay form. Questionnaires were provided to 50 respondents who filled them to the best of their knowledge.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics

4.2.1 Gender of respondents

Table i: Showing Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	35	70.0
Female	15	30.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Primary data, 2019

From the table above table (i), it can be seen that the majority of respondents are male that is 35 respondents representing 70% of the total respondents and 15 respondents are female representing 30% of the respondents. From the above presentation, it is clear that though many of the respondents were male representing the highest percentage, the issue of gender sensitivity was adhered to by few females who were selected.

4.2.2 Age of respondents

Table ii: showing the Age of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
20-29	21	42.0
30-39	24	48.0
40-49	2	4.0
50+	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Primary data, 2019

From the **table (ii)** above presentation, it is clear that the age bracket of 30-39 has the highest percentage of 48% of the total respondents because they were considered to be the majority and being learned to contribute much information towards the subject of the study. This was followed by respondents who fall in the age bracket of 20-29 with 42% of total respondents and followed by those of 50+ with 6% and finally 2 respondents representing 4%. The age bracket of 40-49 had few respondents compared to other people who fall in other age brackets.

4.2.3 Academic Qualifications of respondents

Table iii: Showing academic qualifications of the respondents

Education	Frequency	Percent
Diploma	15	30.0
Bachelor Degree	30	60.0
Certificate	3	6.0
Others	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Primary data, 2019

From the above **table (iii)** it is seen that that the majority of the respondents at Kiryandongo in Uganda are degree holders representing 60% followed by diploma holders at 30% followed by certificate holders representing 6% and finally others by 2 respondents representing a total percentage of 4% of the total respondents. This implies that the respondents from Kiryandongo in Uganda are well educated and therefore the information obtained from them can be relied upon for the purpose of this study.

4.2.4 Marital status of respondents

Table iv: Showing marital status of the respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	30	60.0
Single	16	32.0
Separated/Divorced	4	8.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Results in table (iv) indicated that majority of the respondents were married with 60% of the respondents followed by single with 16 respondents represented by 32%, followed by separated with 8% of respondents. This implies that the respondents are well divided and belonged to all categories as shown above but in general analysis it indicates that most people belong to stable and camps hence Information can therefore be relied on for making serious decisions.

4.2.5 Religion of respondents

Table v: showing the religion of Respondents

Religion	Frequency	Percent
Catholic	21 25	42.0
Protestant	18 21	36.0
SDA	5 8	10.0
Moslem	3	6.0
Orthodox	2	4.0
Others	1	2.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: primary data 2019

From the above table (v) it is seen that that the majority of the respondents at Kiryandongo in Uganda fall in the religion of Catholic representing 42% followed by protestant with 36%, followed by SDA representing 10%, followed by Moslem by 6%, Orthodox by 2 respondents representing a total percentage of 4% of the total respondents and finally others by 2%. This implies that the respondents from Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Uganda fall in a well-known

religion according to the findings made and therefore the information obtained from respondents falling under Catholic can be relied upon for the purpose of this study.

4.3 The effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

The first objective of the study was to determine the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. The respondents were asked to respond to a number of statements regarding the refugee influx effect on security. The findings are summarized in table (vi).

Table vi: Showing the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

Refugee flows are relatively more likely to cause conflict	Frequency	Percent	Mean
Strongly Disagree	5	10.0	3.80
Disagree	2	4.0	
Not Sure	4	8.0	
Agree	3	6.0	
Strongly Agree	36	72.0	
Total	50	100.0	
Refugees are the agents of civil wars			
Strongly Disagree	3	6.0	3.10
Disagree	8	16.0	
Not Sure	2	4.0	
Agree	7	14.0	
Strongly Agree	30	60.0	
Total	50	100.0	
The is violation of human rights			
Strongly Disagree	8	16.0	3.41
Disagree	7	14.0	
Not Sure	5	10.0	
Agree	10	20.0	
Strongly Agree	20	40.0	
Total	50	100.0	

There is political instability			
Strongly Disagree	12	24.0	3.10
Disagree	8	16.0	
Not Sure	7	14.0	
Agree	8	16.0	
Strongly Agree	15	30.0	
Total	50	100.0	
There are terrorist activities which can change public sentiments			
Strongly Disagree	10	20.0	3.20
Disagree	8	16.0	
Not Sure	2	4.0	
Agree	5	10.0	
Strongly Agree	25	50.0	
Total	50	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2019

From the table (vi) above, on the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, 72% strongly agreed that Refugee flows are relatively more likely to cause conflict, 4% agreeing as well, while 8% respondents were recorded for not being sure, 4% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed.

According to the results above, on the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, the respondents reported that there are effects brought by refugees (mean=3.80). This means that attendants at Kiryandongo are slightly conversant with security activities but again at a small extent according to the study findings made.

60% of the respondents agreed that Refugees are the agents of civil wars, 14% agreed, 4% of the respondents were not sure, 16% disagreed and 6% strongly disagreed. The study respondents agreed that Refugees are the agents of civil wars (mean=3.10).

The is violation of human rights had 40% respondents who strongly agreed, 20% agreed, 10% were not sure, while 14% disagreed and 16% strongly disagreed. The respondents agreed that the is violation of human rights (mean=3.41).

There is political instability had 30% who strongly agreed, 16% agreed, 14% were not sure, 16% disagreed and 24% strongly disagreed. According to the study respondents, there is political instability (Mean= 3.10).

There are terrorist activities which can change public sentiments had 50% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 10% agreed, 4% were not sure, 16% disagreed and 20% strongly disagreed. It implies that refugees impact much towards terrorist activities according to the analysis made. The study respondents urged that there are terrorist activities which can change public sentiments (mean= 3.20).

4.3.1 Testing the Effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement

In order to determine the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, correlation was conducted. Pearson correlation coefficient (r) was used to determine the strength of the relationship between refugee influx on Security in Uganda, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. The coefficient of determination was used to determine the significance of refugee influx on Security in Uganda, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

Table vii: Showing the relationship between refugee influx and security in Uganda, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement

		Refugee Influx	Security
Refugee Influx	Pearson Correlation	1	.990**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	50	50
Security	Pearson Correlation	.990**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	50
	N	50	

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

According to the results in table (vii), Refugee Influx and Security were found to have a significant positive relationship ($r=0.990$). Thus, the hypothesis that stated that there is a significant relationship between Refugee Influx and Security is partially accepted. This means that Refugee

Influx has an effect on Security at Kiryandongo refugee Settlement in Uganda. This practically implies that Refugee Influx has an influence on security.

4.4 The factors leading Refugees to become threats to security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

The second objective of the study was to establish the factors leading Refugees to become threats to security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. The respondents were asked to respond to a number of statements regarding factors leading Refugees to become threats to security. The responses to this objective were gathered on a likert scale measure of 5;1 measuring responses.

Table viii: Showing response to factors leading Refugees to become threats to security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

The evaluations have revealed a strong vein of objection to both the treatment of refugees as a separate category and their separate identification amongst all actual and potential vulnerable groups.	Frequency	Percent	Mean
Strongly Disagree	3	6.0	4.03
Disagree	6	12.0	
Not Sure	5	10.0	
Agree	9	18.0	
Strongly Agree	27	54.0	
Total	50	100.0	
There is inadequate funding for humanitarian agencies as a key constraint on their work.			
Strongly Disagree	3	6.0	4.30
Disagree	2	4.0	
Not Sure	5	10.0	
Agree	5	10.0	
Strongly Agree	35	70.0	
Total	50	100.0	
There are low levels of public service provision whereby attainment of the Field Standards is denied			
Strongly Disagree	4	8.0	4.00
Disagree	6	12.0	
Not Sure	3	6.0	

Agree	8	16.0	
Strongly Agree	29	58.0	
Total	50	100.0	
There has been slow donor response and shortfalls in resourcing.			
Strongly Disagree	2	4.0	
Disagree	4	8.0	
Not Sure	5	5.0	3.90
Agree	14	28.0	
Strongly Agree	25	50.0	
Total	50	100.0	
There have been inconsistencies in standards of humanitarian assistance provided.			
Strongly Disagree	1	2.0	
Disagree	3	6.0	
Not Sure	2	4.0	4.11
Agree	15	30.0	
Strongly Agree	29	58.0	
Total	50	100.0	

Source: Primary Data 2019

The data collected above shows that in line with the factors leading Refugees to become threats to security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, the evaluations has revealed a strong vein of objection to both the treatment of refugees as a separate category and their separate identification amongst all actual and potential vulnerable groups had 54% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 18% agreed, 10% disagreed, 12% respondents were not sure and 6% strongly disagreed.

According to the results above, the respondents reported that the evaluations has revealed a strong vein of objection to both the treatment of refugees as a separate category and their separate identification amongst all actual and potential vulnerable groups (mean=4.03).

There is inadequate funding for humanitarian agencies as a key constraint on their work had 70% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 10% agreed, 10% disagreed, 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed and 6% were not sure.

According to the results above, the respondents urged that there is inadequate funding for humanitarian agencies as a key constraint on their work (mean=4.30).

There is low levels of public service provision whereby attainment of the Field Standards is denied had 58% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 16% agreed, 6% disagreed, 12% of the respondents were not sure and 8% strongly disagreed.

The respondents agreed that there are low levels of public service provision whereby attainment of the field Standards is denied (mean=4.00).

50% of the respondents strongly agreed that there has been slow donor response and shortfalls in resourcing., 28% agreed, 5% disagreed and 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed and 4% of the respondents were not sure.

The study respondents noted that there has been slow donor response and shortfalls in resourcing. (mean= 3.90).

There have been inconsistencies in standards of humanitarian assistance provided had 58% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 30% agreed, 4% were not sure, 6% disagreed and 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

The study respondents noted that there have been inconsistencies in standards of humanitarian assistance provided (mean = 4.11).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The study was carried out with the view to assess the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. The study specifically set out to: determine the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement and to establish the factors leading Refugees to become threats to security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. This chapter presents the summary, discussion, conclusions and recommendations arising out of the study findings according to the objectives.

5.2 Summary of findings

5.2.1 Demographic characteristics

5.2.1.1 Gender

From the aspect of gender perspective, it can be seen that the majority of respondents are male that is 35 respondents representing 70% of the total respondents and 15 respondents are female representing 30% of the respondents. From the findings made, it is clear that though many of the respondents were male representing the highest percentage, the issue of gender sensitivity was adhered to by few females who were selected.

5.2.1.2 Age

From the perspective of age bracket, it is clear that the age bracket of 30-39 has the highest percentage of 48.0% of the total respondents because they were considered to be the majority and being learned to contribute much information towards the subject of the study. This was followed by respondents who fall in the age bracket of 20-29 with 42% of total respondents and followed by those of 50+ with 6.0% and finally 2 respondents representing 4%. From the findings on age perspective, the age bracket of 40-49 found to be having few respondents compared to other people who fall in other age brackets.

5.2.1.3 Academic qualification

It was found out that that the majority of the respondents at Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Uganda are degree holders representing 60% followed by diploma holders at 30% followed by certificate holders representing 6% and finally others by 2 respondents representing a total percentage of 4% of the total respondents. This implies that the respondents from Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Uganda are well educated and therefore the information obtained from them can be relied upon for the purpose of this study.

5.2.1.4 Marital status

Findings from the perspective of marital status show that majority of the respondents were married with 60% of the respondents followed by single with 16 respondents represented by 32%, followed by separated with 8% of respondents. This implies that the respondents are well divided and belonged to all categories as shown above but in general analysis it indicates that most people belong to stable and camps hence Information can therefore be relied on for making serious decisions.

5.2.1.5 Religion

From the findings made under religious perspective, it was found out that the majority of the respondents at Kiryandongo in Uganda fall in the religion of Catholic representing 42% followed by protestant with 36%, followed by SDA representing 10%, followed by Moslem by 6%, Orthodox by 2 respondents representing a total percentage of 4% of the total respondents and finally others by 2%. This implies that the respondents from Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Uganda fall in a well-known religion according to the findings made and therefore the information obtained from respondents falling under Catholic can be relied upon for the purpose of this study.

5.3 The effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

The study tested the Effect of refugee influx on security and it was found out that there was a significant positive relationship ($r=0.990$). Thus, the hypothesis that stated that there is a significant relationship between Refugee Influx and Security is accepted. This means that Refugee Influx have an effect on Security at Kiryandongo refugee Settlement in Uganda.

The study respondents agreed that refugee influx affect security of the country in this case Uganda. The respondents reported that Refugee flows are relatively more likely to cause conflict. This means that attendants at Kiryandongo refugee settlement are slightly conversant with refugee influx but again at a small extent according to the study findings made.

The study tested the influence of Refugee Influx on security at Kiryandongo refugee settlement, Uganda, correlation was conducted. Pearson correlation coefficient (r) was used to determine the strength of the relationship between Refugee Influx and security at Kiryandongo refugee settlement, Uganda. The coefficient of determination was used to determine the effect of Refugee Influx towards Security at Kiryandongo refugee settlement, Uganda.

5.4 The factors leading Refugees to become threats to security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

The study respondents agreed that that the evaluations have revealed a strong vein of objection to both the treatment of refugees as a separate category and their separate identification amongst all actual and potential vulnerable groups.

The respondents urged that in line with the response to the factors leading Refugees to become threats to security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, the evaluations have revealed a strong vein of objection to both the treatment of refugees as a separate category and their separate identification amongst all actual and potential vulnerable groups had 54% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 18% agreed, 10% disagreed, 12% respondents were not sure and 6% strongly disagreed.

The study respondents moderately agreed that programmes were heavily influenced by the ease of access to an area, the leverage the population had on national and international political actors, media coverage, and donor preferences resulting in a focus on some areas and the relative neglect of others leading to inconsistencies in standards of humanitarian assistance provided.

5.5 Discussion of findings

5.5.1 The effect of refugee influx on Security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

The study found a positive relationship between refugee influx and security and it was found out that there was a significant positive relationship. Thus, the hypothesis that stated that there is an influence of refugee influx on security is accepted. This means that refugee influx has an effect on security at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement in Uganda. This practically implies that Refugee Influx has an influence on security.

The study findings are in line with (Ovensen, G. 2014) study on policy vanishing between the donor headquarters and the projects in Afghanistan in a conflict identified between domestic policies in donor countries and the policies of those donors in relation to refugees in Afghanistan. Because of the difficulties surrounding the issue of ‘categorization’ it would seem preferable for donors to develop policy statements in relation to vulnerability and vulnerable groups (including refugees), in which a clear commitment to protection should figure, rather than to develop additional policy statements dedicated to refugees.

According to Deng, F., and McNamara, D., (2001), study of refugee influx, core to the humanitarian agency group’s work is building the capacity of civil society to strengthen and safe guard child rights through effective reporting to the committee on the rights of the child (the committee). The distinctiveness of the refugee’s reporting process, with its mechanisms allowing humanitarian agencies and other non-state actors’ direct access to the committee continues to make this treaty body the most accessible, including to national humanitarian agencies and child rights coalitions, and children themselves. To play this powerful role however, humanitarian agencies and coalitions need to be able to understand and navigate their way around the complex processes and protocols that govern the work of the committee. This is where the humanitarian agencies group, with its eighteen years’ experience, provides its expertise by guiding humanitarian agencies engagement through the whole reporting process, both for the refugees and its two optional protocols.

According to Endresen, L. (2011) on the study of the Humanitarian agencies, he continued to provide training in national, regional and international events and workshops in Egypt, Nepal, Kenya, Italy and Geneva to build the capacity of partners on Refugees reporting, working as a coalition and the follow up to concluding observations. As part of our work to strengthen capacity, we also produced tools for Humanitarian agencies, including a new guide on the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OPSC) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC), as well as fact sheets on the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review.

5.5.2 The factors leading Refugees to become threats to security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

The study findings are in line with (Hamm, B. I., 2001), on the evaluations that revealed a strong vein of objection, not only to the treatment of refugees as a separate category but even to their separate identification amongst all actual and potential vulnerable groups. The strength of such objections was somewhat surprising considering the widely held view that IDPs had been a relatively neglected group and the participation of many humanitarian agencies in efforts to address such neglect over the last decade. Such objections reflect an apparent unease within the humanitarian sector with the notion of refugees as a separate category and this needs to be thought through and resolved by the sector.

According to Robeyns, I., (2000), the Sida Indonesia evaluation found that programmes were heavily influenced by the ease of access to an area, the leverage the population had on national and international political actors, media coverage, and donor preferences resulting in a focus on some areas and the relative neglect of others leading to inconsistencies in standards of humanitarian assistance provided. For instance, the evaluation found that this combination of factors had contributed to an "exceptional focus" on two islands and noted that most of the Dutch humanitarian aid provided over the five-year period being evaluated had been earmarked to two provinces because of historical and parliamentary ties to the population of those islands.

According to Harper, A. (2008), Responsibility for assisting and protecting refugees lies with the national authorities. But in situations of armed conflict, national authorities are frequently either

unable or unwilling to meet their responsibilities and in some contexts may actually be responsible for causing the displacement. In addition, national laws may be overruled by the introduction of martial law or the declaration of a state of emergency, as was the case in Indonesia, and this may have important implications for the status and rights of refugees and on assistance provided by international agencies.

5.6 Conclusions

5.6.1 The effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

As regards to the dimensions of refugee influx and security at Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Uganda, it was concluded that there was a positive relationship between refugee influx and Security and it was found out that there was a significant positive relationship. Devotionally, Refugee flows are relatively more likely to cause conflict, Refugees are the agents of civil wars, there is violation of human rights, there is political instability and there are terrorist activities which can change public sentiments.

5.6.2 The factors leading Refugees to become threats to security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

It was concluded that refugees are becoming threats to security. In line with the response to the factors leading Refugees to become threats of Security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, the evaluations have revealed a strong vein of objection to both the treatment of refugees as a separate category and their separate identification amongst all actual and potential vulnerable groups had 54% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 18% agreed, 10% disagreed, 12% respondents were not sure and 6% strongly disagreed. The study respondents moderately agreed that programmes were heavily influenced by the ease of access to an area, the leverage the population had on national and international political actors, media coverage, and donor preferences resulting in a focus on some areas and the relative neglect of others leading to inconsistencies in standards of humanitarian assistance provided.

5.7 Recommendations

There is need for Uganda to ensure that its refugee regime is grounded in fundamental human rights values. The principal barrier to the realization of a rights-based Asylum System is the national security strategy, which informs Uganda asylum policymaking.

The government of Uganda should ensure that sufficient support is being provided to the Representative of the human rights organizations in order to significantly increase the number of countries incorporating the Guiding Principles into domestic law.

The refugees should not have to rely entirely on voluntary contributions from donors. UN member states should revise the rules for assessing UN mission budgets to include interventions.

Donors, UN agencies and NGOs should ensure that sufficient support is being provided to national civil society organizations in raising awareness of refugee rights under domestic law and strengthening civil society's ability where possible including refugees themselves to hold government to account.

Donors, UN agencies and NGOs should do more to encourage and support governments in the implementation of national policies relating to refugees for example through advocacy. Donor governments have a particularly important and influential role to play, through coordinated advocacy, to ensure that national authorities are held to account where they fall short of the Guiding Principles or international human rights and humanitarian law.

Since Uganda is a multiethnic nation, the government must emphasize the need for tolerance among the different ethnic groups. Such can be done by setting aside a fairly recognizable percentage of non-indigene that can work in any form of employment, enter into party politics and other social activities in any state of the federation without been discriminated against. This will go a long way to give every citizen of Uganda a sense of belonging.

A revolutionary development programme of the entire country should be embarked upon to satisfy the demands of every citizen. Such development programme should be seen in areas such as portable drinking water free education, free health services, employment, housing and care of old people. Fulfilling all these will not allow any sectional or ethnic group in any state or group of states to accuse other states of being more developed than their states.

5.8 Areas of further research

- An assessment on the effect of Human Security in Refugee Movements
- Refugee Resettlement and Perceptions of Insecurity
- Corruption perceptions and risks in Security

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APPENDICES

Appendix i: Research Instruments: Questionnaires

I am Otisi James carrying out a study titled: the refugee influx and security in Uganda. I'm a student at Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelors Degree in International Relations and Diplomatic Studies.

I'm privileged to have you as my respondent and the information given to me is purely for academic purposes and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

PART A- Demographic characteristics

1. Gender

Male

Female

2. Age

20– 29 years

30 – 39 years

40– 49 years

Above 50 years

3. Religion

Catholic

Protestant

Moslem

SDA

Orthodox

Others

4. Qualification academically

Bachelor's Degree

Diploma

Certificate

Others

5. Marital status

Married

Single

Separated/divorced

PART B: The effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

The following are the aspects to the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. (1-Strongly Agree, 2-Agree, 3-Not sure, 4-Disagree, 5-Strongly disagree)

Tick the appropriate box.

The effect of refugee influx on security	1	2	3	4	5
Refugee flows are relatively more likely to cause conflict					
Refugees are the agents of civil wars					
The is violation of human rights					
There is political instability					
There are terrorist activities which can change public sentiments					

If there is any other aspect on the effect of refugee influx on security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, Please mention them.

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

PART C: The factors leading Refugees to become threats to security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

The following are the factors leading Refugees to become threats to security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. (1-Strongly Agree, 2-Agree, 3-Not sure, 4-Disagree, 5-Strongly disagree)

Tick the appropriate box depending on your level of agreement

The factors leading Refugees to become threats to security.	1	2	3	4	5
The evaluations have revealed a strong vein of objection to both the treatment of refugees as a separate category and their separate identification amongst all actual and potential vulnerable groups.					
There is inadequate funding for humanitarian agencies as a key constraint on their work.					
There is low levels of public service provision whereby attainment of the Field Standards is denied					
There has been slow donor response and shortfalls in resourcing.					
There has been inconsistencies in standards of humanitarian assistance provided.					

If there is any other factors leading Refugees to become threats of Security in Uganda at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, Please mention them.

.....

Thank you for your corporation

May God Bless You

Appendix iii: Actual Research Time frame

NO	ACTIVITY	WEEK / MONTHS
1	Proposal writing	Early- June 2019
2	Questionnaire and Methodology & literature review	Mid-June 2019
3	Submission of proposal	Early - July 2019
4	Data collection	Mid - July 2019
5	Data processing& analysis	August 2019
6	Complete dissertation review and submission	September 2019

Appendix iv: Research Budget

NO	ITEM	Cost
1	Photocopy/printing	240,000/=
2	Relevant Research analysis	200,000/=
3	Meals	200,000/=
4	Data analysis	200,000/=
5	Consultation	200,000/=
6	Miscellaneous	60,000/=
	TOTAL	1,100,000/=