THE SURVIVAL OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN URBAN SETTINGS:

A CASE STUDY OF ACHOLI QUARTERS, KIREKA-KAMPALA.

NADUNGA JOAN

2013-M202-20020

UGANDA MARTYRS UNIVERSITY

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A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES AS A PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR   THE AWARD OF MASTERS DEGREE IN REFUGEE AND MIGRATION STUDIES

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my dear mother Ms.Mugidde Elizabeth May God bless you abundantly for entirely sacrificing much for me both financially and morally to attain my education and all the people who supported me throughout this struggle. I also dedicate this piece of work to my aunties Tusaba Philly,Nabudulwa Alice and my lovely daughters Mwebaza Faith, Kirabo Christine Nakalema and baby Kwagala Martha Ndagire my sincere love to you all for having supported me regarding my academics**.**

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I would like also to appreciate in a special way the community members of Acholi quarter in Banda-Kireka for the cooperation accorded to me by the internally displaced persons at the time I needed their contribution towards the success of this dissertation.

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Acronyms

CDI -Community Development Initiative

CRCM -Conflict Management

GP IDPs-Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced Persons

HRPP -Human Rights Promotion and Protection Sub-Committee

IATC -Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC

ICRC-International Committee of the Red Cross

IDPs-Internally Displaced Persons

IGAs-Income Generating Activities

IHL- International humanitarian law

Inter-Ministerial Policy Committee

LRA-Lord's Resistance Army

NGOs-Non-governmental Organizations

NUSAF -Northern Uganda Social Action fund

OPM -Office of the Prime Ministers

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)

List of diagram

Maslow's hierarchy of needs

ABSTRACT

This study looks at the survival techniques of internally displaced persons within the urban setting having often been left out by the government and most NGOs considering them as person who have obtained a durable solution compared to their counterparts in the rural camp setting who have identification and are regarded and catered for by the government and most NGOs.

IDPs often times face many challenges especially with their survival since they have to toil a lot in order to fend for themselves and their families. The situation worsens when it gets to IDPs in the urban setting. This makes them more vulnerable, they get involved in risky low paying jobs; they are overworked and paid little. They live in poor conditions often times live in slums which are congested with poor drainage systems and poor disposal of human waste and rubbish. Poor accommodation and feeding is not to standard. They often afford one meal per day regardless either a child or an old person and cheap food with no balanced diet.

Most IDPs indicated most of the constrains being financial, housing, unemployment, the type of work stone quarrying having left permanent marks on their bodies in form of deformation and affording one meal per day.

The different coping strategies included buying cheap foods and having one meal per day, secondly buying cheap second hand clothes and thirdly having strong networking system with kinships and village mates.

Urban IDPs would wish to return home but are not ready to return why? And to what extent has government interventions been successful regarding the returning process of Urban IDPs. It ever tried returning the IDPs of Acholi quarter but all are back in Acholi quarter implying there is need to research on why the "Returnees" of Acholi quarter are back to Acholi quarters again yet the conditions of living are still poor

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter is comprised of the introduction, Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Objectives of the Study, Research Objectives which consist of the Major Objective and Specific Objectives, Research Questions, Scope of the Study, Justification of the Study, Significance of the Study, Definition of Key terms, and the Theoretical Framework.

1.1 Background of the Study

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are conceptualized as 'persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border'.

Uganda is attributable to three fundamental factors: political persecution, ethnic rivalries that manifest in tribal wars, and various armed struggles. Uganda has a history of political a persecution meted out by the regime of the day

First, in the Acholi sub-region, some people who had supported Obote during his two stints in power remained un-reconciled to the NRM/A government led by Yoweri Museveni that came to power in 1986 following its overthrow of Tito Okello's regime. Some of these un-reconciled persons joined the Holy Spirit Movement led by Alice Lakwena and later the LRA, led by Joseph Kony. The inability of the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) under Museveni to defeat the rebellion of the LRA in the north has left many people bitter towards the government and leading to large numbers of IDPs, including some resulting from forced confinement by the government in what are basically IDPs camps for safety reasons. Despite

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such forced confinement, the LRA war continued into the early 2000s to cause havoc, victimizing the inhabitants of Gulu, Kitgum, and Pader. During this time, a number of atrocities were committed adding to the fear among the population, leading increasing numbers of them to flee into the IDP camps.

According to IDMC (2012) The Acholi (a people of northern Uganda and South Sudan) and politically-influential tribes of southern Uganda contributed to the formation of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in 1987. Led by Joseph Kony, the LRA sought to overthrow the government of President Yoweri Museveni, protect Acholi culture and rule Uganda in accordance with the Ten Commandments.

Large-scale displacement in northern Uganda resulted both from LRA attacks on civilians and government strategy, started in 1996, to forcibly relocate civilians into IDP camps, officially described as "protected villages". By the end of 2005, a total of about 1.8 million people had been moved into IDP camps (UNHCR, 2012). An unknown number fled to urban areas in other parts of Uganda. Clashes between a variety of rebel movements and the government, as well as intertribal violence and general banditry, also caused displacement in the 1990s and early 2000s in other regions of Uganda. No significant conflict-induced displacement has been reported since 2006 (IDMC 2012). Acholi Quarters' is home to many people affected by the conflict in Northern Uganda. Rumours have it the Kabaka gave the Acholi Local Community Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) temporarily living in Kampala this land to people fleeing the war, but according to official documents the land is currently leased from a company called Kireka Estates by National Housing & Construction Company.

In 1959 a plantation was established and many Sudanese refugees from the first civil war and Acholis from Northern Uganda came to work. The owner who was Indian got evicted under

the Idi Amin regime a year later. Banda 1 also had army-barracks where many Acholis from the north resided. When the conflict in Northern Uganda broke out in 1986, several of the people were joined by relatives fleeing the North. By 1990 a large population of people from the North resided in the area, which earned the nickname 'Acholi Quarters'. 'Acholi Quarters' lies on a hill with some space between the houses. The reason behind the special landscape is that in addition to the stone quarries, the hill used to be and still is a graveyard. Because of poverty and lack of alternatives, people have been forced to settle upon the graves, this IDP site is seen as a slum. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), a half million people in the north have returned to their homes (Refugee Law Project 2008).

People scattered and fled from the war in northern Uganda to many locations and it is estimated that between 300,000 and 600,000 people went to urban areas. IDPs in urban areas are most often perceived as either economic migrants, or IDPs who have reached a durable solution. Consequently the urban IDPs in Uganda are not given much attention, and assistance is seldom provided for this group (Refstie, et al, 2008).

Besides, the armed conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the government of Uganda in northern36 Uganda (1986-2008) has displaced an estimated 1.7 − 2 million people. It is estimated that majority of the displaced are women and children (IDMC, 2008; UNICEF, 2006).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The exclusion of urban IDPs from government and NGO assistance programs stems from their low visibility. They scatter throughout urban areas and often blend into slums. Officials may conclude that they have integrated into the local communities and do no longer need help. Contrary to what one may think, urban IDPs often enjoy a lower standard of basic services such as healthcare and schooling than their counterparts in the camps since they are seldom targeted by humanitarian campaigns (Refugee Law Project, 2008).

IDPs are by far the most vulnerable .IDPs enjoy no special status and there is no legally binding instrument that guarantees them assistance or even protection (Leus et al, 2001).The United Nations has only developed guiding principles which member states may consider in tackling IDPs situation but the member states are not mandated by any conditions to adhere to the principles.

Unlike refugees, the United Nations lacks a clear legal and policy framework for internally displaced persons and has relegated protection and assistance to the state and civil society. Over the years, the vacuum was filled with ad hoc humanitarian and relief policies by non-governmental and inter agency organizations. Although there has been some progress within the United Nations in coordinating responses to emergency movements, particularly with the establishment of the Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Despite having recently ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (the Kampala Convention), the government remains focused on returning IDPs to their place of origin, thus insufficiently acknowledging the scope to facilitate other durable solutions like local integration or resettlement (NRC, 2013).Internally displaced persons have for long strongly struggled for their survival in order to obtain their basic needs like food, shelter. Urban displacement has emerged as a new dimension to the challenges we face in meeting the humanitarian needs of IDPs and refugees. Besides disrupting the family

life of the displaced and the social fabric of communities, the movement of people to non-camp, urban settings is further exacerbating the vulnerability of the already resident urban poor. The arrival of new IDPs and refugees further stresses already inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure, shelter and access to land. Competition for resources and livelihoods among the urban displaced and host populations' increases social tension and can result in new conflict. People's reasons for moving to the city may be different but their struggle to survive with dignity is similar. It is upon the framework of the Guiding Principles that Uganda formulated the national policy for IDPs.

Abusharaf (2004) states that IDPs suffer numerous human rights violations and along with their families have to struggle in order to re-establish sustainable livelihood both while displaced and upon returning to their communities or else where they would prefer to live. Despite of the difficult situation displaced women experienced, they still do not want to return back to their place of origin.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 Major Objective

To examine how IDPs manage a living in urban settings.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

i. To describe conditions of living of internally displaced persons living in urban settings.

ii. To find out how Internally Displaced Persons earn a living in urban settings.

iii. To analyze the constraints encountered by Internally Displaced

iv. To assess the government's interventions in handling and settling Internally Displaced Persons in urban settings.

1.4   Research Question

   i.   What are the conditions of living of IDPs in urban setting?

  ii.   What do urban IDPs do to earn a living?

 iii.   What constraints are the encountered by IDPs?

 iv.   What are the government's interventions in handling and settling Internally Displaced Persons in urban settings?

1.5   Scope of the Study

The study was conducted in Acholi quarters, found in Kireka-Kampala District. It focused on describing the conditions of living of IDPs, the activities of urban IDPs to earn a living, the constraints encountered by IDPs, and the government's interventions in handling and settling Internally Displaced Persons in urban settings. The study describes why, in spite of the difficult situation the displaced persons experience; they still do not want to return to their place of origin but rather decided to stay in urban IDP setting. The study was conducted in 2016.

1.6   Significance of the Study

Lessons drawn from activities the IDPs do to earn a living can be shared provide a basis for intervention and best practices recommended for similar settings elsewhere as a broad perspective for humanities and application of social sciences. The research also would provide the researcher with an opportunity to practice the theoretical knowledge regarding social science research methods.

The study highlights a broader and deeper understanding of the living conditions of urban IDPs which are vital to harmonize the theoretical and real contexts of the questions under investigation.

The study unveils practical agenda for application of broader aspects of humanities and social sciences and in particular the areas that a practical counselor should be equipped to address for intervention.

The study findings are rich in apportioning areas of intervention for particular services providers as government, private and charity organizations.

The research would add to the existing pool of knowledge regarding the survival of IDPs in urban setting. This research should inform policy makers for consideration of the needs of IDPs in the urban setting.

The research would provide best practice recommended for all stake holders who are working with different IDPs in the urban setting.

The research might act as a stepping stone for other scholars who might need it as a source of literature review for their research regarding survival techniques of IDPs in urban setting.

1.7 Justification of the study

This research would enable the office of the Ministry of Disaster preparedness in urban settings to be put into consideration because it seems that they do not have any special attention by the government and NGOs as compared to their other counter parts in camp settlements, yet they could be in a worse situation.

Definition of Key Terms

Internally Displaced Persons means persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situation of generalized violence, violations of

human rights or natural or human –made disasters and who have not crossed an international recognized state borders (Kampala convention, 2009).

Internal displacement means the involuntary or forced movement, evacuation or relocation of persons or groups of persons within internationally recognized state border (Kampala convention, 2009).

Survival is the way internally displaced persons are trying to move on with life

Urban setting these are areas within cities and towns where you find internally displaced persons staying regarding them as their homes.

Living conditions these refer to the life style of the IDP; including the Housing and environment, which the head of household is after displacement, persons of the family with whom the IDP was displaced, the reasons for displacement, educational level and period spent as IDP.

Earning a living is the routine activities done to ensure survival of internally displaced persons.

Constraints these are the hindrances to survival of the internally displaced persons.

Interventions these are the strategies to overcome constraints and gaps. They are also forms of assistance to meet human needs.

Harmful practices means all behavior, attitudes and practices which negatively affect the fundamental rights of persons, such as but not limited to their right to life, health, dignity, education, mental and physical integrity and education(Kampala Convention, 2009).

1.7   Theoretical framework

Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory

Understanding the basic needs of IDPs in the urban setting is one of the most important factors for intervention by the government and Non-government Organization. Hierarchy of needs theory is based on the assumption that all individuals experience continuous needs that require being satisfied to enable them to function effectively. Needs to play a vital role in determining human behavior and in the course of development, every individual has basic needs and as soon as one need is satisfied, another one arises (Maslow, 1954).

However, addressing individual human needs may not be easy since individuals may have different needs which at times tend to be endless. Also knowing that individual needs satisfaction is not easy but some needs are objectively needed by humans, yet without them life is not easy and these must be met. The hierarchy of needs by Maslow presents a number of human needs, physiological, safety, love/belonging, esteem and self-actualization. While all are necessary, the first two at the lower level of the hierarchy (physiological and safety) are very vital such that without them human life is at stake.

According to the hierarchy, needs are understood as either being of a lower level (deficiency need) or higher level (growth needs).The lower level needs must be satisfied before the higher level ones can begin to operate. Understanding how these needs operate helps in understanding how the IDPs in the urban setting strive hard for their survival in the urban camps.

Maslow conceptualized human needs as a pyramid with five levels in ascending order, ranging from physiologic needs at the base, through safety, belonging, and esteem, to self-actualization at the apex of the pyramid. Maslow posited that people are innately motivated toward psychological growth and self-development. He explained that humans work to achieve unmet needs at the lower

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levels before attending to those at the higher levels. As each lower-level need is satisfied, the next higher need occupies one's main attention until it is satisfied. The highest level need, self-actualization, is that of "becoming all that one is capable of becoming in terms of talents, skills and abilities".

There is a correspondence between levels in the Maslow's Hierarchy and the different Chakras and TA ego states. As one becomes self-actualized, one may fall into the Parent ego state.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
(original five-stage model)

Self-actualisation
personal growth and fulfilment

Esteem needs
achievement, status, responsibility, reputation

Belongingness and Love needs
family, affection, relationships, work group, etc

Safety needs
protection, security, order, law, limits, stability, etc

Biological and Physiological needs
basic life needs - air, food, drink, shelter, warmth, sex, sleep, etc.
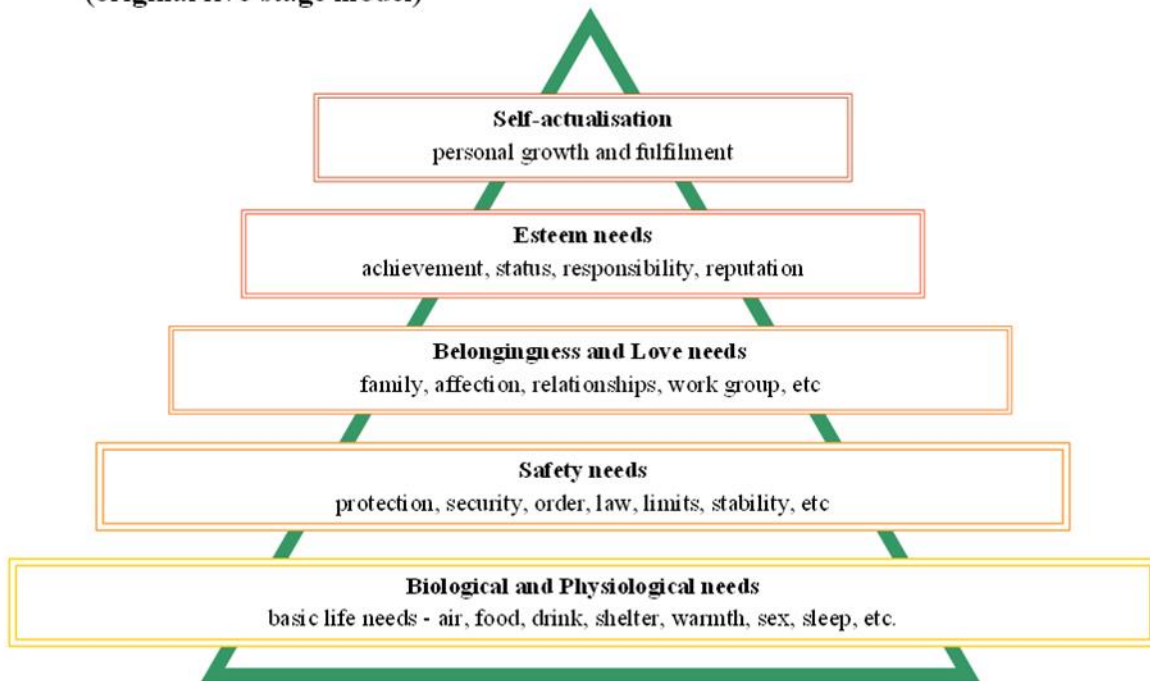
© alan chapman 2001-4, based on Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

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Physiological needs

A person starts at the bottom of the hierarchy (pyramid) and would initially seek to satisfy basic needs for example food, air, water, sleep, sex and shelter which he called physiological needs. Once these physiological needs have been satisfied, they are no longer a motivator, the individual moves to the next level. But if these needs are not satisfied we might feel sickness, irritation, pain, discomfort. However this can be compared with 1st Root Chakra which is the Anal, survival and safety which are also covered in the Transactional Analysis Ego states which involve the Childs Emotional, Primitive: Creativity, Imagination, and Intuition.

Safety needs

These have to do with establishing stability include living in a safe area away from threats and consistency in a chaotic world. These needs are mostly psychological in nature. We need security of a home and family. These include security and protection needs and could be protective clothing as well as protection through sickness. However, if a family is dysfunction that is an abusive. Security and Safety Needs of body, resources, family, health, employment, and property are compared with 2nd Sacral Chakra which comprises of Sex, opposite attraction, Addiction, Judgmental, Campy, and Melodramatic which is still comprised in the in the Transactional Analysis Ego states which involves the Childs Emotional, Primitive: Creativity, Imagination and Intuition.

Social needs

Humans have a desire to belong to groups like clubs, work groups, religious groups, family, and gangs. These needs recognize that most people want to belong to a group .We need to feel loved (non-sexual) by others and belonging that is to be accepted by others. On this level, people act from their ego needs. They value the options of others, in order to believe in themselves. It is a

matter of self-respect through respect from others. Social-Love and Belongingness Needs family, friendship and sexual intimacy are compared to the 3rd Solar Plexus which is Leadership, esteem, and position which are equivalent to the Adult Transactional Analysis Ego states of Thought, Analysis Logic Science.

Esteem needs.

Adults would have a desire for self-respect, peer approval and recognition of their talents and qualities. These needs reflect the fact that many people seek the esteem and respect of others.

Maslow (1980) referred to the above four levels of needs as deficit needs or D-needs. If you do not have enough of something, that is, you would have a deficit and you would feel the need for it which might work as a motivator for the IDPs in the urban setting to work hard.

Ego-Esteem Needs are confidence, achievement, respect of others; respect by others in Maslow's hierarchal needs is compared with 4th Love Chakra which is Self-acceptance, balanced perspective, compassion and which is still the Adult Transactional Analysis Ego states of Thought, Analysis Logic Science.

Self-actualization

This is the highest level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs which is a bit different from other levels of needs .Once other levels of needs are satisfied ,one jumps to this level, he/she tends to want more and more and people could only attend to self-actualization needs once their more basic needs satisfactorily are met. In this level, people are just looking for truth, justice, wisdom and meaning. This is the rare level where people have need of purpose, personal growth and realization of their potentials. People on this level are fully functional, acting purely on their own volition and have a healthy personality.

Self-Actualization-Fulfillment Needs are morality, creativity, spontaneity, problem-solving, lack of prejudice, acceptance of facts which are compared to the 5th Throat Chakra involves Communication, teaching, connection, rhythm, use of language, 6th Third Eye Chakra comprises Intuition, creation, imagination, awareness, self-reflection and 7th Crown Chakra is Linked to God, understanding, will, knowing, higher consciousness and finally equivalent to the Parent Transactional Analysis Ego states Rules, Norms, Values and Inspirational.

Related to this hierarchy unmet needs and competing demands under the IDPs condition tends to reorient the minds of those heading families in the IDP camps in the urban setting towards the lower level needs under Maslow's hierarchy of needs. This puts their needs to basic life needs. Even (Cohen,2009) considered the prevailing needs of the IDPs as basic care for people in emergency situations the need for food, clean water, shelter, security and primary health care.

 In conclusion, Maslow's theory of hierarchy enables one to understand that it is very difficult for one to obtain or move to the second stage of the hierarchy after failure of fulfilling the basic needs of one in life. This brings it out clearly that one cannot develop or improve on their conditions of living because they still cannot satisfy their basic needs of life which puts one's life in danger. The lower level needs must be satisfied before the higher level ones can begin to operate. Understanding how these needs operate helps in understanding how the IDPs in the urban setting strive hard for their survival in the urban camps.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.**0 Introduction.**

This chapter mainly consists of review of the already existing literature in line with the survival of the internally displaced persons in urban settings.

2.1 The conditions of living of IDPs in urban setting

Bello et al (2014) said that displacement to urban centers does not create improved opportunities for a significant portion of city dwellers living in slums as squatters. The IDPs in Khartoum State are totally suffering because they live in poor shelters, extreme poverty, and poor health and lacking the social services.

Poor and overcrowded accommodation

Due to high population of IDPs the main problems are unsafe, overcrowded accommodation, low tenure security and poor construction. Houses tend to be small and constructed from wooden planks this was in agreement with (UNFPA, 2006) who also identified the IDPs needs as being partly met like shelters which were huts, congested and unhygienic.

Bello et al (2014) went ahead to identify that even those renting, many don't have written contracts, and those that do are often short or unknown.

Hygiene Latrines

Bello et al (2014) identify that female headed households have greater security concerns related to using latrines. However 80% of the households have the latrines within their compounds or 5 minutes' walk and 65% of the latrines are unhygienic or poorly built.

Water and Sanitation

Due to lack of access to clean water and adequate sanitation in the urban settings contribute to health emergencies including outbreak of communicable diseases. Water and sanitation coverage has remained poor. In several areas of return in northern Uganda only some 30 percent of the population has access to water (IDMC, 2012).

Health services

Access to basic services has remained elusive for the majority of people in return areas, as well as those who stayed. There is no evidence whether returning IDPs have additional challenges in accessing basic services greater than those faced by other poor Ugandans (IDMC, 2012).

Several districts in northern Uganda are also affected by nodding disease syndrome, an untreatable mentally and physically disabling disease that typically affects children between the ages of five and 15. It is thought to have killed over 200 children and affected several thousand children in recent years (Onyango,2012)Some IDPs have reportedly gone back to camps to access basic services (IDMC, 2012).

Inadequate health care infrastructure has left populations susceptible to epidemics, such as Hepatitis E and polio. Many middle-aged people are affected by HIV/AIDS, particularly women (Onyango, 2012)

Internal displacements always affect negatively the health status of the IDPs. The IDPs on arrival to the camps come into contact with new infectious agents in the new environment, are exposed to poor water and sanitation and overcrowding and often face acute food shortage. Disruptions in psychological balance as a result of insecurity, limited means of earnings and disrupted family cohesion, all contribute to poor health in IDPs (WHO, 2000).

Food insecurity

Urban populations are at high risk of food insecurity (high prices, food shortages, lack of safety nets) due to poor public health conditions, loss of livelihoods, income insecurity and marginalization. The mainstay in any relief response program to sudden displacement of people lays primarily in the provision of clean water and sanitation, food, health services and shelter (Toole, 2000).While these requirements have been known for decades, still IDPs continue to live without any assistance or with lots of inadequacies especially in areas of limited international political interests.

Poor working conditions

Unemployment, insecure, unpredictable informal sector employment and few assets (Bello et al, 2014); IDPs are more likely to undertake daily labor than other forms of work, though this is unpredictable, low paid and often dangerous. Displaced people in Khartoum live in poverty and have little access to employment in formal sector. The displaced communities are vulnerable in terms of their physical and social capital.

Displaced people in Khartoum live in poverty and have little access to employment in formal sector. The displaced communities are vulnerable in terms of their physical and social capital. (Bello et. al, 2014)

Family heads

Female headed households such as widows are at increased risk of abuse, exploitation, coercion and manipulation because of their gender and status.

Overcrowding, poor living conditions, lack of access to clean water and adequate sanitation in urban settings contribute to health emergencies including outbreaks of communicable diseases. Water and sanitation coverage has remained poor: in several areas of return in northern Uganda only some 30 per cent of the population has access (IDMC, 2012).

IDPs' needs, such as food, water, medical care, clothing and shelter, and education have been only partly met. Food rations, for example, were distributed on irregular basis and, on many occasions, they were insufficient. The shelters that is read huts were congested and unhygienic despite water provision resulting in high mortality rates (infant and maternal), an d medical care services failed to meet the reproductive health needs of IDPs especially women, adolescents and people with disability (UNFPA, 2006).

According to Article 9 concerning the obligations of states parties relating to protection and assistance during internal displacement IDPs' provision should be to the fullest extent practicable and with adequate humanitarian assistance which shall include food, water, shelter, medical care and other health services, sanitation, education and any other necessary social services and where appropriate extend such assistance to local and host communities (Kampala Convention, 2009).

Marriage

IDPs have been forced by the situation they are living in to get married at ages below 18. This is Contrary to the Article 31 of the Constitution of Uganda (1) provides that men and women of the age 18 and above have the right to marry and to found a family and are entitled to equal rights in marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In my own view it seems as if women are considered as property to men because they are subjected to all sorts of work in order to satisfy men.

Article 33 of the Constitution of Uganda stipulates that "women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men; the state shall provide the facilities and opportunities necessary to enhance the welfare of women to enable them to realize their full potential and advancement". However, women and girls in camps have faced demeaning experiences, their rights have been violated and have been exploited and have suffered sexual and gender based violence (UNFPA, 2008).

2.2 **How urban IDPs earn a living**

The main livelihood found for IDPs is selling crushed rocks from a local quarry. Women and children sit in the sun throughout the day pulverizing rock with small hammers. A jerry can full of crushed rock can expect to bring in 100 Uganda shillings (Refugee Law Project, 2008).

Many IDPs have resorted to low paid jobs in informal sector or work in self-managed as street vending. Darurian displaced women work as food, vegetable, tea sellers in the city markets and provide domestic services.

IDPs have resorted to vulnerable works in informal sector. (Bamfield and Horton, 2009) Entering more IDPs into the workforce is the main survival strategy of the urban poor. This is why female participation in the urban workforce is considerably high among the displaced women poor than among their rural counterpart.

According to (Resfstie,2008) the main source of income for many of its approximately 4000 residents is breaking stone in the stone quarries located in the area, making paper beads and necklaces, or other types of work within security or construction.

According to (RLP, 2008) Some IDPs resort to an alcohol distillery as a means of survival technique for insistence the IDP Mpumudde site near Jinja.

2.3 Constraints encountered by IDPs and suggestions for possible solutions.

According to (RLP, 2008) the main obstacle to assisting IDPs who live outside protected camps is that they are not officially registered in the ordinary fashion. Rural IDPs are often issued food ration cards which indicate their residence in IDPs camps. Urban IDPs have no such document to signify their displacement. There has been very little effort made so far to gather information on the issues faced by the displaced people with the aim of improving their living condition.

It is challenging to identify IDPs in an urban setting because of lack of registration and information. It is also difficult to determine who forced migrants are, and which of them have reached a durable solution. Consequently, IDPs in Uganda has in practice been redefined to those staying in camps (RLP, 2008).

As regards Article 13 concerning registration and personal documentation the states parties shall facilitate the issuance of new documents or the replacement of lost or destroyed documents during displacement, without imposing unreasonable conditions, such as requiring return to one's area of habitual residence in order to obtain these or other required documents. The failure to issue internally displaced persons with such documents shall not in any way impair the exercise or enjoyment of their human rights (Kampala Convention, 2009).

Women and men as well as separated and unaccompanied children shall have equal rights to obtain such necessary identify documents and shall have the right to have such documentation issued in their own names (Kampala Convention, 2009).

While freedom of movement has been widely granted, there are still many areas where movement is limited to sites identified by the District Security Committee and the District Disaster Management Committee. At the same time, Government officials have repeatedly urged

movement in terms that may have suggested that movement was compulsory. Therefore, voluntary nature of the return process is in question. This is in direct contrast with the national policy for IDPs which states that: "the DDMC and other local authorities together with representatives of the IDPs shall ensure the return and resettlement of the IDPs is voluntary" (RoU, 2004: 23).

Respecting the rights of civilian populations in armed conflict and other situations of violence is the best prevention against displacement.

According to (Refstie,et al ,2008) the reluctance of some humanitarian actors to address the needs of IDPs inconveniently located in urban areas – in contrast to those in camps – believes their commitment to a rights-based approach to assistance and protection.

The current lack of engagement by government and many humanitarian actors in urban programming means both a failure to support steps towards durable solutions for those living in protracted displacement, and an inability to respond to new displacement into urban areas.

The arrival of new IDPs and refugees further stresses already inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure, shelter and access to land. Competition for resources and livelihoods among the urban displaced and host populations' increases social tension and can result in new conflict.

The lack of effective preparedness for multiple hazards and limited mitigation measures compound the vulnerabilities of urban populations(Zetter et al ,2010).Disasters and humanitarian emergencies have an additional impact on the urban poor and displaced populations not because of the events themselves but because their vulnerability is exacerbated by three factors.

First, governments rarely have the capacity to protect poor urban residents by providing satisfactory water supply and drainage systems, effective protection from floods, safe land for housing or sound public health systems.

Second, the impoverishment of slum dwellers, refugees and displaced persons compels them to live in hazard prone locations such as low-lying areas and landfill sites or in substandard crowded and insanitary housing. Third, these conditions expose communities to a cocktail of multiple hazards, the 'stress bundles' (Zetter et al, 2010).

Many of these agencies may be orientated to developmental programs. It is therefore important for disaster preparedness and management planning to be incorporated into their operations in order to harness their capacity and local knowledge in disasters and humanitarian emergencies. There are often national and local agencies specially designated to respond to disasters and to coordinate relief and reconstruction; local professional resources are therefore likely to be available. It is possible to mobilize recovery plans quite quickly since affected populations can be more easily reached because – ironically – of the dense living conditions (Zetter et al, 2010).

As per (Zetter,et al,2010) targeting vulnerable communities and groups in need is a major challenge for humanitarian actors in urban areas because the potential beneficiaries are sometimes highly mobile, often inaccessible and frequently integrated into existing slums and settlements scattered across the city.

As per (Zetter,et al,2010) states that Refugees and IDPs who have been displaced in or to urban areas compound these difficulties since they often have particular reasons for remaining hidden, such as fear of harassment, detention or eviction. Thus, safeguarding the rights of refugees, IDPs and disaster-affected populations in post-disaster and post-conflict return or relocation is especially problematic.

Tracking, profiling, registering and documenting target groups dispersed in often inaccessible urban areas in order to meet their needs for material assistance and protection requires effective

community outreach. Different kinds of tools to access disaster victims and displaced persons may be available in an urban setting; text messaging and the internet, for example, may be used to complement more 'traditional' means such as local media and community organization

(Zetter et al,2010).

International humanitarian actors have developed an extensive range of policies, practices and tools for development and humanitarian work in rural areas which may be transferable to urban settings. But adaptation to this new context, where established regulations, codes and procedures will already exist, is a challenge and new policies and ways of working at both agency and inter-agency levels may be required. One example of re-orientation and the development of new procedures is the current revision of the Sphere Project Handbook.

Others are the development of guidelines on shelter provision for affected urban populations and WFP's review of food targeting practices in urban areas. However, many agencies are currently responding on a case-by-case basis and there is a clear need for training and more systematic, mainstreamed urban-based interventions (Zetter et al, 2010).

As per (Zetter et al, 2010) noted another major operational challenge for international actors is to assist in finding durable solutions for displaced populations in urban settings. Many refugees and IDPs, especially in situations of protracted displacement, may be unable or unwilling to return, preferring to try to integrate in the cities where they currently reside. Others remain in urban areas because of insecurity or worse material conditions back home than those they face as displaced 'temporary' residents in the urban slums.

Protecting the rights of refugees, IDPs and other displaced people in urban settings – creating 'humanitarian space' – is a major challenge. This sits alongside the 'hidden crisis' of urban

violence, social unrest and the growing insecurity of urban populations (notably women and children) resulting from the incidence of civil conflicts and different forms of armed violence which can exacerbate or be sources of humanitarian crises(Zetter and Deikun, 2010).

Underpinning these operational challenges is the need to attract donor support – a major concern for humanitarian actors. There has been little systematic analysis of the current scope and distribution of funding for urban humanitarian and disaster preparedness and relief programs.

Although urban populations can be captured in general humanitarian responses, donors have yet to develop strategies for designating funds for humanitarian operations in urban areas. The projected increase in the number of countries with urban localities at risk, however, will accelerate demand for funding in an era of resource scarcity. These trends will affect funding allocations from Consolidated Appeals and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and will constitute another challenge for humanitarian agencies (Zetter, 2010).

The lack of effective preparedness for multiple hazards and limited mitigation measures compound the vulnerabilities of urban populations. Moreover, these same countries are often characterized by poor governance and the limited empowerment of civil society actors necessary to mobilize public agencies and communities when disasters and crises strike.

Local authorities are absolutely essential too, and need to be much more integrated into the articulation of strategies and policies. Our traditional partners – NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement – still have important roles to play, as does civil society, particularly local community leaders, faith based organizations and other groups promoting social cohesion (Guterres, 2010).

Oxfam (2007) noted that although improved security in the north had allowed over 900,000 IDPs to return home despite the absence of a Final Peace Agreement, recovery, actors and services were not keeping up with the pace of return on the ground. Many IDPs were worried about the future of a Final Peace Agreement (FPA), and noted that the most vulnerable camp residents- widows, orphans, elderly people, the disabled and the sick--are being left behind in the camps, and that the dismantling of camp governing structures had left a leadership vacuum.

Oxfam called on the UN to articulate a transition strategy, recommended that the GOU publicize information on its transition programs, and urged the international community to support the PRDP. While supporting and stabilizing the returning population and community-based recovery in transit and return areas continue.

According to (Bello,2014) the survival strategies adopted by the most IDPs include inter alia income generation activities such as street vending, wage labor, buying low price food items and second-hand clothes and social networking with the displaced people coming from the same tribe or origin to cope with their difficult situation.

Shahadat's (2005) study on poverty, household strategies and coping with urban life in Bangladesh indicated that urban poor rarely buy new clothes from the market places. Most of them get used clothes from relatives, landlords and employers. They often buy cheap clothes for their family members from second hand markets at low prices.

Rossiasco's (2003) study on women as heads of displaced households in Colombia concluded that displaced women face many problems among these, the most prominent one include adapting to their new home while adjusting to the role of head of households and displacement to capital cities of social, cultural and economic situations that are very foreign to them. Throughout this

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adjustment phase, they must take on a more dominant role than that to which they were accustomed to when their husbands were present. Yet their skills are not very relevant for getting jobs.

According to Article 9 obligations of states parties relate to protection and assistance during internal displacement regardless of the cause of displacement by refraining from and preventing the following acts amongst others. Provision of special protection for and assistance to internally displaced persons with special needs, including separated and unaccompanied children, female heads of households, expectant mothers, mothers with young children, the elderly and persons with disabilities or with communicable diseases.

The IDPs will thus have to cope with the health services delivery systems of the state that often do not function effectively. UNHCR has complained that the international community responses to the internally displaced persons have been inconsistent, resulting in a large number of internally displaced persons remaining without protection or assistance of any kind (UNHCR,2000).

While the health care needs of internally displaced persons, the displacement situation of IDPs makes them extremely vulnerable especially to reproductive health problems (Wilma and Burns, 2001). Refugees also tend to receive better humanitarian assistance than internally displaced persons partly due to the clarity of the UN Convention, IDPs are by far the most vulnerable.

Still Rossiasco's study shows that the IDPs in their host community experienced some changes in food habits that are in terms of quality and quantity and also concerning their daily household's chores. Despite of the difficult situation displaced women experienced, they still do not want to return back to their place of origin.

Social networking plays an important role in coping with urban life since it works as social support in assisting many urban poor who are living in or at risk of poverty helping them at different stages

of their life to access things like information. Williams (2010) believes that social capital allows more isolated individuals to benefit from other residents connections. The IDPs groups from western Sudan like the fur tribe group have managed to retain the cohesion of their society, including networks and social capital to a greater degree than other displaced groups from other parts of the country. It is also as a way of maintaining their identity and solidarity to cope with their difficult situation as an urban poor segment.

2.4 Government's interventions in handling and settling Internally Displaced Persons in urban settings

The United Nations introduced the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in 1998. It was envisaged that the Guiding Principles should provide valuable practical guidance to governments, other competent authorities, inter-governmental organizations and NGOs in their work with IDPs. The Principles reflect and are consistent with international human rights laws and international humanitarian law. It is upon the framework of the Guiding Principles that Uganda formulated the national policy for IDPs (Mulumba et. al, 2009). However how influential is the constitution of Uganda concerning issues to do with the IDPs especially in the urban setting?

The National Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) was launched on October 15, 2007 by the Government of Uganda to stabilize and recover Northern Uganda in the next three years through a set of coherent programs in a single organizational framework that all stakeholders are to adopt when implementing their programs in the region and help greater Northern Uganda transition from war to peace (Mulumba et. al, 2009).

According to Article 11 concerning the obligations of the state's parties relating to sustainable return, local integration or relocation. They shall seek lasting solutions to the problem of displacement by promoting and creating satisfactory conditions for voluntary return, local

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integration or relocation on a sustainable basis and in circumstances of safety and dignity (Kampala convention, 2009).

It as well focuses on return, resettlement, reintegration, reconstruction for the internally displaced. It should be noted that the aspirations of the national policy for IDPs that pertain to return and reintegration are included in the PRDP (Mulumba et. al, 2009).

As regards the (Kampala Convention,2009) states parties shall enable internally displaced persons to make a free and informed choice on whether to return, integrate locally integrate locally or relocate by consulting them on these and other options and ensuring their participation in finding sustainable solutions.

Through direct financing mechanisms, the project makes funds available to communities subprojects identified and managed by them, but supervised and monitored by District Local Governments with technical backstopping from the project. It facilitates communities to actively participate in sub-project activities, and helps in improving livelihoods (Mulumba et. al, 2009).

NUSAF aims at enhancing communities' capacities to systematically identify, prioritize and plan for their needs and implement sustainable development initiatives to improve, socio-economic services and opportunities. This will improve livelihoods by placing money in the hands of communities. There have been periodic statements in the print media indicating the types of vulnerable groups and how much money has been given and for which purpose (Mulumba et al, 2009).

However, the above contradicts with information which is sufficient to indicate the actual outcomes of the strategy. While NUSAF may have yielded positive results, the project has been under the spot light over mass embezzlement of funds.

President Yoweri Museveni recently constituted a probe committee to investigate NUSAF over allegations of embezzlement of funds by some leaders responsible for the fund. According to the local media, in 2008, Shs.2.5 billion was unaccounted for. There is need for a detailed research about the effectiveness of NUSAF funds towards empowering of communities (Mulumba et al, 2009).

According to (Mulumba et al, 2009) through the governments strategic initiative to make more resources available to this region that has been disadvantaged by conflicts and underdevelopment, to enable it to catch up with the rest of the country. NUSAF overall goal is to use targeted investments in a participatory, equitable and sustainable manner to promote reconciliation and contribute to poverty reduction in the region.

To some extent NUSAF tried to achieve its goal through empowering communities by enhancing their capacities to systematically identify, prioritize, and plan for their needs, and implement sustainable development initiatives that improve socio-economic services and opportunities.

NUSAF interventions for children and youth whose livelihoods and careers have been disrupted as a result of prolonged conflict were the main target, with a particular focus on those abducted and brutalized by insurgents, and combatants that have surrendered and returned their weapons in exchange for a secure livelihood (Mulumba et. al, 2009).

Women-headed households, orphans, widows/widowers, HIV/AIDS victims, the very poor and others affected by conflict are the intended beneficiaries of NUSAF's income-generation and livelihoods component (Mulumba et. al, 2009).

Return has been the settlement option preferred by most IDPs in northern Uganda (FMR, October 2011). Thanks to improved security, most of the 1.8 million IDPs who lived in camps at the peak

of the conflict have returned. Most have gone back to areas of origin while a minority has resettled elsewhere (IDMC, 2012).

The government of Uganda and development partners embarked on resettling and rebuilding war ravaged areas of that country through various intervention programs, including resettlement interventions of internally displaced persons in northern Uganda. Given the spectrum of experiences associated with return, resettlement, and reintegration of displaced persons, it is imperative to ask whether the interventions designed and developed actually address the needs of the displaced persons.

According to (Tibaijuka,2010) UN-HABITAT strongly believes that partnerships with local governments, NGOs and the private sector are critical resources that cities bring to bear in meeting the needs of the urban displaced and their host communities.

UN-HABITAT and partnering agencies can also bring to bear more effective assistance initiatives by strengthening their partnerships through the transfer of good practices and through building institutional and organizational capacity. Building sustainable local capacity is the key to tackling the immediate needs of urban IDPs, refugees and their host (Tibaijuka, 2010)

Protection measures: The greatest possible service to IDPs would be to help them obtain identification documents. This would reduce their vulnerability to a range of threats and provide them with greater equality of opportunity with respect to their economic development.

IDPs are the responsibility of the state and most initiatives should emanate from national authorities, who may nevertheless need to call upon the international community to assist with financial and technical resources (Davies et al, 2010).

Through the governments strategic initiative to make more resources available to this region that has been disadvantaged by conflicts and underdevelopment, to enable it to catch up with the rest of the country. NUSAF overall goal is to use targeted investments in a participatory, equitable and sustainable manner to promote reconciliation and contribute to poverty reduction in the region (Mulumba et al,2009).

According to (Mulumba et. al ,2009)NUSAF was initially designed with three major components: first, Community Development Initiative (CDI) that is intended to finance demand-driven community-based efforts to construct and rehabilitate small–scale socio-economic infrastructure guided by a sub-project menu which fits within the specific sector policies, so as to increase access of beneficiary communities to social economic services;

Secondly, Vulnerable Group Support component that is intended to finance targeted interventions to reduce vulnerability amongst disadvantaged members/ groups of the community thereby reducing poverty among vulnerable groups;

And thirdly, Community Reconciliation and Conflict Management (CRCM)   that is intended to identify and support innovative ways for community reconciliation, conflict management and prevention using both traditional and non-traditional approaches, thus facilitating social capital preparation and resuscitation (Robinson, 2004).

To mitigate the suffering of the people caught up in conflict-affected northern Uganda, there has been significant involvement of the non-governmental organizations, bilateral organizations and the United Nations agencies including, inter alia, World Vision, ICRC, Save the Children, USAID, DANIDA, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP.

The policy established structures for implementation and assigned the task of integrating sectorial efforts to the Office of the Prime Minister's (OPM) Department of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees in order to meet its objectives.

The IDP policy further established several committees to coordinate the protection and provision of humanitarian assistance: the Inter-Ministerial Policy Committee (IMPC) comprised of line ministries; the Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC) comprised of representatives from numerous line ministries, the Uganda Police, the Uganda Human Rights Commission, the United Nations, donor technical groups, and local and international organizations operating within affected communities; and the Human Rights Promotion and Protection Sub-Committee (HRPP), which includes national and local authorities as well as humanitarian agencies.

In Article 2 concerning the objectives of the Kampala convention I feel much has been implemented upon by government. For insistence promotion and strengthening of regional and national measures to prevent or mitigate, prohibits and elimination of root causes of internal displacement as well as provide for durable solutions.

To what extent have the above organizations been functional and elaborate on the achievements of their structures and institutions in the coordination and provision of humanitarian assistance process? I feel that there is need therefore to study these processes in more detail.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents detailed description of the research methodology. Methodology is the detailed procedure used to answer the research questions. The methodology section includes the research design, sampling techniques, research instruments and data analysis techniques. This section describes in detail what was done and how it was done.

3.1 Research Design

The study was qualitative employing a cross sectional design with a case study method. Case studies study a single entity in-depth in order to gain insight into the larger cases, used to describe rather than predict a phenomenon (Oso and Onen, 2009). The researcher used the case study to assess the conditions of living of IDPs in urban setting, how urban IDPs do to earn a living, the constrains encountered by IDPs and suggestions for possible solutions, then why they have failed to return home despite of the presences of relevant peace back home. And those who were resettled back home are back again stilling living in urban and examined the government's interventions in handling and settling Internally Displaced Persons in urban settings. This design was selected because it uses smaller samples for in-depth analysis; it is multi modal, concrete and contextual.

3.2 Area of Study

The study was conducted in Acholi quarters, Nakawa Divison. The researcher chose these areas because it accommodates many IDPs than the other areas in the region. And the majority of the IDPs are from Acholi land who were displaced during Kony war despite that the area has many other tribes from the different parts of the country. It was Kabaka's land of Buganda and offered it to Acholi IDPs during the war between Lord Resistance Army and the National Resistance Movement. Even though it's called Acholi quarters even before the war the Acholis were already living there but the numbers grew bigger during the war since the already existing Acholis were hosting friends and relatives being affected by war.

3.3 Study Population

The population under the study was the IDPs in the urban setting especially those heading families in Acholi Quarters in Kireka despite of the difficulties they go through in order to earn a living to maintain themselves and the family at large.

Odiya(2009) observed that study population is the total number of potential units for observation or an entire group of people, objects or events having at least one characteristics in common. The study population included both males and females informants who are internally displaced.

3.3.1 Target Population

Kampala Convention (2009) defines any human being below 18 years as a child that's why the

Study targeted IDPs of age 18 years and above, living in Kireka-Kampala. Since they are old enough and can make informed consent and are able to understand what has been happening in their lives and can tell the story by them.

3.4 Sampling procedures

This section contains details on the Sample and how Sampling was carried out by the researcher.

3.4.1 Sample size

The sample size was of 17 participants and had no key informants in the study. The sample size of 17 was distributed among participants in Acholi quarters. This sample size was chosen through convenience methods whereby the sample was determined at the discretion of the researcher (Oso and Onen, 2009).

3.4.1 Sampling Techniques

Bloor and Wood (2006) define Sampling as the selection of cases from wider populations starting that the units of a sample may be individuals, institutions and communities. The study employed purposive sampling and snow ball technique in order to the select the sample.

3.4.3.1 Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling is a technique whereby the researcher consciously decides who to include in the sample .Bloor and Wood (2006) suggest that, "purposive sampling is the selection of cases on the basis of the researchers judgment about which will be more useful". It involved only interviewing IDPs from Acholi land because one participant leads you to another. And finally ended up also using snowball sampling where one participant leads you to another and the sample space keeps growing. I used snowball because it only identified strictly Acholi IDPs who are the only needed and basic respondents in the research.

3.5 Sources of data

Both primary and secondary data collections were used.

3.5.1 Primary sources

The researcher used interviews and Observation as research tool. The selection of this tool had been guided by the nature of the data to be collected, the time available as well as the objectives of the study.

Interviews and observation was flexible research tool, which were mainly used to the local people who could not read and write.

3.5.2 Interviews

Zina (2004) refers to interview as a method of data collection that involves the researcher asking participants mainly open ended questions. This involves face to face exchange of ideas with the participants. Sarantakos (n.d) says that interviewing is a form of questioning characterized by the fact that it employs verbal questioning as its principle technique of data collection. This method was used by the researcher to collect information from 17 participants. This was preferable because

it helped collect focused information. The researcher used an interview guide while conducting interviews and this facilitated the collection of qualitative data from the participants.

Individual interviews were used to get information from the individuals especially the information relating to the areas under investigation. This instrument had the advantage in building confidence and enhances privacy, which made them express their views freely. It helped the researcher to triangulate some of the information that came up during the one on one interview for the benefit of the study.

3.5.3 Observation

Marshall and Rossman (1989:79) define observation as "the systematic description of events, behaviors and artifacts in the social setting chosen for the study. "Observation enables the researcher to describe existing situations using the five senses, providing a written photograph" of the situation under study (Erlandson,Harris;Skipper;and Allan,1993).

The researcher observed events like sanitation and the drainage system without the participants' knowledge and this helped to bridge the gap between what participants say and what actually happens on the ground. It provided the basis to check for non-verbal expression of feelings, gain first-hand experience in its reality.

3.6 Quality Control Methods

To control quality, the researcher endeavored to maintain Validity and reliability coefficient. Therefore the researcher endeavored to design tools; the interview guide and observation guide related to the study and link them to the research objectives in order to enable a free flow of the research topic.

3.6.1 Validity

Polite et al (2001) define Validity as the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure .It has got three important aspects: content, criterion-referenced and construct validity(Oso and Onen).Content related validity is the extent the method of measurement includes all the major elements relevant to the concept being measured (Burns and Grove,2001).

To establish validity, the instruments were designed in accordance to the research objectives. The instruments were then given to my research supervisor to evaluate the relevance of each item in the instruments of the research, who then judged, ratified and guided the researcher on how to move on.

3.6.2 Reliability

Reliability refers to the consistency with which an instrument measures the attribute (Polite et al, 2001).To establish reliability, the instruments were tested whether it could accurately reflect the true score of the attribute under investigation. Therefore, the interview guide and observation guide were combined in order to assess their consistence, Flexibility, Credibility, Trustworthiness, Generalizability and Transferability

3.7 Data processing

The interviews were tape recorded in order to get complete information I had to record word by word. One on one interviews were carried out and after transcription were done. Transcription is the process of transferring data from tape recording to written materials on to paper just as the way the participants presented it from the field. Some of the information was analyzed on site as a way of triangulating the facts and opinions from the direct observation, although major work was done afterwards. Findings were based on the comprehensive information on the issues under study and those generated by participants.

The researcher had field notes made from observation like indicators of health, housing, drainage systems and the presence of rubbish pits but before analyzing data I had to first organize it by categorizing under themes.

Data from the field was edited and classified in view of checking for completeness, accuracy and consistency. Editing data entailed a careful scrutiny of raw data collected while classification was used as a process of arranging data in groups on basis of the research objectives.

3.8 Data Analysis Techniques

Qualitative methods of analyzing and presenting data were employed .Data from the field were analyzed for accuracy and completeness basing on the research objectives.

Data from open ended interviews was grouped under broad themes. The results of the study were presented and discussed in narrative, tables were used.

The discussion in the meetings was guided by questions preset and later summarized into themes as a way of analyzing them. The data was analyzed through triangulation of the information through direct observation and data collected from one on one interviews. Was made in references to the research questions of the study and its possible bearing on the empirical discovery.

3.9 Ethical considerations

Despite the high value of knowledge gained through research, knowledge cannot be pursued at the expenses of human dignity. As Kung (1991) noted, development must flow from and lead to a world ethic that is felt at all levels of human society.

The researcher clearly explained to the participants the purpose of collecting the information was to be solely used for academic purposes and was to be held confidential. The researcher also

ensured participants that the interviews would commence only if the respondents consent his/her views of the participants would be handled with due considerations and respect.

The researcher as well was respectful and sensitive to dignity of the participants' .The researcher did not do anything that could cause physical or emotional discomfort to the participants. The researcher was careful with the word selection during the interviews and observation.

The researcher ensured the objectivity such that her personal opinions do not get in the way in research but rather give both sides fair consideration.

The researcher also made sure that there was privacy and confidentiality in the data collected. Obtaining information entailed access to specific issues which in itself are an infringement on the privacy and confidentiality of the participants. However, the participants had freedom to ignore items that they did not wish to respond to.

Therefore ,the researcher ensured that the participants had an informed consent on the adequate knowledge of the study .The researcher explained to the participants the purpose of the research, the duration, any benefits and consequences such that the participants had the free will to choose to be part of the research. By doing this the researcher ensured voluntary participation of the participants. The researcher ensured that the participants were free to withdraw from participation if they want.

The research also acknowledges all secondary sources of data used in the study by referencing the respective authors.

CTSI cited Belmont Report (1974) summarized ethical principles into three categories: respect for persons, beneficence and justice which agrees with Stevens (2013)ethical principles of respect for persons, honesty ,benevolence, do no harm and justice.

The researcher was able to ensure that her participants were protected through use of Pseudo names though opted to use participant numbers instead of their real identification.

Stevens (2013) states that the dignity, rights, safety and wellbeing of participants must be the primary consideration in any research study

Finally the researcher was able to ensure that her personal biases and opinions do not get into the way of the research undertaken by giving all the participants views fair consideration.

3.10 Limitations of the study

The heavy rain during data collection was a challenge. This was coupled with poor drainage systems and poor disposal of human waste together with uncontrolled disposal of rubbish. This became a threat to my research data collection tools because they were affected by the rain.

Time was a challenge in that I had to travel to Kampala for data collection for a week which was quit tiresome.

Talking to hungry people who are hacking for a living was indeed a challenge because often times asked for lunch the researcher had to dig into the pocket and get them a token of appreciation after the discussions.

The researcher faced a challenge of not being able to meet some of the key participants due to the nature of their work schedules. This was managed by replacing the targeted participants with the other participants available.

The researcher faced a challenge of language barrier since she planned meeting participants who speak Acholi and Swahili yet she had little knowledge about Swahili but was able to find an

interpreter who could speak Luganda. And I was also able to train the translator to understand my intensions of doing this research in order to minimize putting forward his interest first.

Most people still feel insecure to disclosing to strangers this made the community to get suspicious and some information especially regarding the governments intervention was not openly disclosed. This actually needed more time to establish a rapport for them to open up more information they may consider sensitive.

3.11 Conclusion

The methodology was a representation of the research design the researcher used the area of the study, the study population, sampling procedures and sample size, sampling techniques, sources of data, quality control methods, data management and processing, data analysis, ethical considerations and limitations during the study.

The research methodology was to help the researcher have a plan for the study .It acted as a guide for the researcher: It would help the researcher know ahead of time the number of participants the researcher would meet, how to meet them and where to meet them. It also helped the researcher come up with appropriate tools which helped during data collection.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSIONS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the findings obtained from interviews, direct observation concerning the survival techniques of Internally Displace Persons in urban settings. A total of 17 participants were interviewed as they formed the saturation point. Their socio-demographic characteristics were 2 male and 15 females. Regarding marital status 10 participants were married, 2 singles, 5 widowed. All were Acholi of mixed religions (Catholics, Anglicans, Muslims and Adventists).These internally displaced persons from Gulu and have stayed in the urban IDP for more than ten years and above. The chapter is sectioned according to objectives, research questions and themes.

4.1 The conditions of living of IDPs in urban setting

Housing and environment for IDPs

The study found out that the living conditions of IDPs in the urban setting of Kireka are poor due to IDPs lacking most of the basic needs. Bello et al (2014) noted that for those renting, many don't even have a written contract and those that do are often of short or unknown duration.

Participant 1 is a housewife with a big family staying in a two roomed house with graves besides the house and in front of the house and does beading as her side income project. Participant 1 said that, *"you can see we live in crowded shelters small house having ten children five of my own and five grandchildren with a maid yet I am married".* This was complimented by participant 4 is a married lady with six children and staying in a crowded shelter and constructed out of mud she does bead rolling as her means of survival. *Mentioned that, look at me I am married living in a crowded shelter and constructed out of mud.* Whereas participant *six* is an old lady with no lips because Kony cut them off added on*, look at me staying like a dog in an iron sheets and wooden shelter with my six children".*

Participant 17 is a married man and a black smith said, *"I live in this wooden small house with Kavera on top to protect my family from rain during the rainy season as you can see I am married with six children. We all fit in this small shelter at night as long as one has where to put the head".* The proximity of houses for IDP makes them vulnerable to fire and diseases.

Participant four is a married woman staying in a crowded shelter and constructed out of mud and does bead rolling as means of her survival whereas Participant five is a widow and does stone quarrying as the only way of her survival and participant 10 is a married man with fourteen dependents five of his own and nine of his late brother because Kony burnt his brother in the hut. He does stone quarrying for survival mentioned that, *"Our houses are very small for our families and the buildings are so close to each other hence vulnerable to fire".*

The study found out that disposal mechanisms for human excreta are virtually non-existent and if so if very miserable and in dangerous state. Unsafe human excreta disposal provides a risk to both direct and indirect transmission of diseases. Bello et al mentioned about households having latrines in their compound or within 5 minutes' walk, however more than 65% of latrines is unhygienic or poorly constructed.

Participant 6 is a widow with six children living in an iron sheet and wooden shelter. Her lips were cut off by Kony while Participant 8 is a widow with four children who does stone quarrying for the survival of her family and participant 10 informed that, *"The latrines are very close to the houses and are in very poor states. This year neighbors had their two children fall in the pit latrines…"*

Bello et al (2014) highlighted the concern of female headed households have greater insecurity related to using latrines regarding on their hygiene to health status which makes them more vulnerable to acquiring Urinary tract infections due to abet number of population sharing the same latrine.

Period IDPs had stayed in Acholi quarters

In response to the duration of their stay in Acholi quarters most of them have lived there for more than ten years and above while others have been born there as a result of their parents still being IDPs.

The study found out that the participants had stayed in Acholi quarters for more than 10 years. Specifically it was 10-15 years for majority (9/16), 16-20 years for 4, 21-25 years for 2 and more than 25 years for 1 participant.

Participant 1 said that, *"My family arrived in Acholi quarters during the time when the war was so tense where* participant 3 mentioned that, I came to this place towards the *end of Kony war contrary* Participant 2 said, *"I was born in this place as a result of my parents being displaced by the war"*.

"I have spent over 25 years in Acholi quarters said, Kony killed my husband and took two of my children." said P5.

As we have seen from the findings most of the IDPs have stayed there for more than 10 years to 25 years. They have developed a strong bond with this area more than their own home back in the village. Others have been born within the same area so considering the home they know very well.

Educational level

The study found out that the poor living conditions were linked to poor education status. Participants had education level as 3 for secondary all being females, 6 for primary and 7 non-formal.

Participant14 is a married woman with eight dependents and sells greens as her means of survival said, *"I never attempted going to school due to Kony war"* this is in agreement with also P15 who is also a married woman with six children and does rolling beads and mining in the stone quarrying said that *"I was unable to study due to Kony war."*

Participant 10 is a married man with fourteen dependents five of his own and nine of his late brother whom Kony burnt in his hut and does stone quarrying for survival said, *"As a result of war, I can't get a good job no wonder I cannot express myself in English…"*

Participant 7 is a widow with six children and does stone quarrying as the only survival means to her family said that, *"I did not go to school, so I can't get a well-paying job and decent accommodation. I work in harsh conditions. I sit in the hot sun all day long waiting for consumers as well as hitting the stones for sale…"*

Participant 1 is an old lady said, *"As you can see me here Kony took away my children who would have helped so I sit here all day long hitting these stones you see here for sale and a jerry can goes only for shillings 200.which is my only means of survival"*.

According to my findings most of them dropped out of school at primary level due to war and never had a chance to progress with school thus limiting them to the kind of jobs they are doing at the moment like stone quarrying.

This is in agreement with (Osman& Sahl, 1999) who pin pointed out that their skills are not relevant or getting jobs that is why many IDPs have resorted to low paying jobs in the informal sector or work in self-managed as street vending, food, vegetables, tea sellers in the markets as well as providing domestic services hence most of IDPs' need such as education have been only partly met.

The reasons for your displacement

It frequently came out that the Kony war was the main cause of their move.

Participant 10 mentioned that, *"We reached here because of Kony and we have produced children here who are considered IDPs"*. This can be supported by participant 2 who also supplemented that, "*War displaced my parents so I was born when they were already living here*".

As per my findings most of them were just displaced because of war even though they are viewed as economic migrants by most of the people even the government because they do not have any identification regarding them as internally displaced persons.

Persons displaced with you in your family

The study found out that most of IDPs were women displaced with children while their husbands were killed or kidnapped by Kony and even some of their children.

"*Kony killed my husband and took my two children with him I have seen them up to now,"* said P5

"I came alone. Later admired some lady with whom we now have children,"… said P10 was supplemented by P17 mentioned that, *"after arriving Acholi quarters I felt like I needed a new family to forget the past…"*

From my findings most of them are married .However it's not the very first husbands they had got married too. Most of the women lost their husbands during the war so when they arrived in Acholi quarters Kireka they settled and remarried despite that not all remained others still remained widows up to date. As for men they were not married but on arrival felt they needed companions to stay with.

IDPs have been forced by the situation they are living in to get married at ages below 18 years. This is contrary to the Article 31 of the Constitution of Uganda (1) provides that men and women of the age 18 and above have the right to marry and to form a family and are entitled to equal rights in marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.in my own view it seems as if women are considered as property to men because they are subjected to all sorts of work in order to satisfy men.

Head of your household after displacement

The study revealed the heads of households after displacement were husband for 10 against 6 for mothers. Even then, the participants revealed that most men were family heads in name only as women did much of the toil to fend for the families.

Participant 9 is a married woman with five dependents never attended school and does small business like selling simsim, beans, charcoal and fried cassava in front of her veranda mentioned, *"It is us women who toil a lot to make sure that we provide for the family"*

"It's only that culture dictates that men are heads but they are mere drunkards while we the women carry the burden of responsibility weaving, rolling beads and selling bananas along the street in order to facilitates the family…" said P1.

"I am a widow but still with a lot of responsibility as the married as I have to provide for the children," said P6.

As per my findings most of the homesteads are headed by husbands despite that it's the women who are mainly the sole providers to the wellbeing of the homes while most of the men resort to bars drinking all day long.

Article 33 of the Constitution of Uganda stipulates that "women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men; the state shall provide the facilities and opportunities necessary to enhance the welfare of women to enable them to realize their full potential and advancement". However, women and girls in camps have faced demeaning experiences, their rights have been violated and exploited and have suffered sexual and gender based violence (UNFPA, 2008).

4.2 Number times a meal is served per day

Most IDPs interviewed reported that they eat one meal a day irrespective of the age. The women said, it's all because of lack of what to cook that they had one meal a day as a way of managing the cost of living. However, at least 2 out of 16 participants said they can afford a second meal in a day.

P1 said, *"I am grateful to God I can afford at least two meals per day why not to thank Him, especially for food from relief organizations"*. However the majority were unhappy with the way they were feeding poorly since they were unable to afford a balanced diet.

P5 said that, "as you can see me I am already aged my legs have weakened I am no longer strong enough to support myself to worsen it all even affording a meal is a big problem to me".

As to my discovery about the IDPs in Acholi quarters Kireka having several meals in a day is just a dream for many of them. The findings show that the majority can only afford one meal per day in order to cut down their costs. However there a very few of them who can afford two meals per day and are very grateful to God for that.

Rossiasco's study showed that the IDPs in their host community experienced some changes in food habits that are in terms of quality, quantity and concerning daily households. Then urban populations are at high risk of food insecurity (high prices, food shortages, lack of safety nets) due to poor public health conditions, loss of livelihoods, income insecurity and marginalization.

4.3 Where children study from

In response to where their children study from the common schools mentioned were Luwinji Primary and Secondary school sponsored, P1said that

> *"Meeting Point (NGO) is the organization which is still trying to render support to the urban IDPs of Acholi quarter Kireka through provision of sponsorship to all the mentioned school going children both primary and secondary then also goes ahead to provide some basic treatment to those sick and at times provides them with food stuffs like beans and maize flour".*

4.4 Access to water for domestic use

In response to how they access water is from the tap there are numerous water taps you may think that its government which connected the taps to the area but its individually owned and water is sold at 200 shillings per jerry can however there is one well which is a bit distant and it requires crossing a busy road and besides a railway line which puts the lives of their children at a risk. Since water is life and a basic necessity in life despite that a jerry can is shillings 200 it seems that everybody is able to afford it even though there is an option of the well which is at a distant and

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risky. Though if it's a rainy season they become glad to God and almost find everyone harvesting water.

There is only one well around the area which caters for the daily living activities such as washing and personal hygiene maintenance. During the situation of water scarcity the queue tends to be quiet long since all the surroundings areas access water from the very well.

4.5 How do you access medication when you fall sick?

In response to accessing medication Naguru hospital is where everyone around goes for major treatment while minor sicknesses they resort to clinics around or Meeting Point is an NGO which at times provides free treatment.

As per research findings the community around are grateful to the Advent's community for the new construction of an Advent referral hospital within the area which will enable them to cut down on the cost of transport to Naguru hospital which is a bit distant.

4.6 Work done to earn a living

In response to the kind of work they do to earn a living the most common activities are stone quarrying, rolling beads, selling vegetables and bananas, roasted groundnuts and sim sim along the streets of Kampala.

The table below shows the various activities done by IDPs in order to earn a living

Sex	Stone quarrying	Rolling beads	Others	Total
Female	05	06	04	15
Male	01	00	01	02

Total	06	06	05	17

The above activities cannot go unmentioned at the mention of Acholi quarters Kireka but they are not the only activities carried out for survival the others involved include selling greens, sim sim ,rotated groundnuts, basket weaving, making fuel saving stoves, roasting maize and the youths also work as maids in the neighboring areas.

4.7 Difficulties faced living as an IDP

Most IDP*s* complained about the kind of work they do. For instance during stone quarrying most of them have permanent deformation on their bodies like damages on the eyes due to stones hitting their eyes and hammers hitting their fingers.

Participant 3 is a married woman with six children does bead rolling and at times stone quarrying inorder to get capital for buying paper and vanish for the beads agrees with P7 who is a widow with six children does stone quarrying as the only survival means to her family about their kind of work they said,

> *"With my type of job hitting is quite difficult with stones falling in the eyes and hitting fingers. Also sitting in the direct sunshine for longer hours. Then P9 goes ahead to say you see this eye deformed it was still this very job that the stone hit this very eye".*

The payment is low yet they do heavy work just imagine a jerry can of small stones going for only shillings 200 and it involves sitting in the hot sun all day long on an empty stomach.

P5 said, *"As you can see me as old as I am sitting in the sunshine all day long while hitting stones for sell and a jerry can goes for $200."*

Poor accommodation as you can see most of us sleep in muddy houses, semi-permanent structures and others are built out of iron sheets and wood if it's hot the conditions are not favorable still when it rains it worsens the situation.

Big family size which is more than what they can accommodate within their small houses this is experienced especially with P17 who said,

> *"I have fourteen children altogether nine of my late brother who Kony burnt in his hut and five of my own children then the wife and myself all staying in this one roomed house"*

This is still supported by P1 said*,*

> *"I am staying with five of my young children and five of my grandchildren altogether ten children plus myself, my husband and a helper all staying in a two roomed house."*

The study found out that the living conditions of IDPs in the urban setting of Kireka are poor due to IDPs lacking most of the basic needs. Bello et al (2014) noted that for those renting, many don't even have a written contract and those that do are often of short or unknown duration and the houses are semi-permanent, huts, made out of wood and some pieces of iron sheets.

4.8 How have you managed to move on with life as an IDP?

In response to how IDPs have managed to move on with life most of them have reduced on the expenditures through buying cheap food and having at least one meal per day, buying cheap second hand clothes and having a strong network system with their village mates.

The table below shows ways in which IDPs have managed to survive with life in urban settings

Sex	Buying cheap food	Buying second hand clothes	Social network	Total
Female	09	04	02	15
Male	02	00	00	02
Total	11	04	02	17

As per my findings buying cheap food and having one meal per day in most homesteads was the main coping strategy within the urban IDPs in Acholi quarters –Kireka, then buying second hand clothes was the second coping strategy and finally social network amongst those from the same villages tried helping their colleagues to cope up with life in order to fit in the area with the rest.

The researcher observed that most of the children in Acholi quarter walked naked or had severely shattered clothes.

P1 said, *"My expenditure is mainly directed on food items, accommodation and buying of second hand clothes at low prices."*

P3 and P5 said,

> *"I manage to move on by mainly reducing on the costs through buying cheap food and second hand clothes"*

P 1, 3, 6, 9,13and 15 said,

> *"By reducing on the expenses through buying cheap food stuffs and having one meal per day".*

P9 and P13 said,

> *"Reducing on the expenses like buying cheap food and eating one meal per day. Then the friends from the same village have also helped me a lot in terms of connections to get some work to do."*

P7 said, *"Reducing on the expenses like buying cheap food and eating one meal per day. Then I plant greens in the sacks so as to have sauce."*

4.9 Why have you failed to return home?

In response to as to why Acholi IDPs in Acholi quarters –Kireka have failed to return even those who had returned are back now yet the conditions seem okay home. Most of them claim that they have nothing to fall back to or where to start from like accommodation and capital.

Participant 1is a housewife who also does beading said,

> *"My children's education will be at a risk since most of their children are sponsored by some organizations like Meeting point and Compassion International which caters for their education, medication and their wellbeing in terms of food. So returning home with nothing to start on does not make any sense".*

This was supported by P17 was a blacksmith who makes saucepans and energy saving stoves said,

> *"I return home who can buy a sauce pan of shillings 10,000-15,000 and the energy charcoal saving stoves. They prefer using firewood and by first placing there stones then light there fire with firewood few minutes food will be ready to be eaten in the village I can't manage because I won't be working".*

Participant 16 was a married woman, who does basket weaving from her home said,

> *"The government should provide money for SACCO groups in order to enable me start and improve on my business."*

Most of them claimed not being able to afford transport to return home

Participant 5 was a widow whom Kony killed the husband and kidnapped two of her children and does stone quarrying as the only way of her survival said, **"I have support in terms of finance and transportation".**

As per the research findings the government mainly concerning the Minister of disaster preparedness they have tried to a small extent but failed to a large extent to come up with durable solutions to IDPs.

4.10 What are the government's interventions in handling and settling Internally Displaced Persons in urban settings?

In response to what the government has done for them, most of them where hesitate to respond to this, according to their responses it was not different from one another despite of one answering in the absence of another.

In response to government intervention most of them were not willing to mention any thing concerning with the government it was only P1 said,

> *"I appreciated what the government has tried to do especially with the returning process despite that according to all the internally displaced persons they tried to return are all back now still living in Acholi quarters which showed the rest who wished to return that the conditions are still not fine back at home".*

In response most of them suggested that at least the government should construct for them some infrastructures back home in order to easy there returning process since they would have where to start from.

P1 said,

> *"I do appreciate what government has tried to do for us but still I add on to that more effort is needed in provision of entandikwa that is starting point in terms of finance especially for those they manage to return back at home because all those the government tried to return are back staying here in Acholi quarters even those they expelled from Naguru, Nsambya and kibuli.so urban IDPs should also be put into consideration by the government.*

P1 still said that, "I really have no starting point back home".

P2 said, *"The government should provide us with better standards of living like construction of houses"*.

P3 agrees with P4 that *"the government should provide us with infrastructures"*

P6 also goes ahead to suggest that, *"the government construct houses back at home"*

Still others suggested if possible the government should improvise small help projects like "Entandikwa" where these people can access some small capital to start on with life but with a very low interest rate. As a well they believe it will be a great boost.

P1 said,

> *"I do appreciate what government has tried to do for us but still I add on to that more effort is needed in provision of entandikwa that is starting point in terms of finance especially for those they manage to return back at home because all those the government tried to return are back staying here in Acholi quarters even those they expelled from Naguru,Nsambya and kibuli.so urban IDPs should also be put into consideration by the government."*

In response still to the governments' intervention most people suggested that if the government would improvise the same services they access here back home then it would be better and easier for them to get back home because there would be a small difference between here and home.

P1 said that,

> *"The government should provide a basic facility like construction of schools both primary and secondary schools then also provision of health care services which makes us glue to the urban settings then it would be possible and easy for us to return home"*.

They feel the government should provide sponsorship to their children in order to continue with school just as they have tried obtaining school from here .I is scared of how I will manage paying school fees for my children yet they are many.

Participant 4 is a married woman who stays in a crowded shelter constructed out of mud and does bead rolling as the means of her survival agrees with Participant 8 is a widow with four children who does stone quarrying for the survival of her family said, *"The government should provide us with support on provision of children's education"*

Most of them claimed not being able to afford transport to return home so in other wards the government should intervene in by providing transport back home this was supported by most of them for insistence;

P5 said, *"The government should provide us support in terms of finance and transportation"*.

The government ever tried to return most of these urban IDPs home but surprise all are back staying in Acholi quarters-Kireka considering the situation home as unfriendly and their areas are so remote with no provision of basic services near them like provision of medical care, water, education. Then they claim that their ancestral land has been taken by the sugarcane plantation industry and also that so those who went back earlier owned it and see these ones as threats to them so for safety of their lives had to return.

CHAPTER FIVE

DICUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter is comprised of discussions of data collected using interview guide and observation as the main methods of data collection. Conclusions are made as per sub topic and recommendations drawn from the discussions presented concerning how displaced persons survive in urban settings.

5.1 Discussions of findings in relation to how displaced persons survive in urban settings.

This section of the discussion looks at how the finding of this study relates to previous study findings.

5.1.1 Duration of their stay

As we have seen from our findings most of the IDPs have stayed there for more than 10 years to 25 years. They have developed a strong bond with this area more than their own home back in the village. Others have been born within the same area so considering the home they know very well. Finding it very hard to reintegrate back home to the extent that even after returning they home are fully back settling in Acholi quarters-Kireka.

5.1.2 Marital status

From my findings most of them are married. However it's not the very first husbands they had got married too. Most of the women lost their husbands due to war so when they arrived in Acholi quarters Kireka they settled and remarried despite that not all remarried others still remained widows up to date. The same applies to the men who were interviewed got to Acholi quarters when they were singles but had to settle down and married in order to form new families and clan members.

IDPs have been forced by the situation they are living in to get married at ages below 18. This is Contrary to the article   Article 31 of the Constitution of Uganda (1) provides that men and women

of the age 18 and above have the right to marry and to found a family and are entitled to equal rights in marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In my own view it seems as if women are considered as property to men because they are subjected to all sorts of work in order to satisfy men.

5.1.3 Educational level

As per this research findings most of them dropped out of school at primary level due to war and never had a chance to progress with school thus limiting them to the kind of jobs they are doing at the moment like stone quarrying. They encounter many challenges like sitting under direct sunshine all day long.

And due to unavoidable circumstances like during hitting stones some accidents do occur and some IDPs have had permanent deformations on their bodies for example participant 7 quoted, "with my type of job hitting its quiet difficulty with stones falling in the eyes and fingers. Also sitting in direct sunshine for long hours .You see this eye deformed it was still this very job that the stone hit this very eye".

This is in agreement with (Osman & Sahl, 1999) who pin pointed out that their skills are not relevant or getting jobs that is why many IDPs have resorted to low paying jobs in the informal sector or work in self-managed as street vending, food, vegetables, tea sellers in the markets as well as providing domestic services.

5.1.4 Reasons for their displacement

 Most of them were just displaced because of war even though they are viewed as economic migrants by most of the people even the government because they do not any identification as internally displaced persons. This has also greatly contributed to their vulnerability considering

the Guiding principles of IDPs they are supposed to be provided with identification regardless to how to it was misplaced.

5.1.5 Persons were displaced with you in y our family

I found out most of the women who were displaced managed to move with their children even though others were kidnapped by Kony.

5.1.6 Head of your household after displacement

 Most of the homesteads are headed by husbands despite that it's the women who are mainly the sole providers to the wellbeing of the homes while most of the men resort to bars drinking all day long. Just because culture favors them as men despite that Article 33 of the Constitution of Uganda stipulates that "women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men; the state shall provide the facilities and opportunities necessary to enhance the welfare of women to enable them to realize their full potential and advancement".

Despite of most of them being married there are some female headed homesteads like for the widows and single mothers where by still the same responsibilities are carried on to see that the family moves on with life.

Women have been left as the sole supporters of children and other dependents in a new environment headed their families. Osman & Sahl (1999) indicated that about 43% of IDPs households are female headed and must surveys and reports by NGOs and UN agencies point to that fact and females outnumbering males.

Rossiasco (2003) study of women as heads of households in Colombia concluded that the displaced women face many problems among these, the most prominent one include; adapting to their new home while adjusting to the role of head of households and displacement to capital cities

of social, cultural and economic situations that are very foreign to them. Throughout this adjustment phase, they must take on.

5.1.7 Number of meals per day.

As to my discovery about the IDPs in Acholi quarters Kireka having several meals in a day is just a dream for many of them. My findings show that the majority can only afford one meal per day in order to cut down their costs. However there a very few of them who can afford two meals per day and are very grateful to God for that.

The IDPs in their host community experienced some changes in food habits that are in terms of quality and quantity and concerning daily households. Urban populations are at high risk of food insecurity (high prices, food shortages, lack of safety nets) due to poor public health conditions, loss of livelihoods, income insecurity and marginalization.

5.1.8 Where do your children study from?

Most of the children in Acholi quarter are sponsored by Meeting point and mainly study from Luwinji primary and secondary school. Even though there are other schools like Meeting point, Hipop and God's grace.

5.1.9 Accessibility of water for domestic use.

According to my findings there are numerous taps within the area but personally owned and a jerry can costs shilling 200 and since water is life and a basic necessity most of them however had it is they can afford to buy a jerry can of water if they fail then they go to the well though it's at a distance. Lack of access to clean water and adequate sanitation in urban settings contribute to health emergencies including outbreaks of communicable diseases. Water and sanitation coverage has remained poor.

5.1.10 Accessibility of medication

Most of the IDPs in Acholi quarters access their treatment from Naguru hospital and those who cannot make it access it from the nearby clinics. Access to basic services has remained elusive for the majority of people in return areas, as well as those who stayed. There is no evidence whether returning IDPs have additional challenges in accessing basic services greater than those faced by other poor Ugandans (IDMC, 2012)

Inadequate health care infrastructure has left populations susceptible to epidemics, thanks to the Advent community who are constructing an Advent referral hospital within next to Acholi quarters which will reduce on the transport expenses to Naguru.

5.2 What do they do to earn a living?

5.2.1 Work done to earn a living

The majority of the IDPs in the area mainly earn their living from stone quarrying and rolling of beads. Stone quarrying is the main source of income or capital almost for everyone starts with stone quarrying then crosses over to other business after obtaining capital from stone quarrying like crossing over to bead rolling it requires one buying attractive papers with different colors in order to bring out nice designs which will easily attract customers and to fit into the competitive business world and like others business of selling greens, cassava ,roasting maize, weaving baskets, making energy charcoal saving stoves, selling roasted ground nuts, sim sim, hard corn and selling of bananas and fruits along the street.

 Even after the other businesses picking whenever they collapse still the owners get back to stone quarrying and start up a fresh again.

Bello et al (2014) noted that the survival strategies adopted by the most IDPs include inter alia income generation activities such as street vending, wage labor, buying low price food items and second hand clothes and social networking with the displaced people coming from the same tribe or origin to cope with their difficult situation.

5.3 Constraints encountered by IDPs and suggestions of possible solution

5.3.1 Difficulties do you face living as an IDP.

Failure of having identifications as urban IDPs which makes it difficult to receive any support from the government, since they are considered to have obtained a durable solution for themselves This can supported by (RLP, 2008) The main obstacles to assisting IDPs who live outside protected camps is that they are officially registered in the ordinary fashion. Rural IDPs are often issued food-ration cards which indicate their residence in IDPs camps.

Poor drainage systems in that when it rains water floods into our houses the trenches are over filled with rubbish so as a result are blocked. This is companied with poor disposal of human waste and rubbish, the area has no proper human waste disposal you find it mixed with the rubbish and placed along trenches and besides people's houses.

Poor accommodation, most people reside in temporal houses made out of iron sheets, wood, mud and raw bricks. Bello et al (2014) states that displacement to urban centers does not create improved opportunities for a significant portion of city dwellers living in slums as squatters and are vulnerable in terms of their physical and social capital. The shelters are congested and unhygienic.

One meal per day, most families are only able to afford one meal per day since the cost of living is quiet expensive so it another way of cutting own expenditures. IDPs' needs, such as food, water, medical care, clothing and shelter, and education have been only partly met.

In case of loss of some one that is when someone dies they find it quiet very hard to transport the body to Gulu because of the distance and the cost since they cannot afford so they resort to burying at their door steps and besides the cordials of their houses with the neighboring houses. In other wards graves are everywhere like mushrooms in Acholi quarters.

Some IDPs who have been displaced in or to urban areas compound often have particular reasons for remaining hidden, such as fear of harassment, detention or eviction. Thus, safeguarding the rights of refugees, IDPs and disaster-affected populations in post-disaster and post-conflict return or relocation is especially problematic.

5.4 Survival strategies to move on with life as an IDP"

Expenditure and purchasing pattern is one of the strategy developed to cope with their low income:

Most households have resorted to buying cheap food items and having one meal per day as they only means of survival throughout the day.

Many urban IDPs resorted to buying second hand clothes at low price(Shahadat,2005) study on poverty, household strategies and coping with urban life in Bangladesh indicated that urban poor rarely buy new clothes from the market places .Most of them get used clothes from relatives, landlords, and employers**.** They sometimes buy cheap clothes for their family members from second hand clothes.

Social networking plays an important role in coping with urban life this can be through using kinship, fellow village mate and making neighbor based social network. Since it works as social

support to assist many urban poor who are living in or at risk of poverty helping them at different stages of their life to access things like information. Williams (2010) study reviewed that the IDPs groups from the western Sudan like the furtribe group have managed to retain the cohesion of their society, inducing networks and social capital to a greater degree to a greater degree than other displaced groups from other parts of the country. It is also a mechanism of maintaining their identity and solidarity to cope with their difficult situation as an urban poor segment.

Working on income generating activities yet there skills are not relevant for getting jobs a results many IDPs have resorted to low paid jobs in informal sector or work in self-managed projects as like: stone quarrying, bead rolling, street vending, charcoal saving stove, weaving baskets, potters at building sites. Danrian displaced women works as food, vegetables, and tea sellers in the city markets and provide domestic services.

 The intra-household variation of coping with poverty and deprivation based on households having more than one income earning member. Bello (2014) the survival strategies adopted by the most IDPs include inter alia income generation activities such as street vending, wage labor, buying low price food items and second-hand clothes and social networking with the displaced people coming from the same tribe or origin to cope with their difficult situation.

5.5 Governments intervention in IDP affairs

5.5.1 Failure to return home

Despite of the difficult situation displaced persons experience, they still do not want to return to their place of origin due to lack of basic services and infrastructures. This was also identified by UNHCR (2013) identified that though many IDPs have returned to their places of origin in Darfur, however most return areas still lack basic services and infrastructures.

Discrimination between the residents' home and the returns .You find that the occupants home view the returnees as persons who have come to take over their possessions in terms of land which in turn brings in tension. (El-Sanosi, 2012) stated that the high level of discrimination that cannot be tackled in a concrete way, the whole system is based on favoritism and corruption.

Nothing to fall back to especially survival means (Pantuliano et al,2011) noted that as per employment, hundreds of thousands of Sudanese civilians are jobless, so it makes sense that IDPs are in a move precarious situation especially males. They have no chance of getting jobs.

Children's education will be at a risk since most of their children are sponsored by some organizations like Meeting point and Compassion International which caters for their education, medication and their wellbeing in terms of food. So returning home with nothing to start on does not make any sense.

According to (Tibaijuka,2010) UN-HABITAT strongly believes that partnerships with local governments, NGOs and the private sector are critical resources that cities bring to bear in meeting the needs of the urban displaced and their host communities.

 IDPs that have been displaced into urban areas compound these difficulties since they often have particular reasons for remaining hidden, such as fear of harassment, detention or eviction. Thus, safeguarding the rights of refugees, IDPs and disaster-affected populations in post-disaster and post-conflict return or relocation is especially problematic (Zetter,et al,2010).

I feel they do it for security purposes because their life is in danger that's why they prefer to disappear in the urban settings where by it becomes quiet difficult to easily trace someone.

5.5.2 Government's intervention

The greatest possible Protection measures to IDPs would be to help them obtain identification documents. This would reduce their vulnerability to a range of threats and provide them with greater equality of opportunity with respect to their economic development.

Helping in the returning and resettling process; the government should be fully involved in the returning and resettlement process of urban IDPs through the process of "Go see come back and tell the story". This can easy the returning process but with the facilitation of transport and some capital for the start and also provision of infrastructures like housing since most of their homes where burnt down by Kony. The National Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) was launched on October 15, 2007 by the Government of Uganda to stabilize and recover Northern Uganda in the next three years through a set of coherent programs in a single organizational framework that all stakeholders are to adopt when implementing their programs in the region and help greater Northern Uganda transition from war to peace (Mulumba et. al,2009).

This will improve livelihoods by placing money in the hands of communities. There have been periodic statements in the print media indicating the types of vulnerable groups and how much money has been given and for which purpose (Mulumba et. al, 2009).

Helping in the development of self-help projects like "their needs and implement sustainable development initiatives to improve, socio-economic services and opportunities entadikwa" which can help in facilitation of provision of capital through loan giving at a very low interest rate. Then through the process of monitoring and evaluation they can find out if it can be a turning point for many.

Through direct financing mechanisms, the project makes funds available to communities subprojects identified and managed by them, but supervised and monitored by District Local Governments with technical backstopping from the project. It facilitates communities to actively participate in sub-project activities, and helps in improving livelihoods. NUSAF aims at enhancing communities' capacities to systematically identify, prioritize and plan for their needs and implement sustainable development initiatives to improve, socio-economic services and opportunities (Mulumba et. al, 2009).

There should be preparation of the mind about the returning process not just an overnight thought and the urban IDPs should be involved from the start of the plan of the returning process and they should fully participate even in the meetings from the beginning to the end. Since they are the very people who know best what are their basic needs are and how they can achieve them.

It as well focuses on return, resettlement, reintegration, reconstruction for the internally displaced. It should be noted that the aspirations of the national policy for IDPs that pertain to return and reintegration are included in the PRDP (Mulumba et.al,2009).

The urban IDPs wish the government to fully be involved in the facilitation of their children's education fully despite of Universal Primary and Secondary education provided the urban IDPs most of their children are sponsored by Meeting point and some other organizations like compassion International at least are able to attain the basic education but still they do still wish the government to provide the best for them.

 UN-HABITAT and partnering agencies can also bring to bear more effective assistance initiatives by strengthening their partnerships through the transfer of good practices and through building

institutional and organizational capacity. Building sustainable local capacity is the key to tackling the immediate needs of urban IDPs, refugees and their host (Tibaijuka ,2010).

Protection measures: The greatest possible service to IDPs would be to help them obtain identification documents. This would reduce their vulnerability to a range of threats and provide them with greater equality of opportunity with respect to their economic development.

IDPs are the responsibility of the state and most initiatives should emanate from national authorities, who may nevertheless need to call upon the international community to assist with financial and technical resources (Davies et.al, 2010).

Access to basic services has remained elusive for the majority of people in return areas, as well as those who stayed. There is no evidence whether returning IDPs have additional challenges in accessing basic services greater than those faced by other poor Ugandans (IDMC, 2012)

Inadequate health care infrastructure has left populations susceptible to epidemics, such as Hepatitis E and polio. Many middle-aged people are affected by HIV/AIDS, particularly women (Onyango, 2012).

5.6 Conclusion.

In conclusion, Urban IDPs should be informed about how important it is to return home since the conditions are now favorable. They have got to gather again and start a new life home not forcefully but voluntarily.

Abusharaf (2004) states that Internally displaced persons suffer numerous human rights violation and along with their families have to struggle in order to re-establish sustainable livelihood both while displaced and upon returning to their communities.

Bello et al. (2014) noted that displaced people live in poverty and have little access to employment in formal sector. The displaced communities are vulnerable in terms of their physical and capital.

Female headed households such as widows are at increased risk of abuse, exploitation, coercion and manipulation because of their gender and status.

Bello et al. (2014) went ahead to state that displacement to urban centers does not create improved opportunities for a significant portion of city dwellers living in slums as squatters.

The Urban IDPs are often not put into consideration by the government because often they are considered as people who have reached a durable solution as well as economic migrants not as forced migrants thus making it hard to identify them since they have no official identification which is still in agreement with (RLP, 2008) the main obstacles to assisting internally displaced persons who live outside the protected camps are that they are not officially registered in the ordinary fashion. Rural IDPs are often issued food ration cards which indicate their residence in the IDP camps. Urban IDPs have no such documents to signify their displacement.

Many IDPs have resorted to vulnerable low paying jobs in informal sector because they have no relevant skills for getting jobs like stone quarrying and bead rolling or work in self-managed as street vending this is through selling food, vegetables, fruits and provision of domestic services.

Urban IDPs identified several survival strategies helping them to cope within the urban setting which included expenditure and purchasing patterns involved spending money mostly on buying food items with low prices and buying of second hand clothes at low prices.

Working in income generating activities like many have resorted to stone quarrying as the main source of income to the extent that even those with other businesses like bead rolling ,selling of vegetables, fruits all got the capital through savings from stone quarrying.

Social networking plays an important role in coping with urban life since it works as social support through using kinship, village mates and making neighborhood based social network.

Despite of all the effort the government has tried in order to return the urban IDPs government has still failed to be successful in the resettlement process.

5.7 Recommendations.

Recommendations are drawn from conclusions that are from the discussions presented mainly from urban IDPs living in Acholi quarters Kireka.

From the study findings, it is evident that IDPs living in Acholi quarters Kireka have several challenges being that they are considered as people who have reached a durable solution yet in reality there situation is worse than those in IDP camps.

5.7.1 The following recommendations should be put into consideration

Return, resettlement and reintegration is both the role of the affected, but more importantly, the role of the competent authorities, as mandated by the section five of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal displacement (1998).So the local leadership, district and the central government must ensure the affected community are settled in their places of origin or of interest and this would be the only way of concern for what they went through. This would go a long way in addressing the moral values, which has been under stress. Return and resettlement should be voluntary and should be done with the participation of the IDPs.

The Guiding Principles should provide valuable practical guidance to Governments, other competent authorities, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs in their work with internally displaced persons.

The minister of disaster preparedness should put into consideration better preparation strategies of returning the IDPs in Acholi quarters Kireka since it failed in the first place all the urban IDPs they tried returning back home are already back still living in same place this time around it should change in the resettlement process.

Decisions made concerning the return of urban IDPs should involve also the IDPs on the round table because they are the very people who know very well what they are going through and how best to come out of the situation and when it's time to go back home and how safe it is.

Consideration in provision of small help projects with proper monitoring and evaluation team in order for the funds in the project to be well directed to the rightful cause in order to minimize the misuse of resources through proper allocation funds.

Encouragement of NGOs by the government operating within the area to transfer the same services being provided in the back home like the Meeting point branch to be opened back in   their villages and also compassion international to still carry on the same services back home in order to easy the return process among the urban IDPs in Acholi quarters Kireka like provision of sponsorship, medication and wellbeing in terms of food distribution though not on a large scale but there is something to put in the stomach.

There should be distribution of proper identification in order to distinguish between urban IDPs and economic migrants since most of the urban IDPs are considered as economic migrants with no consideration made in terms of IDP support from the government.

The government should establish a project which will be effective in identification of the IDPs and their respective family members and their original home village. They should identify a construction company and establish simple structures for the IDPs to fall back in cases of

secondary displacement .A case in point the displacement which occurred in Naguru quarters,Nakawa ,Nsambya and Kibuli.

IDPs are the responsibility of the state and most initiatives should emanate from national authorities, who may nevertheless need to call upon the international community to assist with financial and technical resources (Davies et. al, 2010).

There should be an Intra-household variation of coping with poverty and deprivation based on households having more than one income earning member.

There should be establishment of SACCO system where by the government should provide funds to IDPs at a subsided standard in order for them to get something for the start.

The government should help the IDPs through provision of complete Universal Primary Education and Universal secondary education because even though it is there still they contribute some money to some items.

The government should help the internally displaced persons with the resettlement plan and they should be included in the settlement processes because they very well know when it's the right time to return home.

UN-HABITAT and partnering agencies can also bring to bear more effective assistance initiatives by strengthening their partnerships through the transfer of good practices and through building institutional and organizational capacity. Building sustainable local capacity is the key to tackling the immediate needs of urban IDPs, refugees and their host (Tibaijuka, 2010).

Access to basic services has remained elusive for the majority of people in return areas, as well as those who stayed. There is no evidence whether returning IDPs have additional challenges in accessing basic services greater than those faced by other poor Ugandans (IDMC,2012).

Inadequate health care infrastructure has left populations susceptible to epidemics, such as Hepatitis E and polio. Many middle-aged people are affected by HIV/AIDS, particularly women (Onyango, 2012).

Peace and reconciliation is the best way to ensure social recovery and cohesion and to stop the conflict altogether. There should be enough cause of concern for peace loving people and to resolve these problems once and for all.

Community reconciliation should be done at all levels beginning at individuals, families and the whole community. Local and religious leaders need to strengthen to undertake these responsibilities through re-establishment of social network.

On resettlement, the involvement of the affected persons would help to bring about the sense of social responsibility. There is need to design strategies for resettlement with the participation of IDPs, so that they develop confidence and own the process of resettlement. This would go a long way in the recovery of the loss of self-esteem and dignity that they need on resettlement.

The services that are being accessed in the urban IDP camps should be accompanied on resettlement and a lot more must be done in this direction. This must include water, health services, education, relief food items as well as building the destroyed structures. The support they were getting must continue as IDPs go back to their normal homes, to enable them learn their new environment and be able to cope up.

The Guiding Principles on Internal displacement presents a range of ways to increase social participation of the IDPs and to improve the standard of living and status in the community. There is need to speed up the work on the draft National Guiding Principles on Internal displacement, so that the government can improve o the conditions of the IDPs response to similar situations in the future with the guidelines in place.

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APPENDIXS I

Research observation guides

What is the general living condition in the urban IDPs camp?

Housing

How many people live in this house?

What is the average distance between the houses (in meters)?

Do the houses have ventilations?

What is the condition of the house from roof to the floor?

Is there a rubbish pit?

How far is it from the houses?

What effective fire-fighting device is nearby?

Water

What water sources are available at the camp?

What is your main source of water for home use?

Is the water source protected?

How long does one spend in the queue to obtain water?

What is the average distance from the water source?

Is the well protected from contamination during drawing of water?

Is there evidence of bathing or urination sites near by the well or along its drainage lines?

Sanitation

Do you have a latrine?

Do you share latrine with members of the neighboring home(s)

Who is responsible for keeping the latrine clean?

Is it communal or family owned?

What is the state of the latrine?

What is the latrine distance from the home?

Interview guide

1. How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

2. What is your marital status?

3. What is your educational level?

4. What were the reasons for your displacement?

5. Which persons were displaced with you in your family?

6. Who is the head of your household after displacement?

7. What work do you do to earn a living?

8. How many times do you have a meal per day?

9. Where do your children study from?

10. How do you access water for domestic use?

11. How do you access medication when you fall sick?

12. What difficulties do you face living as an IDP?

13. How have you managed to move on with life as an IDP?

14. Why have you failed to return home?

15. What intervention has government done for you?

APPENDIX II

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER INTERVIEW GUIDE –1

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P1: I think thirteen years.

Interviewer: what is your marital status?

P1: I am married.

Interviewer: What is your educational level?

P1: I stopped in secondary level I mean s.2.

Interviewer: what was the cause of your displacement?

P1: It was Kony war.

Interviewer: Which persons were displaced with you?

P1: I came along with two of my children.

Interviewer: How many dependents do have?

P1: Ten children altogether five of my own children and five grandchildren.

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P1: My husband heads the household.

Interviewer: What work do you do to earn a living?

P1: Rolling paper, bead making and at times meeting point and reach out provide us with food. You see these beans here I am sorting where do you think are from?

The outreach gave them to me and I do appreciate because someone out there is going without a meal but I am able to feed twice in a day. This is going in for the second meal.

Interviewer: Where do your children study from**?**

P1: They go to Luwingi primary and secondary school.

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P1: we get from the tap when money is there but often times the children go to the well

Across the road near the railway line which is also very risky.

Interviewer: Where do you access medication from in case one is sick?

P1: If it is simple sicknesses then we often access the treatment from meeting point clinic but if it seems complicated then we go to Naguru hospital.

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around Acholi quarters?

Poor drainage in that when it rains water tends to flood into our houses and often times it spoils my property.

Poor waste disposal don't you see this human waste here?

Cleanliness is very poor I endeavor to clean up but the neighbors are near ready to help out. All they do is to just make it dirtier.

When we lose someone I mean when someone dies we tend to contribute towards transport amongst ourselves. In one was an asikari the company he was working for tends to offer a car for transportation but if we fail you burry besides or in front of your door way you can see the graves even where you are sitting even me and this house is built on graves. Don't look surprised

It is true and the owners know.

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life in Acholi Quarters?

My expenditure is mainly directed on food items, accommodation and buying of second hand clothes at low prices.

Interviewer: What do you mean with at low prices?

P1: As low as $500 or 300

Interviewer: What do you wish government to do for you?

P1: I do appreciate what government has tried to do for us but still I add on to that more effort is needed in provision of etadikwa that is starting point in terms of finance especially for those they manage to return back at home because all those the government tried to return are back staying here in Acholi quarters even those they expelled from Naguru,Nsambya and kibuli.so urban IDPs should also be put into consideration by the government.

Because I feel scared that any time I will be seeing a grader either from up or down demolishing our houses that is very common happening thing which is yet to occur here I wonder where I will go with my family. With what I am hearing about, Kireka Housing Estate.

Why have you failed to return back home yet the condition now is conducive?

I really have no starting point back home.

APPENDIX III

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-2

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P2: From childhood that is now 18years.

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P2: Single

Interviewer: what is your educational level?

P2: Primary six

Interviewer: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P2: It was war which led to the displacement of my parents.

Interviewer: Which persons were displaced with you in your family?

P2: Two of us were displaced with our mother but now we are a family of six members.

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P2: Mother is the head of our household.

Interviewer: What work do you do to earn a living?

P2: Salon

Interviewer: How many times do have a meal per day?

P2: Twice

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P2: Tap water

Interviewer: How do you access medication when you fall sick?

P2: Through clinics in Acholi quarters if they fail then we go to Naguru hospital

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P2: poor disposal of waste products and poor drainage system you can see it at our door steps.

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life in this area?

P2: I mainly reduce on the costs through buying cheap food and second hand clothes.

Interviewer: would like to return home?

P2: No

Interviewer: Why don't you like to return yet the conditions is now fair?

P2: I have no strong attachment to that place like here where I have friends and stayed for the rest of my life.

Interviewer: What would you wish for the government to do for you?

P2: Government should provide better standards of living like construction of houses.

APPENDIX 1V

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-3

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P3: Since 2000 so that is 16 years

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P3: I am married.

Interview: What is your educational level?

P3: I ended in Primary level.

Interviewer: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P3: War led to our displacement.

Interviewer: Which persons were displaced with you in your family?

P3: My two children the elder ones.

Interviewer: So how many dependents do you have now?

P3: They are six children now

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P3: My husband

Interviewer: What works do you to earn a living?

P3: Bead rolling, bead making and at times stone quarreling in order to get some capital for buying paper and vanish for the beads.

Interviewer: How many times do you have a meal per day?

P3: We have a meal once a day

Interviewer: Where do your children study from?

P3: Luwinji Primary and secondary school

Interviewer: Where do you access medication from in case of sickness?

P3: We go to Naguru hospital although there are clinics around.

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face a round?

P3: The one meal per day. Then the dangers encountered with while breaking stones like small stones dropping in to the eyes and hurting the hands.

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life in this area?

P3: I mainly reduce on the costs through buying cheap food and having one meal in a day.

Interviewer: would like to return home?

P3: No

Interviewer: Why don't you like to return yet the conditions is now fair?

P3: East and west home is best I know that but I do not want to return despite that I even do not have where to start from.

Interviewer: What would you wish for the government to do for you?

P3: The government should provide infrastructures and support on provision of children's education

APPENDIX V

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-4

Interviewer: How long have stayed in Acholi quarters?

P4: I have stayed here for more than 10 years

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P4: I am married

Interviewer: What is your educational level?

P4: I stopped in Primary level

Interviewers: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P4: Kony war

Interviewer: Which persons were displaced with you?

P4: I was displaced with my first child.

Interviewer: So how many children do you have now?

P4: I have six children

Interviewer: Now who is the head of your house hold after displacement?

P4: My husband

Interviewer: What do you do to earn a living?

P4: I do roll beads

Interviewer: How many times do you have a meal per day?

P4: I do have one meal per day

Interviewer: Where do your children study from?

P4: Luwinji primary and secondary school then Hipop nursery school

Interviewer: How do access water for domestic use?

P4: From the tap at times the well if there is no money though it is distant and requires crossing a very busy road.

Interviewer: How do you access your medication when you fall sick?

P4: We go to Naguru hospital

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P4: One meal and financial constrains

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life in this place?

P4: By reducing on the expenses through buy cheap and having one meal per day.

Then buying cheap clothes and through village mates.

Interviewer: Despite of the prevailing peace back at home why have you failed to return back?

P4: I would love to return if there is something to start with in terms of capital and a home.

Interviewer: What would you wish for the government to do for you?

P4: I wish government to provide infrastructure and support with children's education.

APPENDIX VI

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE -5

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P5:I have stayed here for more than twenty five years.

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P5: I am a widow.

Interviewer: What is your educational level?

P5: I did not attend school.

Interviewer: What were the reasons for displacement?

P5: Kony goes ahead to look at me and asked do you know Kony

Interviewer: Yes

Interviewer: Which persons were displaced with you?

P5: My one child because the two Kony took them.

Interviewer: what do you do to earn a living?

P5: As you see me here I hit stones all day long for survival because one jerry can goes for 200 shillings.

Interviewer: How many times do you have a meal per day?

P5: Once a day but depending on how much I earn.

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P5: I buy from the tap.

Interviewer: How do you access treatment when sick?

P5: I go to Naguru hospital.

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P5: As you can see me as old as I am sitting in the sunshine all day long while hitting stones for sell. I have no good care for my life in my state.

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life around this place?

P5: Reducing on the expenses like buying cheap food and eating one meal per day.

Interviewer: why have you failed to return back home since war ended?

P5: I have no transport to go back home even still she has nothing to start life on.

Interviewer: What would you wish government to do for you?

P5: provision of support in terms of finance and transportation.

APPENDIX VII

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-6

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P6: Since 1998 my lips were cut off that makes it 18 years.

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P6: I am a widow.

Interviewer: what is your educational level?

P6: I stopped in Primary three.

Interviewer: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P6: war with Kony.

Interviewer: Which persons were displaced with you in your family?

P6: With two of my children though I now have six I got married again and had four more but he died last year.

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P6: Myself

Interviewer: What work do you do to earn a living?

P6: Stone quarrying

Interviewer: How many times do have a meal per day?

P6: I have once a meal per day.

Interviewer: Where do your children study from?

P6: Luwinji high found in Kamuli next to Banda.

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P6: I get water from the tap.

Interviewer: How do you access medication when you fall sick?

P6: Through clinics in Acholi quarters if they fail then we go to Naguru hospital

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P6: with my type of job hitting its quiet difficulty with stones falling in the eyes and hitting the fingers. Also sitting in direct sunshine for long hours.

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life around this place?

P6: Reducing on the expenses like buying cheap food and eating one meal per day.

Interviewer: why have you failed to return back home since war ended?

P6: I would love to return but no transport to go back home even still she has nothing to start life on.

Interviewer: What would you wish government to do for you?

P6: construction of houses back at home.

APPENDIX VIII

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-7

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P7: It's now over 17 years.

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P7: I am a widow

Interviewer: what is your educational level?

P7: I ended in primary level

Interviewer: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P7: It was Kony war

Interviewer: Which persons were displaced with you in your family?

P7: With two of my children though I now have six I got married again and had four more but he died last year.

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P7: Myself

Interviewer: What work do you do to earn a living?

P7: Stone quarrying

Interviewer: How many times do have a meal per day?

P7: I have one meal per day

Interviewer: Where do your children study from?

P7: One study from meeting point (NGO) Luwingi Primary School and one does not study.

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P7: I get water from the tap.

Interviewer: How do you access medication when you fall sick?

P7: Through clinics in Acholi quarters if they fail then we go to Naguru hospital

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P7: With my type of job hitting its quiet difficulty with stones falling in the eyes and hitting the fingers. Also sitting in direct sunshine for long hours. You see this eye deformed it was still this very job that the stone hit this very eye.

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life around this place?

P7: Reducing on the expenses like buying cheap food and eating one meal per day. Also buying cheap clothes.

Interviewer: why have you failed to return back home since war ended?

P7: Returning home is very okay but the conditions are not favorable.

Interviewer: What would you wish government to do for you?

P7: It should help to resettle me back home.

APPENDIX IX

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-8

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P8: I have stayed here over 10 years plus.

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P8: I am a widow

Interviewer: what is your educational level?

P8: I stopped in primary level

Interviewer: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P8: It was Kony war

Interviewer: Which persons were displaced with you in your family?

P8: I came with four of my children

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P8: I do head the family myself.

Interviewer: What work do you do to earn a living?

P8: Stone quarrying.

Interviewer: How many times do have a meal per day?

P8: I do have once a meal per day.

Interviewer: Where do your children study from?

P8: Not studying just planning to take the young one to school due to finance.

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P8: I get water from the tap.

Interviewer: How do you access medication when you fall sick?

P8: When sick we go to Naguru hospital

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P8: I have hardships with finances to support my family in terms of feeding and treatment

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life around this place?

P8: Reducing on the expenses like buying cheap food and eating one meal per day. Then the friends from the same village have also helped me a lot in terms of connections to get some work to do.

Interviewer: why have you failed to return back home since war ended?

P8: Returning home is very okay but I can't raise enough money to facilitate me back home because what I rise is just enough to provide a meal to my family so I am unable to save anything.

Interviewer: What would you wish government to do for you?

P8: I prefer the government to facilitate me back home.

APPENDIX X

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-9

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P9: I have been here over 20 years.

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P9: I am married.

Interviewer: what is your educational level?

P9: I did not attend school.

Interviewer: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P9: It was Kony war

Interviewer: Which persons were displaced with you in your family?

P9: I came with four but now I have five dependents.

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P9: My husband

Interviewer: What work do you do to earn a living?

P9: I do small business as you see I sell sim sim, beans, charcoal and fried cassava

Interviewer: How many times do have a meal per day?

P9: I do have once a meal per day.

Interviewer: Where do your children study from?

P9: One study from meeting point (NGO) Luwingi Primary School and one does not study.

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P9: I get water from the tap.

Interviewer: How do you access medication when you fall sick?

P9: Through clinics in Acholi quarters if they fail then we go to Naguru hospital

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P9: I started with stone quarrying but was able to make some little to start up my small business you see in front of my house.

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life around this place?

P9: Reducing on the expenses like buying cheap food and eating one meal per day. Then I plant greens in the sacks so as to have sauce.

Interviewer: why have you failed to return back home since war ended?

P9: Returning home is very okay but where will I start from yet here I have this small business which enables provide to my family in the village it's very hard to get a hundred shillings.

Interviewer: What would you wish government to do for you?

P9: Government never implements anything so it's better to keep everything to myself.

APPENDIX XI

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-10

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P10: I have been here over 21 years.

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P10: I am married.

Interviewer: what is your educational level?

P10: I ended in Primary level

Interviewer: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P10: It was kony war

Interviewer: How many dependents do you in your family?

P10: I have five of my own children and nine of my late brother because Kony burnt him in his hut all together I have fourteen dependents.

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P10: I do myself

Interviewer: What work do you do to earn a living?

P10: I do stone quarrying

Interviewer: How many times do have a meal per day?

P10: I do have one meal per day.

Interviewer: Where do your children study from?

P10: Luwingi Primary School and Our Lady Consolata

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P10: I fetch water from the tap

Interviewer: How do you access medication when you fall sick?

P10: When we fall sick we go to Naguru hospital

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P10: Poor accommodation and poor feeding

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life around this place?

P10: Reducing on the expenses like buying cheap food and eating one meal per day. Interviewer: why have you failed to return back home since war ended?

P10: I want to return home because in home you use water for free while here you just buy water.

Interviewer: What would you wish government to do for you?

P10: Government should help through provision of complete Universal Primary Education because even though it's there still they request for money.

It should help me in the resettlement plan.

APPENDIX XII

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-11

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P11: I have been here over 11 years.

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P11: I am married.

Interviewer: what is your educational level?

P11:I ended in primary level.

Interviewer: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P11: It was Kony war

Interviewer: How many members were you displaced with in your family?

P11: Two of my children but now I have five children.

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P11: The father of children.

Interviewer: What work do you do to earn a living?

P11: I do bead rolling

Interviewer: How many times do have a meal per day?

P11: Once a day.

Interviewer: Where do your children study from?

P11: They study from Elgon infants Kireka.

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P11: I get water from the tap

Interviewer: How do you access medication when you fall sick?

P11: We receive treatment from Naguru hospital when sick.

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P11: Financial constrains since everything is expensive it makes the conditions of living become more difficult for us.

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life around this place?

P11: Reducing on the expenses like buying cheap food and eating one meal per day. Interviewer: why have you failed to return back home since war ended?

P11: I would love to return home but have nowhere to fall back to.

Interviewer: What would you wish government to do for you?

P11: Facilitation in education and construction of a house in the village.

 APPENDIX XIII

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-12

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P12: It has been over 15 years.

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P12: I am single.

Interviewer: what is your educational level?

P12: I ended primary six

Interviewer: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P12: It was Kony war

Interviewer: How many members were you displaced with in your family?

P 12: I was born here.

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P12: My mother.

Interviewer: What work do you do to earn a living?

P12: I work in a salon.

Interviewer: How many times do have a meal per day?

P12: Once in a day.

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P12: I get water from the tap.

Interviewer: How do you access medication when you fall sick?

P12: We receive treatment from Naguru hospital or clinics in Alcholi quarter

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P12: Financial constraints and poor drainage

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life around this place?

P12: Reducing on the expenses like buying cheap food and eating one meal per day. Interviewer:

Interviewer: why have you failed to return back home since war ended?

P12: I would love to return home but I have never been there

Interviewer: What would you wish government to do for you?

P12: Construction of a house in the village.

APPENDIX XIV

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-13

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P13: Over 10 years above.

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P13: I am married

Interviewer: what is your educational level?

P13: I stopped in secondary level.

Interviewer: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P13: It was Kony war

Interviewer: How many dependents do you have in your family?

P13: I have two children but I bore them from here because I came to this place when I was a bit young.

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P13: My husband

Interviewer: What work do you do to earn a living?

P13: I do bead rolling.

Interviewer: How much do you sell them?

P13: I sell them either at 2000 shilling, 5000 shilling or 1000shillings.

Interviewer: How many times do have a meal per day?

P13: Twice a day

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P13: I t is accessed from tap though the Jerry can is sold at 200 shillings.

Interviewer: How do you access medication when you fall sick?

P13: Naguru hospital or clinics in Alcholi quarter

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P13: Water problems especially if it is not at the tap its distant and it involves crossing a busy road and besides is a railway line.

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life around this place?

P13: Reducing on the expenses like buying cheap food, clothes and friends from the same village.

Interviewer: why have you failed to return back home since war ended?

P13: I would love to return home but I have never been there.

Interviewer: What would you wish government to do for you?

P13: The government should provide us support through loan schemes that is giving out loans at a low interest rate and construction of a house in the village.

APPENDIX XV

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-14

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P14: About 13 years.

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P14: I am married.

Interviewer: what is your educational level?

P14: I never attended school.

Interviewer: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P14: Kony war

Interviewer: How many dependents do you have in your family?

P14: I have eight children altogether but came with four during displacement.

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P14: My husband

Interviewer: What work do you do to earn a living?

P14: selling vegetables, tomatoes eggplants and beans.

Interviewer: How many times do have a meal per day?

P14: Once a day

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P14: we buy water from the tap though the Jerry can is sold at 200 shillings.

Interviewer: How do you access medication when you fall sick?

P14: From the Clinic around and Naguru hospital.

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P14: I wake up very early in the morning and closing late at 11:00 pm looking for money.

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life around this place?

P14: I have tried to reduce on the expenses through buying of cheap food, clothes and tried to plant some greens in the sacks just in front of my rental.

Interviewer: why have you failed to return back home since war ended?

P14: Willing to go back but have nothing to fall back to especially survival means.

Interviewer: What would you wish government to do for you?

P14: I would like government to improve on the education and family facilitation in terms of feeding and accessibility of services.

APPENDIX XVI

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-15

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P15: I have stayed here for more than 12 years.

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P15: I am married.

Interviewer: what is your educational level?

P15: I have never attended school.

Interviewer: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P15: Kony war

Interviewer: How many dependents do you have in your family?

P15: I have six children.

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P15: My husband heads the family.

Interviewer: What work do you do to earn a living?

P15: Rolling beads and mining in the stone quarrying.

Interviewer: How many times do have a meal per day?

P15: Once a day

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P15: I buy water from the tap though the Jerry can is sold at 200 shillings.

Interviewer: Where do you children study from?

P15: They go to Luwinji Primary and Secondary School and St.Matia Primary School.

Interviewer: How do you access medication when you fall sick?

P15: I receive treatment from the Clinics around and Naguru hospital.

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P15: Looking for money.

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life around this place?

P15: Reducing on the expenses like buying cheap food and having one meal per day.

 Interviewer: why have you failed to return back home since war ended?

P15: Willing to go back but have nothing to fall back to especially survival means.

Interviewer: What would you wish government to do for you?

 P15: I wish government can provide money to support her children.

APPENDIX XVII

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-16

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P16: Over 13 years above.

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P16: I am married.

Interviewer: what is your educational level?

P16: I ended in primary level

Interviewer: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P16: It was mainly Kony war.

Interviewer: How many dependents do you have in your family?

P16: No children yet but as you can see I am expecting.

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P16: My husband heads the home.

Interviewer: What work do you do to earn a living?

P16: I do weave baskets.

Interviewer: How many times do have a meal per day?

P16: Once a day

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P16: I buy water from the tap though the Jerry can is sold 200 shillings and the well is distant yet

I am weakening.

Interviewer: How do you access medication when you fall sick?

P16: I go to clinics around or Naguru hospital.

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P16: Looking for money.

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life around this place?

P16: Reducing on the expenses like buying cheap food and having one meal per day.

 Interviewer: why have you failed to return home since war ended?

P16: I am willing to go back but have nothing to fall back to especially survival means yet here I

weave plastic bags and sell then cater for the family.

Interviewer: What would you wish government to do for you?

P16: The government should provide money to SACCO groups in order to enable improve on my business.

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE RECORDING TO PAPER-INTERVIEW GUIDE-17

Interviewer: How long have you stayed in Acholi quarters?

P17: I have stayed here over 13 years.

Interviewer: What is your marital status?

P17: I am married.

Interviewer: what is your educational level?

P17: I ended in secondary level

Interviewer: What were the reasons for your displacement?

P7: It was Kony war

Interviewer: How many dependents do you have in your family?

P17: I have six children.

Interviewer: Who is the head of your household after displacement?

P17: Myself

Interviewer: What work do you do to earn a living?

P17: Smelting saucepans and making energy saving stoves

Interviewer: How many times do have a meal per day?

P17: Once a day

Interviewer: How do you access water for domestic use?

P17: I buy water from the tap though the Jerry can is sold 200 shillings.

Interviewer: Where do your children study from?

P17: They go to Luwinji Primary and Secondary School

Interviewer: How do you access medication when you fall sick?

P17: Clinics around and Naguru hospital

Interviewer: What difficulties do you face living around here?

P17: Getting market for my products since they are a bit expensive like a saucepan goes for shillings 15ooo and a saving stove for 10,000.And the cheap ones go for 5000.

Interviewer: How have you managed to move on with life around this place?

P17: Reducing on the expenses like buying cheap food and having one meal per day.

 Interviewer: why have you failed to return back home since war ended?

P17: Willing to go back but have nothing to fall back to especially survival means.

Interviewer: What would you wish government to do for you?

P17: I wish government should provide capital to boost my business so that I am able to set up my home in the village.