THE CONTRIBUTION OF URBAN REFUGEES TO THE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF HOST NATIONS:
A CASE STUDY OF UGANDA
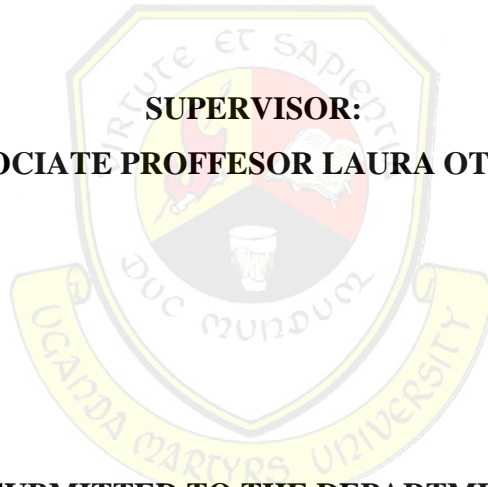
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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ETHICS AND
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS DEGREE
IN REFUGEE AND MIGRATION STUDIES OF UGANDA
MARTYRS UNIVERSITY, LUBAGA**

JULY 201

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My sincere and heartfelt appreciation goes to the following people for their contribution towards my studies, this research study and the production of this work.

And further appreciation goes to my supervisor for her constructive academic advice in form of comments, criticism and suggestions. Without you, this work would not have been done.

To the management and staff of MIC LTD for the financial support and giving me time to carry out this research exercise. Special thanks to Mr. Kiapi K. Frederick for mentoring and nurturing my professional competences.

To my late dad Mr Patrick Nangosya and my beloved mother Mrs. Nambuya Jane who instilled in me hard work and the ability to persevere through challenges.

Finally to my workmates Namugambe Jacent and Logose Erina for the moral, academic and financial support they accorded to me during this research exercise.

GOD BLESS YOU ALL

DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to my beloved wife, Mrs. Rebecca Wamimbi, who has sacrificed a lot to ensure that I achieve this award.

To my family, friends and my beloved sons Nangosha John Collins and Christian Gracious Wamimbi who have greatly supported me.

Last but most importantly, to my Lord and Savior, JESUS CHRIST, without whom nothing would have been possible.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APJN	Anglican Peace and Justice Network
BPRM	Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration
DC	Diaspora Communities
ERA	Educational Resilience Approaches
FMECD	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
GoU	Government of Uganda
IA	International Alert
IOM	International Organisation of Migrations
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IRC	International Rescue Committee
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
SfCG	Search for Common Ground
SRS	Self-Reliance Strategy
SDGs	Sustainability Development Goals
IEP	Institute of Economics and Peace
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics,
UIA	Uganda Investments Authority
UNC	United Nations Convention
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UWI	University of the West Indies
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UR	Urban Refugees
URASIA	Europe and Asia
WRC	Women's Refugee Commission.

ABSTRACT

Resettling refugees was a last resort and only 1% were resettled (Velasquez, 2015, p.4). Urban refugees had different identities; for example, those under UNHCR; allowed and not allowed to settle in Kampala, unregistered and self-settled refugees, and the persecuted and vulnerable cases under the care of INTERAID (Macchiavello, 2003, p.3). The study examined the contributions and challenges of urban refugees to economic development and peace building in Uganda as host nation. The research employed phenomenological case study design, involving eight participants. In the study, the findings were: to question 1) the reasons for urban refugee presence in Uganda were both cost and opportunistic reasons, from wars to economic ends. 2) Urban Refugees were peaceful as there were more concerned with recovery from the effects of war and were humble in their relationship with the local community because they anticipate greater support from them; to question. Urban Refugees were highly motivated to work and picked on any job, even without capital. Refugees with skills and capital managed to establish retail outlets from which Ugandans bought items and paid taxes to the council; to question 3) The Urban refugees faced the challenges of immediate and negative-natural reaction to strangers, high taxes, being misunderstood, cheated, and xenophobic sentiments and cost of living that were equally being experienced by host communities; to question 4) there were advocacies by local traders for equal economic rights between urban refugees and host communities, while ordinary Ugandans preferred special considerations for national opportunities for development against their counterparts, the refugees. The status of urban refugees in Kampala City, Uganda's capital city was impressive and very encouraging for policy makers and refugees -themselves. The phobic stunt was a shared emotion that strangers would encounter on their very first day of meeting, where integrating and building a mutually rewarding relationship with the host community gave rise to new emotions of happiness and prosperity in their endeavors alongside their hosts, felt more peaceful, found new homes, integrated well, and excelled at businesses as well as in various jobs they did for either fellow refugees or their hosts.

CHAPTER ONE:
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher introduces the topic, emerging issues regarding refugee, purpose of the study, research questions, scope of the study, significance and justification of the study and overall highlights. The study examined the contribution of urban refugees to the economic development in host nations, using Uganda as a case study.

At the start of 2015, nearly 59.5 million individuals were registered as forcibly displaced from their homes as a result of conflict, persecution, and human rights violations (Woods, 2016, p.8). Very little is known about roles refugees in the economy of the host country and are potentially seen as parasites, whose presence was interpreted as a security threat rather than human investment capital for peace and development in the host country, where if supported they turned out prosperous and peaceful, on the contrary. The research investigated insistences of refugee role in development and peace as portrayed by Betts, Bloom, Kaplan, and Omata (2014, p.10) that was far from what many thought and knew. Peace was pertinent for sustainable development, and shared goal. Unfortunately, wrong perceptions about refugees were formed against refugees. As a result refugees were harassed, detained, lived in isolation and worked in hazardous environments (International Rescue Committee, 2013, p.1).

According to Betts, et al (2014, p.4) refugees in more developed countries remitted money to support families and friends in countries like Uganda, contributed to production and provided cheaper human resource. This in many respects implied mutual goal of development without conflict in host countries.

The research report was divided into five chapters: chapter one, of the introduction explained herein; chapter two, of literature review, in which researcher found other explanations of what was being studied and their gaps, chapter three, of research methodology that provided clear steps of how research findings were achieved; chapter four, in which researcher presented and discussed findings in relation with what other authors wrote, and the general conclusions and recommendations of the study.

1.2 Background

Worldwide, 60 million people were forced to flee as a result of persecution, conflict, generalized violence or human rights violations (UNHCR, 2014, p.2; Nyberg-Sorensen, Van Hear, and Engberg-Pedersen, 2002, p.15). Estimated 14.4 million in 2014 (up 25 percent from 2013) became refugees (Barkbu, 2016). Asia hosted the largest number of refugees in the world, followed by Africa at 5.8 million and 3.3 million people (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2002, p.19). Over half of Africa's refugees were living in cities (Institute of Documentary Studies, 2014). In this study, the researcher studied urban refugees who crossed international boundaries to be resettled in Uganda and later moved to live in Kampala, the Capital City of Uganda. In those conflicts, men took the leading role to destroy and exterminate life and all that related to it (Harders, 2011, p. 143). Women suffered the gross effects of it despite strong awareness on sexualized violence (Manjoo and McRaith, 2011, p.11, 12). Development cooperation has been suggested for countries, where conflict, fragility and violence prevail, with economic, social, political roots, social and political tensions, repressive structures, deficiencies in state monopoly on use of force, a low level of governance and low development orientation, a considerable lack of legitimacy, erosion of social trust or a combination of these

and other characteristics of conflict and violence (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. 2013, p. 5, 6). However, the impact of the cooperation among countries remains questionable as crises continue to loom over affected regions. Achievement of peace remained a challenge for South Sudan, Central African Result, Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Chad, Rwanda and South Africa (Institute of Economics and Peace, 2015, p.13).

In the past decade, natural population growth and migration caused by failing rural economies and protracted local and regional conflicts resulted in the rapid growth of cities throughout much of the developing world. In Africa, a region still largely characterized by rural agricultural production, urban growth rates were highest in the world (Simone, 2003, p.145, 158). Violent conflict was an outcome of structural inequalities, which involved power struggles by political actors, by means of violence, whose motives had to be harnessed in order to realise common benefits for peace (Hossain, Sitonen, and Sharma, 2006, p.2). Since 2014, only 81 countries became more peaceful and 78 declined. In Sub Saharan Africa, peace reportedly improved, ahead of Russia, Europe and Asia (URASIA), South Asia, and Middle East and North Africa (MENA).

In pursuit of wider sense and understanding of peace, Galtung (1969, p.168) argued that being victim from what should have otherwise been prevented was also violence, as diseases and other forms of trauma. Some very inspiring sub-Saharan states registered some of the highest scores - both at positive and negative peace - Mauritius, Botswana, Namibia, Senegal, Malawi, Ghana and Zambia, respectively, were doing well (IEP, 2015, p.7). In his book *'Peace by Peaceful Means: Peace and Conflict, Development and Civilisation,'* Galtung (1996, p. 72) presented the

triangle model of violence and peace in which pre-existing attitudes were met with potentially conflicting behavior amidst contractions. Once let to mature, violence matured into very overwhelming levels that only dictated violence, when society was organized or structured in a way that formed a culture of violence, and that only worked in favor of direct violence. However, there was always hope to rebuild peace from violence episodes, through peace-making, peace-building and peace-keeping. These assertions showed how conflict was inevitable due to differences that are natural or artificial in society. Violence of absence of it happened along a continuum (Feenstra and De Zwaan, 2015, p.12). The only challenge about violence was how to keep it in check, exercising of restraint, giving way for peace-making, peace-building and peace-keeping. Ivorgba (2005, p.2) identified two very important peace-building processes: negotiation and conflict transformation. During the process of negotiation, parties sought to satisfy their needs and interests while at the same time seeking to maintain relationship with others while in conflict transformation, a view is held that conflict can be built into something useful.

For the affected countries, peace-building was equally very challenging to model to successful conflict-transformation end, and to levels of merely keeping it. Ghazzawi, Afra and Oula (2015, p.15) highlighted economic empowering as effective way of enabling refugees participate in political solutions affecting their home countries for peaceful gains. This could be an answer to the initial predictor of conflict. That is, socioeconomic concerns of poverty and income inequalities in affected areas. The Anglican Peace and Justice Network (2012, p.2) made strives to explain conflict and the various responses parties are likely to make to fulfill the reasons for its occurrence. This network of Anglican bishops suggested five personal conflict styles: 1)

compromising –aiming at short-term breather and give chance to the process of building peace through resource mobilization and resolving the problems at hand; 2) problem-solving -aims at clearing the storm between the two parties so that each one wins; 3) accommodation – aiming at realizing peace by all costs, by ignoring areas of agreement and smooth over, or to ignore disagreements. As the friendship was maintained sometimes things got better; and 4) avoiding – aiming at withdrawing emotionally or physically from a conflict one did not have much say, when it was not his or her business.

Although there were few hard facts, it was likely that refugees and asylum seekers (defined in the broadest sense) constituted a significant part of this urban growth. According to the UNHCR (2002, p. 15), only 40 per cent of all persons of concern to the UNHCR worldwide were living in refugee camps. While 47 per cent were dispersed in rural areas or not specified, 13 per cent were in urban areas. The 1951 Convention guided nations on how to give or reject asylum seekers, with ultimate powers to approve status of refugees reserved for governments (Rwamatwara, 2005, p. 175, 176).

Uganda was renowned as having world's most welcoming policies towards refugees (Byaruhanga, 2016). Uganda hosts more than 230,000 refugees, who were also helped by the fact that the biggest proportion of the border of Uganda was porous (Kisamba-Mugerwa, 2013, p.4). It is a country with an area of 241, 550.7 square kilometers, bordered to the west by Congo DR, South East by Rwanda, North by South Sudan, East by Kenya and South by Tanzania (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2014, p.1). The countries capital is Kampala, where refugees choose to settle and restart life. Many attained a reasonable degree of social and economic integration

(Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration, 2012). However, by 2015, the numbers were overwhelming, and greatest in the country's history, when numbers reached 510, 973 people. This also put Uganda in third place as the third largest refugee-hosting country after Ethiopia and Kenya (Yaxley, 2015).

The refugees, who live in Kampala are from Rwanda, Burundi, Congo, numerous Eritreans and Ethiopians and a large number of Somalis, who fled from violence and persecution in home countries (Macchiavello, 2003, p.3). From Betts (2014) findings, refugees were scattered among city slums and tended to regroup, according to their country of origin, in areas as Kisenyi, Katwe, Masajja and Makindye. It was found that 99% of the refugees in Kampala were earning their own income from being exclusively dependent on aid. The researcher explored sources of refugee livelihood and ways, through which such incomes translate into peaceful existence and economic development under the overall topic of the study, 'contribution of urban refugees to the economic development of host nations: case study of Uganda."

1.3 Problem statement

The process of peace-building drove into the psychic harmony, from physical security, material prosperity, and satisfaction of basic needs, emotional wellbeing and political efficacy (University for Peace. 2011, p.3). As a result, Kampala attracted refugees for its opportunities of trade, trying out skills and offering services to better-off residences in Kampala; to find accommodation, schooling and vocation training; and access to internet in order to maintain contacts with relatives and transfer money, as well as explore further opportunities (Macchiavello, 2011, p.4). Unfortunately refugees who sought work illegally risked detention, deportation, exploitative and hazardous employment (UNHCR, 2009, p.2). The arrival of immigrants is often seen as a threat to newly acquired socioeconomic order, whose interruption by them may potentially cause serious economic dis-equilibrium. They were looked at as a threat to the scarce resources – employment and welfare (Marx and Murray, 2013, p.332). The perpetuators of anti-refugee sentiments fail to recognize that refugees have skills, talents and aspirations, as refugees were covered in series of identity layers (Houtum and Naerssen, 2001). Despite the constraints they lived under, boosted economic systems in host countries (Betts, 2014, p.4). However, no clear information was given about what sort of skills refugees have, the development and peace-building constraints, and how their development efforts have impacted national development. Moreover, no independent studies by Ugandans to compare, showed in the literature above, to confirm assertions on refugee contributions to economic development and peace by these authors. Contradictions also existed on refugee welfare that created academic conflict. Much of the literature seen was conducted by possible sympathizers potentially agenda-driven. Without validating their findings with works of Uganda researchers, they remain issues to ponder on.

1.4 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to examine the contributions and challenges of urban refugees to economic development of Uganda as a host nation.

1.4.1 Specific objectives

    i.   To explain reasons of the urban refugee presence in Uganda.

    ii.   To discuss contributions of the urban refugees to the economic development of Uganda.

    iii.   To discuss the challenges urban refugees face in Uganda.

    iv.   To suggest the steps taken to support urban refugee participation in the economic development of the host country.

1.4.2 Research questions to the study

    i.   What are the reasons of the urban refugee presence in Uganda?

    ii.   What are the contributions of the urban refugees to the economic development of Uganda?

    iii.   What challenges do urban refugees face in Uganda?

    iv.   What are the steps taken to support urban refugee participation in the economic development of the host country?

1.5 Scope of the study

The researcher adopted geographical scope, content scope and time scope to define the scope of the study.

1.6.1 Geographical scope

The research was entirely on Urban-Refugee population living in Kampala Business District, Central Division and Central Business District (CBD). Until recently, Kampala was the largest city in the country with more opportunities for development (New World Encyclopedia, 2014). Such opportunities favored refugee aspirations to reconstruct their lives, build peace and contribute to development of a host country. The research explored how settling in Kampala fulfilled the aspirations of refugees.

1.6.2 Content scope

This research was entirely focused on information regarding Urban Refugees. There were serious considerations for explanations on their contributions to economic development to Uganda as a host nation. The content sought were in line with the specific research questions hereunder: What are the reasons of the urban refugee presence in Uganda? What are the contributions of the urban refugees to the economic development of Uganda? What challenges do urban refugees face in Uganda? What are the steps taken to support urban refugee participation in the economic development of the host country? These questions were used to seek answers for main research question. This helped to elicit all possible information that fell into the bracket for consideration in the research process (Audience Dialogue, 2012).

1.6.3 Time scope

The study considered examining urban refugees based on timeframe of six years (2010-2016). While some impact may be visible in short timeframe, others could require considerable longer time (Bedi, et al., 2006, p.2). For the purposes of this research, six years was selected most appropriate for development and peace impact to be measured.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study contributed to peace and refugee research ways, through which refugees were a blessing rather than a curse for host nations. As a consequence, the attitudes towards refugees could be changed in favor of economic development and peaceful co-existence. The knowledge gained could be used in national sensitizations to improve refugee image and promote integration in host nations. Ultimately, the new outlook of refugees in Uganda could prompt emergence of integrative socioeconomic and sociopolitical policies that ease and promote refugee economic and peace-building activities. Over all, this research aimed well at Galtung's Triangle Model of conflict resolution, with emphasis on peace-making, peace-building and peace-keeping (Galtung 1996, p.72), as a means of registering sustainable peace and development. Sustainable peace and development were targets for all people, including refugees, which was also in line with Sustainability Development Goal 16: just, peaceful and inclusive societies under the code name Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, where peace, stability, human rights and effective governance based on the rule of law were considered important vehicles for sustainable development (United Nations Development Program, 2016). By so doing the study strengthened efforts towards making the world a harmonious place for all to live in.

1.8. Justification

This study was necessary to provide pan African position on the contribution of Urban Refugees to economic development and peace building and remove academic contradictions and biases other studies may have influenced in refugee research. Reports have indicated greater increase in the numbers of refugees coming to live in the city (Sudan Tribune, 2014; UNHCR, 2015). And there had been concerns about the influx of refugees, with some reports showing local threats to scarce resources and interfering with the welfare of the communities they found (Murray and Marx, 2013), while some interesting reports showed refugees as indeed assets for national development (Betts, 2014, p.4). The refugee policy in Uganda was widely praised and showed that refugees were living peacefully with their local counterparts and doing well (Byaruhanga, 2016). The study was needed to find out whether peaceful coexistence with host nation and the prosperous businesses reported were foundations of economic development and peace building in Uganda as a host nation, how recovery from trying experiences to peaceful states was a source of peace and mutual co-existence between refugees and their local counterparts, and if their resourcefulness influenced tolerance and integration.

1.9. Definition of key terms

The key terms as used in this study are defined shown below:

1.9.1 Urban Refugees

In this study, an urban refugee was defined as a refugee who decided or was obliged because of persecution on the basis of political differences, race, religion, or otherwise, and chooses to settle in an urban area of the host country. As indicated by other studies on refugees, not every foreigner in a host country was considered a refugee in this study. It was a status considered privileged as not every migrant qualified for it until rigorous assessments were done.

1.9.2 Economic development

In the study, economic development meant positive change of the wellbeing of a nation characterized by economic growth and development of the host nation.

1.9.3 Host nations

Host nations were defined communities of people with common culture, race and history within a given geographical territory that received and allowed refugees to settle among them as new members of their community. In this study, the researcher took on Uganda as a host nation for urban refugees as its case study.

1.9 Theoretical framework of the study

The theoretical framework explains the consistent flow of variables to the studies, which include urban refugees and their contribution to peace-building and socioeconomic transformation, urban refugees and their challenges to socioeconomic transformation. Under it, variable explanations and relationships were made clear and, whether there was any inconsistency in those relationships.

In short-term, urban refugees held different levels of identity with which to negotiate their resettlement and integration. As time went on, outer identity layers was shaped by the new environment, increased their sense of security, confidence, self-esteem and proactive engagement in the development affairs of host nations without waiting for a special policy. Macchiavello (2003, p.3) found that urban refugees were classifiable, which influenced their livelihood development and impact on host communities, in many respects.

According to Vertovec (2007, p. 1025), the times changed and transformed urban-refugee identity. The central question for urban refugee was about how to adapt to the environment without surrendering group identity. This challenge was still apparent for urban refugees in modern times.

In that case, many urban refugees in Uganda had over the years become identified with the host nations due to the economic and peaceful environment that existed. This helped many urban refugees to start a new life away from home in host nations, henceforth; building urban refugees enclave of businessmen and women making a contribution to the economic development of the host nations.

The refugee population in Kampala was broadly classified into 'refugees on the UNHCR urban case load', 'asylum seekers', 'refugees' (allowed and not allowed to settle in Kampala), and 'unregistered self-settled refugees'. The first group includes security and vulnerable cases, such as elderly people, children and the seriously sick who were taken care of by 'Interaid',

UNHCR's implementing partner in Kampala, for a maximum period of six-months (or for longer periods in exceptional circumstances).

Diagrammatic relationship between refugees and integrated refugee communities and subsequently their contributions to economic development of host nations from the above explanations, in relation to the study was illustrated below, as modified from Vertovec (2007, p. 1025) study..

Figure 1 Diagrammatic Illustration of the urban refugee development cycle in host nations

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┌──────────────┐        ┌──────────────┐        ┌──────────────┐
│    Urban     │        │  Integrated  │        │   Economic   │
│   refugees   │──────▶ │urban refugee │──────▶ │Development of │
│ communities  │        │ Communities  │        │ host nations │
└──────────────┘        └──────────────┘        └──────────────┘
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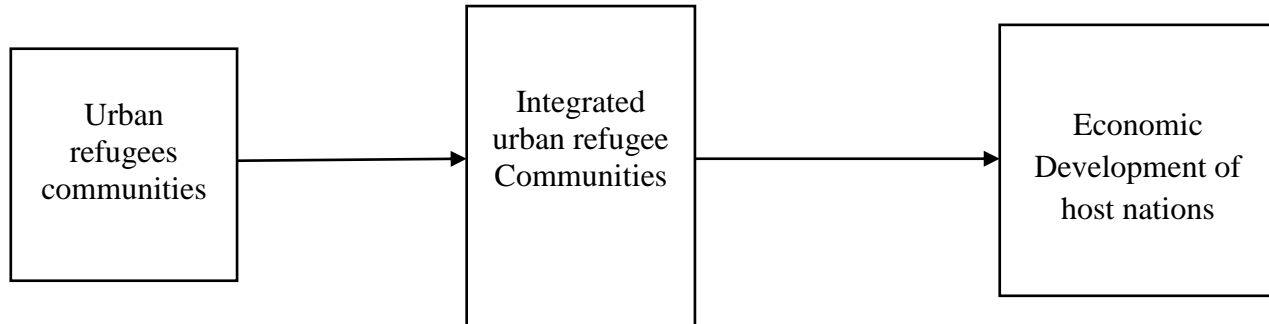
Source: Vertovec (2007, p. 1025).

CHAPTER TWO:

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section presents a review of related literature to the study. It is presented according to the three specific objectives, which are: to explain reasons of the urban refugee presence in Uganda; to discuss contributions of the urban refugees to the economic development of Uganda; to discuss the challenges urban refugees face in Uganda; to suggest the steps taken to support urban refugee participation in the economic development of the host country. The literature review showed where this research can be located, in works of other authors; identifies the gaps and refocuses them to context being studied (Boote and Baile, 2005, p. 3, 15). The literature reviewed for this study is written by researcher hereunder.

2.2 Reasons of the urban refugee presence in Uganda

Attainment of the UN Millennium Development Goals 2015 was so far the greatest challenge for countries in post-conflict development phase. This research paid much attention to economic nature of conflict and its development processes and how turning the economics tide eventually leads to peace building as well as the role of refugee local interaction to both peace and economic development. Because of the other reasons for migrations other than search for greener pastures, the idea of seeking employment in host country was often slow and less successful. Even if they had to, refugees were not illegible to work, at least immediately (Kerr and Kerr, 2008). In this study, it was argued that refugee vulnerability influenced their economic development impact, as they lacked the confidence and felt privilege as those possessed by host communities. It took much longer time for them to adapt and feel reasonably they had equal

rights to pursue equal development opportunities. Besides, this study was inadequate without mentioning other reasons other than search for greener pastures as the cause for refugee crises. A comprehensive study was therefore necessary to understand reasons for current refugee crises - with respect to Uganda as a host country. Refugee economic role has been bypassed by many researchers over time due to their own way they looked at refugee economic roles and input. The same was the case with host communities, who looked at refugees as rivals to scarce resources, yet in the actual sense, they were destined for what the local people did not take advantage of as potential for development. And overall, they contributed to boosting local economies as a result. This elevated refugee to levels of investors, no matter the scale of production, the sky was always the limit. Once looked at from the baseline urban refugees were doing well in such economics, as presented by Datta (2016, p. 4) below.

> Refugee populations have been studied through top-down perspectives and cast as isolated recipients of aid. However, a bottom-up approach reveals that refugee camps are sources of dynamic economic activity. Refugees participate in the informal economy, which consists of production, consumption, exchange, entrepreneurship, and the development of financial and capital markets. This entire economy exists outside of the formally recognized institutions that calculate productivity. These activities, much like the length of refugees' stay, are durable and often last for years. Therefore, responses to the presence of refugee populations should focus on durable solutions. Organizations that conduct 'livelihood projects' often disregard the macro- dimensions of refugees' economic activities because they do not have a thorough understanding of these systems.

An estimated 42, 000 people were displaced every day because of conflict (Saber, 2016). This conflict could be contagious, recurrent and pick up flames in host countries. Under such circumstances, the incidence of refugees was inevitable. But a research review by Hunt, Morland, Barocas, Huchans and Caal (2002, p.13) showed that over 40% of the youthful refugees were likely to have violent behavior problems. Research by Muellar-Barmouth et al (2016, p.7) showed family violence as a strong predictor of aggressive behaviors, not organized

violence and posttraumatic disorder. This is strange; it may be that at the time of this research, healing had taken place. However, Vanderveen and Somasundaram (2014, p.2) found that complex mental health and psychosocial problems at the individual, family and community were bound to impair recovery. For that reason, many conflict cases and afflictions were bound to occur, as much as the refugee crisis, itself. They observed:

> At the level of the family, the consequences included: disruption of the normal grieving process (in many cases bodies have not been recovered or identified, or there was no opportunity to carry out the traditional funeral rituals), and a high degree of property and financial loss, which has severely affected the economy. As most elected people were ashamed and lost their equipment, whole families therefore lost their only source of income. At the community level, the most striking consequence was the massive displacement of people and thus destruction of the usual community support systems. Individuals were left without community support.

According to Velasquez (2015, p.4) refugee status was last accordance in resettlement process, in which only 1% of the refugees were confirmed at any given time. While some of the refugees resettled themselves into the capital from designated and formal resettlement camps, even without the knowledge of UNHCR (Macchiavello, 2003, p. 3), they were qualified by this study, because they had already attained refugee status. Besides, there was mutually rewarding economic relationship between the urban refugees and the host communities from which the economy as a whole flourished (Betts, Bloom, Kaplan and Omata, 2014, p.15). In this study, researcher investigated how that relationship led to economic growth and development of a host nation as Uganda. Indeed, as Clifford (1994, p.306) wrote, *"For better or worse, [refugee] discourse is being widely appropriated. It is loose in the world, for reasons having to do with decolonization, increased immigration, global communication and transport – a whole range of phenomena that encourage multi-locale attachments, dwelling, and travelling within and across nations,"* refugee phenomenon was best explained by historical shifts in population survival trends.

Unfortunately or fortunately, several scholarly works attributed conflict to physical violence such that where it was not; it was 'peace' of some kind. For this study, perceptions as these deprived nations from finding sustainable solutions to rising and epidemic violence, as early as possible. Failure to view refugees as assets for economic development of host country was indeed another perception problem on the part of host communities. Women's Refugee Commission (2014, p. 1) declared, "*host governments' policy and practice seldom view refugees as potential assets who can contribute to economic stimulation and growth—filling both skilled and unskilled labor shortages.*" Merkx (2002, p.116) identified conflict between two sovereign states as originating from migrations of population from one independent state to another, when the one marginalised move to start rebel movement in another country. This study reaffirmed the inability for economic prospects to be realised under conditions of rebel activities and how these movement influenced new cycles of refugee crises. In addition, it was rather important that the two independent countries respected each other's boarders and prevailed on possible rebel activities in respective territories, so that; a given host could embark on the programme of investing in refugee economic potential, to achieve national development targets. Economic development was best during times of peace.

While opening up borders to potential refugees running from their countries was a result of war and persecution, it was a duty of all states to do so. It was argued by Chatelard (2011) that host nations accepted after making calculations about the economic and geopolitical implications of the refugees. Zihindula, Meyer-Weitz and Akintola (2015, p.29) concluded on how access of health services was highly challenging to refugees in Southern Africa, in spite of the importance of such services worldwide. This study found it extremely difficult on the part of refugees to survive over time, better lives and transform their status as equally challenging. Without access

to social services, refugee crisis was a double crisis and prospects about their role in the economic development of the host country were highly curtailed. It was therefore useful for this study to understand the level of service delivery to the refugees in a host country like Uganda and how it affected development prospects which the study could not establish.

2.3 Contributions of the urban refugees to the economic development of Uganda

Analysts too agreed to the high likelihood that refugees might end up boosting European economies (Euractive.com and AFP, 2015). Whereas some insights into refugee economic lives showed strong benefits to local economies, there were few collaborated studies that led to the same conclusion. More such researches were needed to raise answers on contribution of refugee to economies of host countries. This study's special emphasis, however, was on Uganda as an urban refugee host nation. With time, life of urban refugees was reported to ease when they began to view themselves away from their origins and began to have both identifies. Such refugees did well in the new and adopted environment. So, from this study, experiences of personal and host nation's conflict seemed to stem more from perception events than physical occurrences. Their total transformation put them in many states of control and momentary actions for self-betterment and peaceful co-existence with host communities. Migrant identity and broad views of themselves were exhausted in the interesting works of Haupt (2010, p.14) who said:

> In fact, 'they tended to seek ways of assimilating and of manipulating multiple identities - identities derived or "borrowed" from the social context of the township.' Instead of adopting essentialised national or ethnic identities, they conceived of themselves as cosmopolitan 'broad persons'. This shows that the nature, or cause, of a migrant or refugee's mobility is insufficient in explaining whether cosmopolitanism develops or not, but that there is a possible range of other factors important to consider, such as the particular host contexts and varying needs and characteristics of people *other* than class and location.

Particularly, urban refugees were highly qualified so much that, there was no way they interfered with the development of the country. The labor market performance of urban refugees might be less favorable than that of other migrants, particularly, in the short run (Ott, 2013, p.11). With the development of the right mindset of who they regarded themselves, they surprised themselves with rapid progress and conquered every situation that stood in their way to prosperity and peace. Urban refugees spurred the host nation growth through exploitation of the gaps local people left behind. In this research, it was not clear whether refugee policies provided for designated areas for them to settle and carry out economic activities for development host nations. However, specific qualities of urban refugees were often overlooked, which made it difficult for host communities to have value for them. By capitalizing on the refugees' potentials, host nations would yield much in terms of economic development. But the awareness of such potential was subject to investigation by the author. However, Machiavello (2011, p.26) Confirmed:

> Most urban refugees are educated urbanites – 70% of the sample interviewed had either finished or been attending secondary education prior to flight and 30% had a college or university qualification. Many are academics, researchers, engineers, teachers and musicians. There is a large number of secondary school students keen to complete their education.

Whereas Shalayeva (2011, p.7) called for rights of urban youth refugees and asylum seekers to equal opportunities and access to social services like education. This study found the statement more a vision than a plan to be undertaken soon. Ideally, though, it was most viable strategy in refugee management. It would be worthwhile for this study to know status of refugee rights in Uganda and how they affect economic development. It was possible to fasten integration and channeled humanitarian efforts on immediately addressing peace in countries of refugees' origin so that the refugee crises are reduced. This study cannot give evidence about how much such

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measures were undertaken or currently being done. There was mutually rewarding economic relationship between the urban-refugees and the host communities from which the economy as a whole flourished. The estimates, however, were least accounted for outside refugee research in order to further strength integrative policies and foster their participation in economic development of a host country as Uganda. It was interesting to learn about their role from the review of literature as revealed by Betts, Bloom, Kaplan and Omata (2014, p.15) when they wrote:

> …products are brought into the country via Ugandan, Indian and Chinese importers, who then supply Ugandan wholesalers. Finally, from these wholesalers, large numbers of Rwandan refugee vendors purchase their daily stock to sell on the streets of Kampala, or at stalls in one of the large used clothing and shoe complexes in the capital. Among Congolese female refugees in Kampala, selling bitenge – a brightly-coloured fabric – and jewellery are popular income-generating activities. These vendors purchase their stock largely from Ugandan wholesalers in Kampala's central markets, who have imported the jewellery from a diverse range of foreign producers located in China, India, Dubai, and DRC.

In the review of secondary literature, the researcher found credibility in the role of economic resources towards conflict development, but it was not clear how economic resources were harnessed to cause harmony between refugees and host communities, since economic challenges were almost the same regionally and globally characterized by high levels of unemployment and inflation. Therefore, it was not surprising that refugees were going through the same economic and peace building challenges as their counterpart, the host communities. The socioeconomic conditions were largely challenging across cultures and nation, not just refugees. Unfortunately, research on refugees hardly discussed the general socioeconomic and peace building challenges that cut across cultures. On the economic peace challenges like unemployment, Easteal (1995, p.12) argued, *"the unemployment factor, it would appear, must be understood within a*

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particular sub-cultural context. (It should be pointed out that this high unemployment rate for

Aboriginals is, in part, reflective of a higher overall rate in the population at large."

2.4 Challenges urban refugees face in Uganda

Conflict between refugees and host communities was rarely reported about, but the Kenya experience revealed vivid concern of it from a community of the same ethnic line that were; the Kenyan Somalis and the recent refugees from Somalia, who they thought were most privileged given the handouts they got from international organisations as their counterparts from Kenya received none (Kirui and Mwaruvie, 2012, p.164). The researcher found these as isolated reports that, in host countries like Uganda, needed to be investigated and be documented as a conflict issue across other communities as well. It was also argued that benefits from international humanitarian organisations meant for refugees, were best shared with host communities in order to reduce tensions based on 'have more' and 'have less' as the case in Kenya, among others. Urban refugees were bjound to face real life situation under the circumstances they were in, particularly as non citizen. They do not have the same confidence and means to benefit from the mainstream services and development opportunities, until they grasped social dynamics and norms to guide them through integration process and participate as much as benefit from existing development programmes. And naturally, host communities were bound to react to infringement of private and limited national resources, for which refugees had to negotiate for. The International Rescue Committee (2012, p.1) reported:

> In most cases, urban refugees do not have legal recognition in their adopted country, making it particularly difficult to access basic services and exposing them to abuse and exploitation. For example, landlords often charge far above market rates for rent, knowing that refugees cannot complain to the authorities. Even in countries where they do have legal recognition, urban refugees face frequent harassment by police, including beatings, intimidation, illegal detention, confiscation of documentation and

demands for bribes. Women, especially, are targeted by police and other officials and suffer verbal, physical and sexual abuse.

The refugees were mistakenly taken for vulnerable people in need of support. But not all were in need of direct aid. There was a superior class of refugees who lived at their comfort and invested in powerful businesses for even the host communities to find employment. Besides, even the unskilled and dependent often had something to offer, especially, in economic areas that host communities despised, as working in the shamba, cleaning and petty trade. With such varied abilities they were in pole position to undertake numerous jobs for a living, while boosting the host nation's economy. Betts et al (2014) widely wrote about myths associated with refugees, who were rather skilled and evidenced economic progress by employing host communities. Macchiavello (2003, p.3) highlighted various classes of refugees in the categories of well-to-do and the less fortunate.

> …the refugees are divided into five groups relative to whether they have attained self-sufficiency or not. These are: self-sufficient refugees, i.e. those who have attained self-sufficiency; non-self-sufficient, but paid for, i.e. those refugees who are not self-sufficient, but manage to survive thanks to charity, donations etc.; non-self-sufficient, but on the way, i.e. those refugees who, as outlined above, cannot satisfy all their own and their family's requirement for self-sufficiency, but who are likely to be able to attain self-sufficiency soon; struggling, i.e. those refugees who struggle to survive, to find enough food for themselves and their family day by day; and refugees who were self-sufficient in the past, but not now, i.e. individuals who had managed to attain self-sufficiency sometime in the past, but who, for various reasons lost it and are not self-sufficient now.

Extreme poverty created conditions for conflict as the scarce resources became a center of contention between the government and its citizens (UNHCR, 2009) while the restrictive labor laws restricted the dreams of [urban] refugees to work and improve their livelihood (Crossely, 2013). Among Syrian refugees alone, 70% were found to be living in poverty (Richards, 2016). After leaving their jobs, family members and going through resettlement, they were left poor

(Taylor, 2004). In Uganda, the poverty statistics of refugees was not known, much as progress of urban refugee livelihoods in host economies has been reported (Betts, 2014). The progress reports by other writers on refugee livelihoods in Uganda seemed populist and sympathetic, more so from the impressions of a foreign author. It was interesting for this research to describe the poverty situation among urban refugees. Most of the countries from which refugees dissented were among the poorest in Africa, whose migrations were only triggered by violence, structurally inbuilt in the lives of Somalis (International Organisation of Migrations, 2014, p. 11). It was possible that even without war, Somalis, like for many other nationalities had opted to migrate, seek asylum and refugee status for economic reasons. As a consequence the outbreak of conflict was a genesis of events within the human-environment interaction. The unhealthy interaction was itself conflict (Sachs, 2007). Urban refugees were often perceived as a threat to peace. For the purpose of this research, the urban refugees' interaction levels, how peaceful or pro-development they were in the environments they lived, and whether the security threat conceived by host country was an outcome of refugee mistreatment were not showed – explicitly. On refugees as a threat to peace in a host country, Rwamatwara (2005, p. 185) wrote:

> Moreover, African refugees are gradually perceived as constituting a security threat as they are thought to include dangerous elements that can compromise the State security and national integrity. Thus, by keeping refugees and controlling them in closed guarded camps, host countries claim to control and minimize the security incidents that are associated with uncontrolled movements of refugees.

What only the refugees did not have was money (Stein, 1980, p.320, 331). In any case they only compliment rather than compete and conflict with the natives. As it has been witnessed in Germany from Barkbu (2016) research that showed that policies that accommodate refugees fed well into the national growth and development plan rather than take away the privileges and welfare of native people, where the aging population was highest. And the commonality of

benefits is rather reduction of the propensity for sentiments and undignified treatment of refugees. For this research, however, it was still not understood why the sentiments continue, despite the urban refugee positive contributions in a host nation. In this research the researcher shall find out why the sentiments and animosity happen even when refugees have goodwill towards host communities.

Despite the contribution of refugee economies in efforts to boost economies of host countries as revealed by Betts et al. (2014), infringement of available resources and rendering them inadequate to the general population was a reality. Refugees, especially, children were required to attend school as much as to be attended to by existing service providers and facilities amidst already existing shortages. These inconsistencies were never considered during integrations. As a result, social amenities got exhausted and unable to serve the overall community better. Service delivery remained poor and many who needed them did not have an opportunity to benefit from the scarce resources. Such up thrust of challenges prompted sentiments and resistance from local communities, who make the live of refugees in host countries unbearable. This study found refugees as victims of already existing socioeconomic challenges. Besides, policies that targeted mainly refugees were not proving successful. They undermined progress of refugees and increased their vulnerability. There was a greater tendency to integrate refugees physically but not socially. Dryden-Peterson (2011, p.4) noted:

> …children often overwhelm already stretched schools, especially in poor areas of cities. And yet the traditional focus on building schools, procuring desks, and training teachers is not usually appropriate in the urban context. Integration to the national system is a priority. Physical integration of displaced children requires collaboration and coordination among non-state actors (UN agencies, NGOs, etc.), national Ministries of Education officials, and local education leaders, as well as better data on the numbers and locations of displaced children. Social integration is as urgent an issue yet often overlooked in urban settings, especially as related to issues of identity,

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power, and marginalization. …integration is often limited to the physical aspects of service delivery and does not involve conscious attention to the social processes of living together, resulting in the marginalization of displaced children. Tensions among members of the host society and refugees or IDPs, including among school children, usually result from a synthesis of political attitudes, competition over scarce resources, cultural conflicts, and security concerns. Refugee and IDP children alike can be marginalized on an individual level, facing discrimination and exclusion in the classroom from members of the host society.

While there were legitimate concerns among native workers that they would face lower wages and higher unemployment from refugee influx, past experience indicated that any such adverse effects were limited and temporary (Bakbu, 2016). From this study's argument, these conclusions may have been out of sympathy for refugees, to give them a special face among their host. There were rather no guarantees that time factor dictated refugee progress until a time when economic development features are evident and visible to the host people. For acceptance and tolerance was it likely that benefits were known from the onset when refugees arrive. But this was not reported as a basis for supporting refugee development initiatives. It was therefore likely to be useful and in the best interest of this research to know how community discussion of refugee benefits could spur community support towards progress of refugee development initiatives. The young people who were focused on changing their lives and survived as confirmed by UNCHR (2009, p.2). *"…significant proportion of the urban refugees registered with UNHCR in developing and middle-income countries were young men who possessed the capacity and determination needed to survive in the city."*

Research on Urban Refugees in Tanzania found out that, *unpeacefulness* and xenophobic feeling were merely self-inflicted by refugees. They suffered the burden of being identified as refugees, which was a potential source of conflict at personal level. The social classification denied refugees liberty to freely integrate, which intensified ill-feeling from their identity as refugees

and forced some to change their identity to look native. This was bound to increase the mental burden of carrying other people's identity. Being refugee was associated to social class, perhaps the last in a host nation (Sommers, 1999. p.23).

> Most of the young Burundi refugee men that I met in town were glad to be there, as migrating to the capital bestowed social status upon them in refugee society, and constituted a terrific adventure as well. Although life was unusually difficult and potentially dangerous in Dar es Salaam, few seemed to regret their shift to the city.

Replacement of the African socialism system in favor of world capitalism created new problems for Africa. Capitalism distorted African identity and underdeveloped the continent (Irikana and Awortu, 2012, p.42). But, from this study, it was noted that even long after the end of colonialism, Africans could not rethink African socialism system as part of independence, It went on to another level of imperialism that came to be understood as 'neocolonialism'. This study realises that Africans have had the final say about destiny that, until now, they have not been able to determine. But survival challenges were higher in some urban refugees than others. The urban refugee struggles were not same for all refugees. Some even lived above the average standards of living ad massing local associates for common development goals. Therefore, depending on the economic level their effort to survive the economic challenges in Uganda as a host country went unfelt, much as challenges were generally human. In fact they faced as much challenges as the host communities. Their position as refugees could be the only handicap. Omata (2012, p.10) wrote:

> Depending on the level of economic status, their problems can differ. Refugees at a surviving level, mostly small-scale informal traders, confront multiple difficulties. Common challenges raised by them included lack of access to financial capital, tense competition with other traders, high registration costs with the KCCA, limited command of the local language and expensive rent for a selling space in local markets. In addition, many of the refugees in this category have few marketable skills or previous business experience. Consequently, the livelihood options open to them are quite limited and they are often stuck with less profitable subsistence.

2.5 Suggest the steps taken to support urban refugee participation in the economic development of the host country

The future of urban refugees lay in their hands. This study questioned those who did not follow their dreams of better standards of living, without waiting for any given policy to guide them and end up successful. The trend was same for researchers, when they constantly blamed policies for not turning refugees into the people they should be (Women's Refugee Commission (2011, p.5). However, in this study it was found useful to put in place policies that favor participation ur ban refugee in the economic affairs of any given host nation. It was part of peace building efforts by refugees to remit money to support reconstruction efforts in previous locations or countries of their origin, which came along with a positive sense of satisfaction and wellbeing (Vargas-Silva, 2016, p.8). But even much of the debate concerned itself with internal peace of a given country, not regional conflict. This study argues that even countries at peace ignored the peace necessity for the region in which they belonged. External peace was potential threat to internal peace. Peace can only be viable if both internal and external peace forms got taken care of (Milner, 2008, p.1). Unfortunately, for this study, systems never invest in refugee potential to realize both their dream and for the host nation, of economic wellbeing and peace, through innovation for peace programmes (Betts and Bloom, 2014, p.19). Until attention and focus got concentrated on refugee development and economics upgrading would their contribution to economic development be a reality for all.

Integration of urban refugees into the rapid labor market was useful at reducing the net fiscal cost associated with the current inflow of asylum seekers. Indeed, the sooner urban refugees gained employment, the more they helped the public finances by paying income tax and social security contributions. Their successful labor market integration also countered some of the adverse fiscal

effects of population aging. An important caveat was that existing studies do not generally distinguish between economic immigrants and refugees. Thielemann (2004, p.2) argued that with increasing restrictions on asylum policy, States would be in position to address the inequitable distribution of burdens. This study found limiting movements as the greatest danger of to refugee problem itself, as states will not be in position to understand the burden of refugees and make efforts towards securing their countries, respectively. And, despite the restrictions, the push factors were so overwhelming that nothing stopped refugees from seeking refuge in another country as conditioned the undesirable conditions back home. This study sought, reasons, why; in spite of the unavoidable circumstances refugees found themselves in, countries they were destined to made it extremely difficult for them to seek asylum and, subsequently, refugee status. It was also not understood, whether, there was anything valuable to enforce restrictions based on perceptions of 'my origins' or 'destination' as everyone had the potential as much as one's ancestors, and as would be descendants to change residences and settle elsewhere. It was also in the best interest of the study to know the impact of such refugees on economic development of host countries. Migration and integration have been largely conceived as part of globalization that migrants had to quickly conceive and quickly adjust to, in order to fit and progress in host nation's economy. This was one evident way to achieve socioeconomic peace through *transnationalism* and globalization as resources rather than challenge to socioeconomic peace building. Morrell (2008, p.13) argued:

> …globalisation exists only as a conceptual umbrella term for increasingly observable interconnectedness that is either across borders or de-territorialised. It was also argued that no individual manifestation of globalisation is itself truly 'global'; what is global is the tendency, the potential for this interconnectedness to emerge from anywhere and link with anywhere else. Transnationalism is a manifestation of this interconnectedness and follows these rules: no single connection or set of transnational engagements is global, but largely between two or three locations. The

potential for transnational engagement, however, exists in any location and increasingly between any two locations and is, therefore, global.

Urban refugee safety and protection was a big development agenda in refugee humanitarian work. The protection safety-net was a global safety-net, however, 80 percent of the burden was being carried by the developing countries. In this study, it was ideal that international community wholly took the responsibility of refugee safety and protection (European Union, 2004: p.1). However, it was possible for this study to confirm that host countries in the developing world were in position to fully ensure protection and safety of refugees. This left full responsibility of the responsibility of refugee protection and safety to international humanitarian organisation, which participated that made relentless efforts to secure the world from war events, undertake large-scale reconstruction programmes and ensure sustainable peace and development. Unfortunately, current trends do not show such efforts. And, in any case, they were not sustainable. Thus, a fully responsible international community, with shared burden of refugee safety and protection by both host governments and humanitarian organisation was found most meaningful. Unfortunately, poor governance characterised most of the host countries in Africa, including Uganda. Even with the available development opportunities and services, Seker and Sirkeci (2015, 122-133) found that sociocultural challenges among refugees hampered their participation in available development programmes. The researcher noted that refugee participation in the economic development of the host country was not possible without longterm stay to adapt; learn language and cultures for which to appropriately respond to during interaction with host communities. But public services like education discouragingly excluded refugees who were limited to the option of seeking private services for their welfare. This required stable sources of income and livelihoods to sustain, which recent refugees could not be

in position to secure. Time was therefore a very important factor in refugee integration and successful livelihoods.

Considerable amount of investment in urban refugees was needed to fully resettle urban refugees and reach levels of readiness to work. In the short term, additional public spending for the provision of first reception and support services to asylum seekers, such as housing, food, health and education would increase aggregate demand. The fiscal expansion— together with supportive monetary policy—helped compensate for possible downward pressures on wages and inflation associated with the gradual entry of refugees into employment (Karakas, 2015, p.2). Refugees provided affordable labor to refugee agencies supporting them, and own businesses that turn out to be huge employers for the host community (Velasquez et al, 2015). The biggest challenge for refugee studies on Uganda was lack of local impression about the contribution of refugees to economic development of a host country. This research gains much weight over the responsibility to establish the local perspective of refugees in as far economic development of a host country is concerned, especially from research done by nationals. Much as the research impressions might have had external interests in the subject, the report on Urban Refugees in Nairobi confirmed the statement that refugees in Nairobi owned business of some kind, as reported by Pavanello, Elhawary, and Pantuliano (2010, p.21).

> A small number of refugees are involved in small businesses, such as kiosks and restaurants, driving taxis and matatus or local buses and running hairdressing salons and camera shops. Hairdressing appears to be a particularly popular trade amongst Congolese refugees, both women and men. Congolese are also popular as musicians and tailors, both amongst refugees and with local communities.

Development cooperation has been suggested for countries, where conflict, fragility and violence prevail throughout the national territory or individual regions. These countries were violent with economic, social, political roots, social and political tensions, repressive structures, deficiencies

in state monopoly on use of force, a low level of governance and low development orientation, a considerable lack of legitimacy, an erosion of social trust or a combination of these and other characteristics of conflict and violence (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2013, p.5, 6). Unfortunately, the forms of cooperation did not involve the grassroots communities and influenced no decisions –either.   The top-down model of cooperation prevailed that featured political leaders who, instead of developing, making peace, building it and keeping it, were more concerned about creating violence structures and culture of violence in respective countries. They lay on the same reasons for refugee crisis: conflict and human rights violation, which have become the greatest cause of migration in recent times (Nyberg-Sorensen, Van Hear and Engberg-Pedersen, 2002, p. 15). This research found a lasting challenge to change the model of peace-building to become bottom-up rather than top-down. The burden of cooperation was left to refugees through business networks, friends and families. Even the integration that occurred was refugee driven and channeled through existing government programmes and policies. Macchiavello (2003, p.3) wrote:

> Rwandan and Congolese refugees from earlier decades who are integrated in the Ugandan economy; refugees from the recent wars in neighboring countries who have self-settled; since 1994 many Tutsis and Hutus of various nationalities (Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo); since January 1999 refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo fleeing anti-Kabila and factional wars; since the outbreak of war between Eritrea and Ethiopia (May 1998 – December 2000), numerous Eritrean and Ethiopian and a large number of Somali refugees.

Indeed, building resilience was centrally psychological input involving amassing of multidimensional resources to make it a reality before the individual, families and communities could attain it as much as to constitute the resources needed to develop it. It was one way of acknowledging new realities of change and find appropriate solutions to overcome the current changes successfully, without which healing and relief remained a challenge. Almedom,

O'Byrne, and Jerneck (2015, p.1) presented developing psychological resilience using multidimensional resources as central in overcoming adverse change. It was also interesting for this research to find out whether indeed peace building was long-term, and if the violence episodes were only short-term. Unfortunately, mental health services were rarely utilized and funded by post conflict countries and natural-disaster countries, which did not only limit interventions but also assessments of impact. The situation could be worst in Africa that shares the same gravity of problems. In such circumstances, it was not easy to offer timely clinical and psychosocial support to refugees, with direct support and supervision of government. International aid on the matter remains very wanting. It is possible that the violence faced by urban refugees was limited to mental level, rather than the social part of urban refugees. A study by Sritharan and Sritharan (2014 p.155) in Sri Lanka showed a similar trend.

> …mental health interventions have not been utilized in Sri Lanka but have been explored in the published literature. Without the implementation of interventions it is difficult to acknowledge what appropriate methods are required to improve mental health issues in Sri Lanka. These major challenges are explored in the available published literature but are not collectively explained or thoroughly assessed.

Sensible economic development was one, all inclusive, undertaken without any form of discrimination. Contradicting reports however, showed that the urban refugee experiences similar to host communities, as noted by Hovil and Okello (2008, p. 84, 85) that refugees, just like aliens, might have their freedom restricted from time to time. But, generally, the biggest challenge to development over the years has been discrimination based on gender. It has been for long argued that gender inequality, there could be no peace. Frequent calls were made by activists and organizations to balance appointments during recruitment processes by companies in a view of reducing gender inequalities according to the UN News Center (2010) on Women's

empowerment vital for economic development and peace. The general sense of insecurity among refugees may explained much of the sentiments they had in host countries. Refugees were generally insecure, a feeling that continues longer after the war. Hansen (2015, p. 8) confirmed:

> …they face a well-founded fear of persecution, this basic principle of international law is being respected, often under extremely difficult conditions for the host country. It is not, however, a solution, as it promises neither the end of a refugee's insecurity nor the provision to him or her of a permanent home, income, or hope for prospects of personal and financial advancement. The vast majority of refugees are, in fact, in highly insecure situations.

And because some urban refugees were functionally very poor, so much that they had no motivation to take on long-term development opportunities and plans despite their availability. The chronic and unbearable economic conditions deter refugees from enrolling into available national programmes such as education, in order to contribute to the immediate livelihood needs of their own and loved ones (Women's Refugee Commission, 2013). As a lesson learned some neighborhood activities like sports could be helpful to emotionally flat refugees. In recent times sports and games have been a big issue and component of development and peace. It not only developed career talents but support participants recover from conflict and achieve peace. These attributes to economic development and their contribution to peace render them useful to research about, so that insights into refugee welfare improvements were made. For this research to be useful at generating solutions, the extent of challenges of discrimination, legal protection and women emancipation ought to take a center stage when discussing peace and development. This study found such category of refugees as most disserving of attention and support. WRC (2013, p. 5) reported:

> Refugee young women and men say that they cannot afford the time to attend formal school or attend nongovernmental organizations' (NGO) programs. The lucky ones

manage to balance their earning and learning, but for most, their need to earn a living impedes access to formal and non formal education.

Access to employment was more a dream than a reality, as for access to education and health care. Besides, reports showed aspects of intimidation, mistreatment and harassment by security agents (Turton and Marsden, 2002, p.2). This was a credible threat to or accelerator of psychological distress already suffered from the circumstances refugees go through. But extent to which psychological distress was a critical problem was unknown as potential challenge to development. It was until refugee stressors were addressed, would host countries begin to see refugees undertake important development projects to affect economic development of host country. But, in the view of this study, unilateral assistance by international organisation was inadequate without support of host governments in effectively scaling down the misery, psychological, socioeconomic and cultural issues that refugees faced. Channeling resources to host governances to scale up service deliveries for equal access by refugees was predictably effective. But such was subject to further research as well as the possible threats to delivery of support services to refugees and period it would take for refugees to significantly contribute to the economic development of the host country. Kieh (2010, p. 16) showed that capitalism was not based on equality and equality. Yet, it was the ideology lived by most of Africa. Inequities and inequalities were mainstays of the global capitalist political economy system [p.8]. This study confirmed that indeed, capitalism was anti-African stance that and a replacement of African identity. It was not possible to champion African values on the basis of capitalism, neither would development interventions for peace be sustainable. This study argued that African identity was key to sustainable development and peace. New cultures that came with it led to confusion and chaos that would take deliberating time for Africa to resolve, of which much of the solutions could point at

rethinking African socialism as basis for development and peace. Under this environment, this study found it most sustainable way of addressing refugee crisis from its root rather than symptom compared to global capitalism. The study explored the role of global capitalism in creation and sustenance of refugee crises in Africa, and Uganda in particular, for which the same study explores economic development opportunities.

2.6 Literature review summary

The researcher identifies gaps and weaknesses in order to justify new study (Verhoef and Hilsden, 2004, p.9). Literature on urban refugees was very limited in refugee research. Some studies had been made on their economic activities in host countries, which were not recognized as special contribution from urban refugees. And because the research was done by foreign researchers, it was very motivational for home-grown and host-country researcher to verify the works of other authors, especially Betts, et al. (2014) who contributed a series of information on role of refugees in the economies of host countries. The literature showed how most vulnerable refugees were compared to their counterparts – the host communities, much as they faced similar development challenges. Urban refugees in Uganda were more incapacitated than able to meet the high gross demands of living in new country. This affected their economic potential, capacity to make investment decisions and key projects undertakings – strong enough to meet national gross production and income needs. However, there challenges were short-time. Their economic life eased in a long-run, after systematic integration and change of identify to most appropriate and locally acceptable ones. The methodology on next page provided steps to answer study concerns.

CHAPTER THREE:

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction:

The research methodology indicates systematic and empirical ways of turning assumptions into evidence in response to the objectives of the study that were: to explain reasons of the urban refugee presence in Uganda; to discuss contributions of the urban refugees to the economic development of Uganda; to discuss the challenges urban refugees face in Uganda; and to suggest the steps taken to support urban refugee participation in the economic development of the host country. This chapter provides information upon which validity of the study is judged (Kallet, 2004, p.1229). It precisely guides the study on how it will be undertaken, where, and when as shown below.

3.2 Study Area

Urban Refugees in Kampala District were considered as the case for study, to help researcher understand the real life situation in that context at different levels of interaction. Case studies were necessary in contextual conditions in which something unique has occurred, often from the perspective(s) of the people who experienced the unique phenomenon (Search for Common Ground, 2013, p.3). The study area was Kampala City. Until recently, Kampala is renowned urban-refugee settlement area. This facilitated instant identification of participants. Also, Kampala is currently Uganda's second largest refugee settlement, where more than 50,000 refugees reside. They settle in Kampala for development opportunities like education and employment (Dryden-Peterson, 2006). Besides Kampala is a hub of economic, social,

commercial, industrial, and political activities that attracted easily internal and external migrants (Nyakaana, Ssengendo and Lwasa, 2007, p.6). Similarly, the city was accessible by author and thus time saving. This study was a single case study where Kampala was chosen as a single district or town to represent other Districts where urban refugees have settled. And further, still, different parts of Kampala have been chosen as key areas where urban refugees have settled for example Kisenyi, Ndeeba, Old Kampala, Kibuli, among other areas which represented all areas where urban refugees have settled in and around Uganda.

3.3 Study design

The study employed an exploratory study design, carried on cases with no or few studies carried out (Lynn University Library, 2015) and was entirely qualitative. The 'why and 'how' questions were asked to ensure the research question gets the answers it wanted and reported evidences required to prove and cross validate such answers. In this research, discussion of findings was done for every research outcome obtained (Yin, 1994, p.21). In his fourth edition the numbers of questions asked were expanded to become "who," "what," "where," "how," and "why" questions (Yin, 2009, p.9). In this study, the researcher used these questions which were appropriate to arrive at the base of research answers and in order to gain confidence of its outcome.

3.4 Target population

From an identifiable target population of refugees in Kampala, the researcher considered specific group that were best suited for the study. In this researcher, the sample size consisted of refugess living in urban area of Kampala district and having a source of livelihood. The target populations involved all categories of refugees who are professionals and investors in the host nation

Uganda. According to UNHCR (2015), estimated 50,000 urban refugees lived in Kampala. This was the overall group of individuals the researcher was interested in (Explorable.com, Nov 15, 2009). However, in this research, special attention was put on urban refugees, between 20 and 45 years involved in some kind of business activity. Research question sought insight into a specific subgroup of the population, not the general population, because the subgroup was "special" or different from the general population and that specialness was the focus of the research, the small sample may have been appropriate. (Hancock, Ockleford and Windridge, 2009, p.7) as seen below.

3.5 Sample size

In this study, the researcher sampled nine respondents. In phenomenological studies, three to ten cases were recommendable to sample as individuals selected were from a homogenous group and in much respect shared attributes (Cohen, et al., 2000, p.6). The research sought people's subjective experiences and interpretations were sought from the objective view of the researcher (Trochim, Explorable.com, September. 16, 2009). The research emphasis was put upon understanding the phenomenon of interest holistically and in its context and explored how human beings make sense of experience and the meaning they give to these experiences (Al-Busaidi, 2008, p.3). In phenomenology, individual people were legible for sampling (Gentles, Charles, Ploeg, and McKibbon, 2015, p.1780).

The researcher opted for phenomenology as a cheaper option to use in this study; in as far as saving time and money were concerned, and proceeded to sample eight urban refugees: two females and six males; from South Sudan (1), from Somalia (2), from Rwanda (3) from Burundi

(1), and from Congo (1). Additional participants were involved in the study, from key informants such as UNHCR (1), Office of the prime minister (1) and Kampala City Traders' Associations (KACITA [1]).

Small samples were collected in qualitative studies because 1) if data was well managed there would be no new evidence at some point required to obtain more participants; 2) incidence and prevalence questions were not a concern in qualitative research; and 3) it yielded much in detail (Ritchie 2003, p.83). In sample size determination, researcher also used theoretical saturation, where at a given point when no new response could impact the study differently, the size reached was found adequate as was found by Baker and Edwards (2012, p.18) as showed below.

> …a process in which the researcher continues to sample relevant cases until no new theoretical insights are being gleaned from the data. Once saturation is achieved, the researcher would move on to a research question arising from the data collected and then sampling theoretically in relation to that question. As such, the answer to the question 'How large should my sample be?' would be a glib and unhelpful 'Whatever it takes [to saturate your theoretical categories]'.

3.5.1 Sample selection

Purposive sampling technique was used in the study. Purposive sampling is good as far as qualitative research is concerned, which focused on smaller groups rather bigger ones. And typical of sampling method employed was critical case sampling where researcher makes a decision about several different explanations (Palys, 2008, p.698). The participants who in the view of the researcher were seen as ones who could inform the research, were selected (Sergeant, 2012, p.1, 2). The technique was used to select subjects based on the study purpose, with the expectation that each participant would provide unique and rich information of value to the study (Suen, Huang and Lee, 2014, p.105-111). The researcher choice of participants was based on

experience to provide quality information and valuable insights on the research topic. Denscombe (2010, p.35) explained below.

> When dealing with the way people experience facets of their lives, phenomenology stresses the need to present matters as closely as possible to the way that those concerned understand them. The phenomenologist's task, in the first instance, is not to interpret the experiences of those concerned, not to analyse them or repackage them in some form. The task is to present the experiences in a way that is faithful to the original. This entails the ability to see things through the eyes of others, to understand things in the way that they understand things and to provide a description of matters that adequately portrays how the group in question experiences the situation.

3.6 Research instruments

As regards the collection and gathering of data from the field, the researcher used personal interview guides which were supported by a notebook and voice-recording device. Interviews were verbal in a context involving researcher and participant, in which non-verbal behaviour in the interview context were noted (Letts et. al., 2007, p.5). It was proposed that the researcher carries along some tools to facilitate data collection, including pens, notebooks, camera, and voice recorder, since some of the unclear information could be made clear by other devices during the phase of data analysis (Punch, 2006, p.15).

Whereas interviews are said to be either unstructured or semi structured interviews (Mason, 1994, p.89-110), this research considered unstructured interviews for data collection, where open-ended questions were asked to allow interviewees to fully express themselves (The University of Melbourne, 2010). Phenomenological studies provided a loose structure of open-ended questions to explore experiences and attitudes. It offered great flexibility, enabling the researcher to enter new areas and produce richer data (Al-Busaidi and Qaboos, 2008, p.11-19). Interviews were favored for being in position to deal well with sensitive topics like

discrimination and issues of social class (Mcleod, 2014). Interviewing was guided by the objectives under study and the context or situation the researcher found during the study (Berg, 2000, p.67) the above category of respondents provided deeper insight on urban refugees and their contribution to the economic development and peace. Further still the researcher used an interview guide especially when he was conducting interviews with the interviewees.

3.7 Data sources

The researcher used primary data sources as absolute means of collecting in depth information which can easily be analyzed. The data to be collected was from the information source itself (Kornegay and Segal, 2013). In this study the researcher relied on in-person sources of data.

3.8 Reliability and validity of data

The researcher ensured reliability of data by revision and pretesting research questions so that any ambiguity and inconsistencies are eradicated while validity was ensured by control of extraneous variables as much as possible. This was achieved through the raw data collected from the field by the respondents recorded information as it maintained the originality of the data collected. Once the research protocol was followed, as indicated in this methodology, well justified by other sources, it was considered valid, while reliability was guaranteed for whatever responses that the research questions elaborately obtained. Mays and Pope (2000, p.50-52) provided the following ways of ensuring data quality: triangulation, respond validation ensuring correspondence of accounts told), clear exposition   of methods of data collection and analysis – using clear systems of clarifying accounts, reflexibility –sensitive to how researcher and research process shaped data (caring about prior assumptions infiltrating research processes outcomes,

and exploring alternative explanations of data collected to scrutinize and qualify the cases used. In this study, the researcher used justifications from other authors about research process, verified participant responses with study objectives and provided simple and precise ways of categorizing responses, as well as for crosschecks of responses to ensure they are consistent with the research questions, which were: how have Urban Refugees contributed to peace building in Uganda as a host nation? how have Urban Refugees contributed to economic development of Uganda as host nation? what are the challenges faced by Urban Refugees in Uganda as a host nation? By so doing the researcher was successful at preventing errors that could affect truthful conclusions (Boet, Sharma, Goldman and Reeves, 2012, p.167).

3.9 Data collection procedure

Bala (2015) presented five guiding questions on data collection procedure: 1) How to collect data – considering the guiding document, time frame, responsible person and source of information; 2) When is data collected – ensuring a point in time when each piece of work is gathered; 3) Who is responsible – the data manager; 4) Where data is stored – tools to be used to store data; 5) How to ensure that data is collected –dealing with erroneous data and ensure reliable data. Research procedure helped to provided minimum quality assurance to research (UNICEF, 2015, p.1). In this study, the researcher used the following steps:

3.9.1 Approval of research proposal

The first step of the data collection procedure was securing approval of the research proposal by the research committee of the department of Ethics and Development Studies. Without such

approval, no research project can be conducted nor can it be published in a reputable, peer reviewed in science journal (Kallet, 2004, p.1231).

3.9.2 Researcher introduction remarks

Researcher greeted and clearly introduced himself to the participants with evidence of his letter of introduction from the department of Ethics and Development Studies. Within the introductory remarks, the researcher highlighted where he is coming from, nature of the study, its benefits and safety issues. This facilitated acceptance and increase participation rates.

3.9.3 Consent of participants

As part of the researcher introduction, he made it clear that prior participation in the study, participants are aware of researcher intentions to gather information from them, to which they were required to agree or to disagree. Their feelings were subsequently respected. And since it was a show of humility on the part of the research, he was well received and all participants that were approached expressed willingness to participate in the study by ticking in a box symbol provided in the interview schedule. Ordinarily consent of participants was done in writing (University of the West Indies, 2015, p.22).

3.9. 4 Data collection techniques

The research employed purposive sampling techniques by selecting any one person found to be a refugee and has subsequently agreed to participate in the study.

3.9.5 Data cleaning

The researcher ensured that data is cleaned at every day's end of field work while still fresh in the mind, by removing unnecessary information from the most desired one, so that only what is sought in relation to the study scope is considered for analysis and interpretation.

3.9 Data analysis

In analyzing data obtained from the field, the researcher organized the data given by respondents and interviewees using qualitative analysis. Here, the researcher analyzed and categorized the data in terms of recorded voices frequency and paper documentations in order to help the researcher to come up with conclusive recommendations. (Robson, 2011, p.476) suggested the following stages of analyzing interviews: 1) familiarizing yourself with the data, 2) generating the initial codes, identifying theme, 3) constructing thematic networks, 4) integration and interpretation. The researcher coded, identified themes, presented and interpreted them, and supported by verbatim from respondents.

3.11 Ethical considerations of the study

The researcher ensured that the proposal is passed through the research ethics committee that scrutinized it to confirm that there was no harm intended for participants. The research involving working with vulnerable groups required measures to ensure participants are dignified and protected throughout the research process (UNICEF, 2015). In this research, the researcher gave new identities to protect participants in the study and ensure no harm and misuse of information given, other than for what it was intended for. The information given was for academic purpose only, and researcher made it very clear to respondents during the researcher introduction remarks

to them. The following names were selected as replacement of their original identity: 'Ali,' 'Mohammed', 'Esther', 'Betty', 'Tim', 'John', 'Maria', and 'Tony'. There was clear consent before gathering any information from the sample population. The information collected was used for research purposes only and confidentiality was the norm, emphasized through non-consideration of participant names or by making it optional. The researcher took the responsibility to preserve privileged information, so that no personal information was revealed to other parties from its source to avoid unnecessary worries about their security. And the benefits of the study to the participating population were re-emphasized such as to encourage socioeconomic policies that cater for refugee aspirations and improve relations with host communities (Also see significance of the study). And at the end of the study appreciation remarks were made.

3.12 Demerits and merits of the study

The researcher was faced with the challenge of language barrier. But by use of interpreters and the urban refugees who knew English the problem of language barrier was solved. The use of voice recorders by the researcher assisted in capturing the data in its raw form and reduced the research burden by not having to return back to participants for clarification or even to get stranded along the course of data handling.

CHAPTER FOUR:

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY FINDINGS

1.1 Introduction

In this section the researcher presented the findings reached in response to the research objective of the study. The purpose of study examined the contribution of urban refugees to peace-building and economic development. The findings were reached in response to the following specific objectives: : to explain reasons of the urban refugee presence in Uganda; to discuss contributions of the urban refugees to the economic development of Uganda; to discuss the challenges urban refugees face in Uganda; to suggest the steps taken to support urban refugee participation in the economic development of the host country. An exploratory research design was used, to which the research questions were as follows; What are the reasons of the urban refugee presence in Uganda? What are the contributions of the urban refugees to the economic development of Uganda? What challenges do urban refugees face in Uganda? What are the steps taken to support urban refugee participation in the economic development of the host country? The findings were presented below each theme (objective) accompanied by respondent verbatim, (Burnard, Gill, Stewart, Treasure and Chadwick, 2008). Findings and discussions were combined presented in a narrative story, themes and description of phenomena or in an interpretative account of the understanding or meaning (Ryan, Coughlan, and Cronin, 2007, p.743).

1.1.1 Biographical information

A total of eight participants were enrolled in the study of urban refugees. Between 20 to 45 years, and each involved in some kind of business. Of the eight participants, two were females

and six males. The participants were from five different countries, namely; South Sudan (1), Somalia (2), Rwanda (3) Burundi (1), and from Congo (1). For the purposes of this research, new identifications names were given to participants: 1) Ali: aged 33, male, from Somalia, Businessman, lives in Kisenyi; 2) Mohammed: aged 42, male, from Somalia, runs Restaurant, lives in Kisenyi; 3) Esther: aged 34, male, from Rwanda, runs stationery, Mulago; 4) Betty: Aged 22, Female, from Rwanda, Sells in stationery, Kibuli; 5) Tim: Aged 26, male, businessman, from South Sudan, lives in Kawempe – Mbogo; 6) John, male, Rwanda, sales person, Kamwokya, Kampala. 7-8 months; 7) Maria: female, aged 25 years, from Burundi, 7-8 months in Uganda and resident of Lubaga, Operates retail shop on behalf of her sister; and 8) Tony: male, aged 30, originally from Congolese – DRC, resident of Kabalagala, works as Barman, like 5 years in Uganda. From among the stakeholders in refugee work, was Norton, a case work officer, who reprensented UNHCR, Julius, a refugee peer support office attached to the Office of the Prime Minister, and Masaba from KACITA. From the interviews, qualitative content analysis and interpretation of data, the researcher presented his findings below.

1.2 Study findings

The study findings consisted of interpretative meanings derived from responses given by participants in response to the research questions here-under.

1.2 What are the reasons of the urban refugee presence in Uganda?

Refugees acted with humility towards their hosts because they expected help from them, which made it easier to be accepted, to co-exist peacefully and integrated well with time. Older refugees were more comfortable and felt more peaceful than their newest counterparts. The longer they stayed the better they dealt with their past which helped them to relate freely with the

host community. By virtue of their position as refugees they felt insecure about local people, even when the moods of the local people was generally the same regardless of whether they related with refugees or not. Economic empowerment was a form of peace building and sure way to peace. Urban refugees thrived under peaceful environments. Kampala City was most favorable for them in their efforts to rebuild lives and integrate, because of its multicultural outlook, easy mingling and be a one community, and its market for businesses, compared to life in camps. Urban refugees were economically active, which elevated their confidence levels, their dignity and sense of community. Self-motivation was very vital for that to happen, without expecting any policy, government and international community to help. It was a matter of 'helping oneself before anyone helped them.'

The findings showed that urban refugees were peaceful as there were more concerned with recovery from the effects of war and were humble in their relationship with the local community because they anticipate greater support from them. The Urban Refugees' past had nothing to do with violence as feared by the host community. It was rather everyone concern to be personally secure, as the case with refugees themselves. Under this scenario, refugees can only act in humility in their interaction with Ugandans because of the burdens of war effects they hold in order to recover, rebuild life and attain the fair tale of peace their hosts enjoy. Research by Muellar-Barmouth, et al (2016) showed no correlation between organized violence and post traumatic disorder with violence. The ill feeling and ill perceptions of hatred or persecution may be rather natural reaction from the onset, which lessens with further integration in the ways of the host nation. One way of refugee integration was education, where access to education not only facilitated socialization, understanding of the social environment, appropriately responding to it, and eliminating sentiments out of baseless fears, refugees were more protected whilst

operating in host social systems than when out of them. This eased potential tensions that two very different parties were expected to face when they unavoidably lived together, as enriched by Horn, et al. (2013, p.10).

a) Objective and question one:

Urban refugees in Kampala were much moved by the personal freedom and liberties experienced in Uganda that made it conducive host nation to settle, experience the peace and rebuild life. What are the reasons of the urban refugee presence in Uganda?

John, Kamokya, October 5, 2016, 11:35am said:

> *"Uganda is peaceful country. No one asks about you. Everyone minds his business. No one asks about what you are going to eat. I work, free, no one asks me where I get money, no one asks where I put money, I open business from morning until morning. There is some chaos but not like in our country where people fight and kill each other."*

The economic environment in Uganda was very conducive for urban refugees and gave them a great sense of security. Tony, Kabalagala, October 5, 2016, 2:50 pm said:

> *"Because I work, I am free. I invest. No one asks where you got money to invest. No one will come to ask you where you have put the money. We are free to operate or even to move. I open my business from morning until morning and feel secure."*

Urban refugee families felt comfortable, food secure and generally peaceful in Uganda that was further positively reinforced by employment they were able to get in the capital, Kampala for sustainable livelihood. Ali, kisenyi, October 5, 2016, 3:22 pm said:

> *"My family is comfortable because they can get what to eat. I am wondering if this business was not there. You can see it is employing us. Another impact is that we feel comfortable here in Uganda because we have where to stay."*

Moving to urban areas provided employment opportunities and a decent livelihood for urban refugees, which was not possible in resettlement camps. Esther, Mulago, October 5, 2016, 4:00 pm said:

> *"In settlement our people from Rwanda are not always very welcomed because people believe there is peace in Rwanda. I chose Kampala because no one will be asking you and no one will even provide for you. Secondly Kampala is strategically located with steady market for your products unlike in refugee camps; you will be selling these products to refugees who not have money. Unlike in Kampala people are ok, they can afford."*

Anonymity in the capital provided sense of security and ease of integration for urban refugees to focus on private needs while supported community environments, in return to sustain new found peace and freedoms. Betty, Kibuli, October 5, 2016, 2:50 pm said:

> *"...and in Kampala it is easy to live in, because many tribes are in Kampala. People mind their businesses. People don't ask you any question. In the village people can recognise that this is not our villagemate. Life in Kampala is good because you move at anytime you like. In Kampala you go to music, play to music listen to music, move around and forget the past."*

1.3 How have Urban Refugees contributed to economic development of Uganda as host nation?

Refugees had excellent levels of motivation towards work. They arrived with greater readiness to work regardless of the nature of job as most of them did not have capital. Some had capital and they were able to rent good residences, start retail shops, milk depots, supermarkets, petrol stations, internet cafes and bars, from which Kampala City Council levied taxes. And from the incomes they were able to buy food, clothes, rent houses and educate their relatives in Ugandan schools to the benefit of Ugandans. Doing business was the main opening for urban refugees. The participants reported other urban refugees doing various trading businesses in Kampala.

The findings from objective two showed that Urban Refugees were highly motivated to work and picked on any job, even without capital. Refugees with skills and capital managed to establish retail outlets from which Ugandans bought items and paid taxes to the council. The refugees had

some kind of skills for reasonable livelihood, much as they did not have capital. This kept them busy, contributing to production process to create some kind of livelihood rather than rely on aid from refugee organizations. This was very meaningful to them and helped their recovery process from the past, they began to enjoy life and prosperity in new 'homes' from among host communities. As a consequence, they were in position to show care and love to their families, and keep distant relations function through correspondences. But there were few Urban Refugees who came in with their capital and set up more advanced businesses to the benefit of Ugandans. In a study by Omata (2012, p.4), out of the 77 refugee respondents interviewed 9 migrants who were deeply involved in the refugees' economic activities. A comprehensive study done by Betts et al (2014) study showed impressive results about the economic successes of refugees in their host nation and demystified fears about refugees being a burden to their host countries, as rather they remitted in huge sums of money from foreign countries into host nations. According to their study, refugees offered brokerage services between their countries of origin and host nations, which in turn increased demand and supply and globalization of the once retail business. Refugees were also buyers of goods and services from host countries on daily basis such as mobile phone credit, food, fuel and stationery, where also more than 97% necessities were bought from nationals, which generated profits to local enterprises. More still, refugee entrepreneurs employed on average 2.4% nationals. In Kampala, 40% employed by refugees in Kampala are Ugandans. The findings were also in support of Macchiavello (2011, p.4) who observed that most of the urban refugees were attracted to the city its opportunities of trade, trying out skills and offering services to better-off residences in Kampala; to find accommodation, schooling and vocation training; and access to internet in order to maintain contacts with relatives and transfer money, as well as explore further opportunities. Such a motivational goal elevated their effort to work hard and make ends meet.

b) From objective and question two:

Urban refugees paid taxes to city authorities from income obtained from the work they did. John, Kamokya, October 5, 2016, 11:35 am said:

> "In Kamwokya especially in Uganda, you have this thing called KCCA. So we pay taxes to Uganda government. I buy airtime. KCCA [Kampala City Council Authority] collects taxes for government."

There was mutually complimentary business relationship between urban refugees and host communities in Uganda, in a way that, refugees bought and sold goods to Ugandans while at the same time meeting tax obligations to the government of Uganda. Maria, Lubaga, October 5, 2016, 16:30, said:

> *"We run businesses with Ugandans and sometimes we employ some of them in our restaurants. We pay taxes to Ugandan government and obey tax laws. Most of our merchandise is bought from Ugandans and sold to Ugandans."*

Unlike other refugees, urban refugees from South Sudan bought goods from Uganda and sold to their countries. In common, all refugees who did business in Kampala City paid taxes. Tim, Kawempe-Mbogo, October 5, 2016, 17:15 pm, said:

> *"We buy Merchandise in Uganda, then loads at Arua Park in Kampala to sell in "South Sudan. We pay taxes to Uganda government and in terms of buying car fuel. We rent houses here expensively and landlords get rental fees from us."*

Ugandans benefited from the economic investments undertaken by urban refugees, of which such a benefit was more associated with Somali-Uganda business alliance than from any other country. Ali, Kisenyi, October 5, 2016, 18:01 said:

> *"We run businesses with Ugandans and sometimes we employ some of them in our restaurants."*

1.4 What are the challenges of Urban Refugees in Uganda as a host nation?

The Urban refugees faced the challenges of immediate and negative-natural reaction to strangers, high taxes, being misunderstood, cheated, and xenophobic sentiments and cost of living that were equally being experienced by host communities.

From the observations made in response to objective three, the challenges urban refugees experienced were universal and cut across cultures. Therefore there was nothing very special seen about them. In most cases, their high motivations to work harder and recover from the losses sustained during the violence put them ahead of their hosts. While challenges are human, Urban Refugees were undoubtedly more vulnerable to experience living in two worlds of having to relive the loss of jobs, money and loved ones through war, and to look at rebuilding lives in foreign countries. There was an immediate reaction to strangers, which was natural, to which Buscher (2011) contented to when he reported that most host countries were reluctant to allow refugees to work yet refugees would contribute to economic stimulation and growth, by filling in the skilled and unskilled labor yet most of these refugees tend to be highly educated. However, these do not happen in isolation, there must be programs that support refugees with loans and safe places to save their earnings. Microfinance institutions were willing to provide financial assistance to refugees. The challenging experiences only explained their resolve to pick up the pieces and rebuild themselves, which was seen from their high level motivation to work even when they did not have capital. And indeed it was a matter of time, when the challenges got turned into opportunities. De Vriese (2006, p.11) noted that refugees possessed high level coping and resilience mechanisms that pushed them above the challenges they had before.

c) Objectives and question three:

There were misperceptions about refugees, which affected relations with host communities negatively, and social status of urban refugees. John, Kamokya, October 5, 2016, 11:35 am said:

> *"...we are not from here, Ugandans think we have a lot of money yet we work and struggle like them. The taxes are high but we maneuver."*
>   -

Attitudes towards refugees looked normal, with some variations of 'positives' and 'negatives' impressions across the population in situations where strangers met (urban refugees and host communities). Tony, Kabalagala, October 5, 2016, 2:50 pm said:

> *"Somehow, somehow, feel wanted. Some people don't. You find that few like you and others they smile at you, others don't smile at you. Life is just like that. Few like us. Others people don't like us. We joke, laugh with them. Fair relations. Most foreigners like each other. Locals: few like you. Others smile at you, others don't."*

Despite the relentless search of employment in urban areas, a considerable number of refugees families were indeed unemployed, which slowed their progress. Maria, Lubaga, October 5, 2016, 16:30, said:

> *"Two out of six in my family employed. Others are unemployed because of unemployment, and their education is very low. I get some harassment because I am not Ugandan. They are 60% good. Kampala needs a lot of income, a lot of expenditures…"*

There was unfairness on the part of host communities who did not treat urban refugees fairly and as having equal rights with rest of the community characterized by high prices and new forms of deprivations as the right to work. Ali, Kisenyi, October 5, 2016, 18:01 said:

> *"Some people [Ugandans] still feel that they compete for their jobs. When you carried on boda-boda after negotiation, at the end of the journey the man asks for more money and quarrel breaks out. Police started arresting Somalis for idle and disorderly and asking a lot of money for their release on police bond."*

1.5 What are the steps taken to support urban refugees in Uganda?

The suggestions included providing access to development opportunities for both urban refugees and host communities as well as giving local communities a bigger deal in sharing of national resources against refugees.

But, so long as human security continues to elude conflict prone nations, refugee crises remained eminent despite large scale humanitarian interventions from international organisations already made without sustainability of assistance in perspective. In this study, it was not clear why there was more emphasis on humanitarian assistance than conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacebuilding and peace keeping engagements in order to de-escalate the refugee crises and reduce current cost of rebuilding refugee lives, resettling and repatriating them. For example, according to Howard-Hassmann (2011, p.1) food security potentially affected everyone in many respects. This made it difficult to people to survive and potentially prompted conflict over the limited resources or directly forced affected communities to migrate and seek refugee in other countries like Uganda. However, this study cannot confirm the extent to which food security was responsible directly or indirectly to the current refugee crisis in Uganda, and Africa in general. Once known international development programmes got prioritised to address food security issues and reduce costs of humanitarian assistance. In this study, it was observed that such interventions cannot be sustainable unless the core issues are prevailed up and effectively addressed. In the same way, it only caused suspicion about the organisation involved in handling symptoms rather than root causes of refugee crisis. For example, the States could consider actively involving in addressing climate change threats terrorism and liberalisation of immigrations laws [p.3]. It can always be a question if there was any hidden agenda in the operations of the organisations involved.

d) Objective and question four:

Local traders advocated for equal business terms given to both urban refugees and host communities, while for employment by refugee companies had to give opportunities more to local people than fellow refugees. Masaba, Lubaga, December 7, 2016, 19.40 pm, said:

> *"For now when someone comes as refugee; for starters, remain as refugees. if they eventually decide to involve in business, they should follow right channels like getting work permit, registration of company, things as that, so that he or she operates at level ground as Ugandans. They should start by getting working capital, going to register with revenue authority. 2) Should use Ugandans in Business instead of using countrymen. What happens is that if Sudan, uses Sudanese; if Eretria, uses Eritreans. There should be a sealing that if your company employs 20 people, 15 may be Ugandans and countrymen. but you find a company for foreigners with foreigners only working in them. If at all there are Ugandans, they work in cheap positions as loaders. They should count on us in key positions."*

There were extreme views in resources sharing; in some cases, host communities did not feel jobs and opportunities that could be taken up by local people, should at all, be given to urban. They argued that what Ugandans could do, should be a reserve for them. Anthony, Lubaga, December 10, 16:02 pm, said:

> *"...i would suggest that here in Uganda, if there is job, there would first of war cater for Ugandans first before anyone else, which is not the case now. A child of the land will get opportunity first to show how good he or she is, how better they are, so that whatever we gain [income] ends up here without leaving country. Unlike for refugees who gain more from other, and once they get, they remit back to their countries. When that money goes, it never returns, ends in their countries. When they return thrice from here, it means all the wealth comes from here, which is impossible in their countries".*

The need for equal economic rights were proposed by refugee organization such as UNHCR so that both urban refugees and host communities can thrive in the host nation and coexist peacefully in mutual respect, without one group taking advantage of another. Noel (UNHCR), Old Kampala, December 11, 2016, 19:30 pm, said:

"There is need to increase on the security in host nations, especially where urban refugees run their businesses; to put fair taxes for both refugees and nations, so that both can generate income and continuity of businesses after taxy levy. Government should enable them access credit in order to expand their businesses.... as they employ a large number of Ugandans. They should be given similar incentives like other business people or investors as tax holidays, land and other subsidies."

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CHAPTER FIVE

GENERAL CONCLUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The study explored the economic contributions of urban refugees to a host nation as Uganda. The researcher employed an exploratory study design to reach his conclusions, with respect to the following objectives: : to explain reasons of the urban refugee presence in Uganda; to discuss contributions of the urban refugees to the economic development of Uganda; to discuss the challenges urban refugees face in Uganda; to suggest the steps taken to support urban refugee participation in the economic development of the host country. The response patterns of participants were predominantly the same for every major research question. The status of urban refugees in Kampala City, Uganda's capital city was impressive and very encouraging for policy makers and refugees themselves. It is not surprising that influx of refugees kept increasing was eminent. While it was evident that refugees were in urban areas in search of sense of community, safety and economic independence (International Rescue Committee, 2012), it was not the case in Kampala. The Urban Refugees who lived in the city were much prepared for the new challenges and highly motivated to succeed. As a result they reported experiences of better livelihood and feeling more at peace than in their previous locations.

Being new and different from the host communities, naturally brought emotions of worry and fear in both refugees and their hosts, like would be the case of meeting any stranger. The main challenge was, rather, how to build a health relationship with the new strangers rather than to build on the emotions, for mutual benefit. Failure to construct a mutually rewarding relationship

was the biggest challenge for both parties rather than the sentimental expressions each reported. This was in contrast with UNHCR (2009) report that showed refugees illegally may be subjected to risk of detention, deportation, exploitive and hazardous employment. Development organizations seemed to have other agendas they were promoting in their findings other than the realities on the ground. According to this study, Uganda was more than a friendly environment for them. It was noted that the longer refugees stayed and integrated well into the new environment the happier they felt.

 In the study, the findings were: to question 1) the reasons for urban refugee presence in Uganda were both cost and opportunistic reasons, from wars to economic ends. 2) Urban Refugees were peaceful as there were more concerned with recovery from the effects of war and were humble in their relationship with the local community because they anticipate greater support from them; to question. Urban Refugees were highly motivated to work and picked on any job, even without capital. Refugees with skills and capital managed to establish retail outlets from which Ugandans bought items and paid taxes to the council; to question 3) The Urban refugees faced the challenges of immediate and negative-natural reaction to strangers, high taxes, being misunderstood, cheated, and xenophobic sentiments and cost of living that were equally being experienced by host communities; to question 4) there were advocacies by local traders for equal economic rights between urban refugees and host communities, while ordinary Ugandans preferred special considerations for national opportunities for development against their counterparts, the refugees. It was rather a sympathetic talk to give them a special privilege among the host communities. Otherwise, refugee challenges were potentially similar across cultures and communities. The xenophobic sentiments were a shared emotion that strangers

would encounter on their very first day of meeting, where integrating and building a mutually rewarding relationship with the host community gave rise to new emotions of happiness and prosperity in their endeavors alongside their hosts, and even felt at home and loved.

5.1.1 Recommendations

i.   There is need to debrief refugees from the effects of war and sensitize them about the cultures and laws in Uganda and how best to integrate in order to feel at home and at peace.

ii. There is need to extent loan services to urban refugees so that their skills and talents can be boosted – using their high motivation as number one loan security so as to reduce on their dependency on relief aid but rather be made self-sustainable. This is due to the fact that there is already trade going on in town (Kampala City) and ready market for their products.

iii. There is need to sensitize the public about the plight of refugees in order to show a human spirit to Urban Refugees and support them anyway they can to recover from the losses from past violence, more so to look at refugees as compliments rather than competing group. And to refugees, there is need to take heart and be patient as they integrate and be understood better by their hosts.

iv. There is need to establish refugee schools to provide specially tailored needs until a point when they can be integrated socially with the rest of the population.

v.   There is need to have a bottom up structure of governance in order to improve relations and service delivery as token of peace-building because under this model everyone is a participant including the Refugees and the host communities (nationals).

vi.   There is need to encourage refugees' entrepreneurs to offer culturally sensitive and friendly services to fellow refugees to scale up service provision, promote access and seeking behavior for sustainable support and good welfare.

vii.   There is need to empower urban refugees with communication, negotiation, interpersonal and social skills to raise their confidence and excel in social situation as they asserted themselves in pursuit of their development goals.

viii.   There is need to address poverty and poor governance which are triggers of violence in Africa leading to Refugee problem.

ix.   There is need to treat well urban refugees to avoid threats of terrorism and other forms of violence in response to their victimization.

x.   Suggestion for further research, the research is needed on Refugee resilience and their impact on development and how it can benefit the economically struggling host communities.

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APPENDIX ONE: INTERVIEW GUIDE

1.1 Researcher Introduction

I am <u>MR. DENIS WAMIMBI</u>, a student of Uganda Martyrs, Nkozi. I am conducting a study on the contribution of urban refugees to peace building and economic development in host countries. It is part of the requirements to be fulfilled for the award of a Masters Degree in Refugee Studies. Admission to this study is by consent and participant views will be held as confidential, and be used only for the purposes of this research.

I will be very grateful for your participation.

I.2 Ethical Note

The purpose of this note is to show respect to you by being accountable in the research process, where you are required to consent before taking part in it and be informed of what it is all about.

a) Consent Response *(Tick if you consent to taking part in this interview):*

   i.   Yes

   ii.   No

b) Guidance

The questions are open-ended and seek deeper explanations to your experiences. That is why most of the time I will keep probing more and more your earlier responses to understand fully your experiences. So feel free to express yourself as much as possible for the success of this study.

 INTERVIEW GUIDE

<u>Urban Refugees living in Uganda</u>

I. Social Demographic Characteristic of the Respondent

     a) Division……………………………………..

     b) Parish ……………………………………………

     c) Village (LC1)

     d) Age…………………………………………..

     e) Marital Status…………………………………

     f) Sex…………………………………………..

g) Occupation……………………………………….

1I. Resettlement Decision

a) Why was your preference urban to village?

b) Where were you settled before?

1I1. Impact on the Economic Status of the Host Nation (Uganda)

Employment:

1. What are the sources of your livelihood?

2. What skills do you have?

    a) How have yours skills helped you secure livelihood?

3. In what ways have you contributed to national development?

4. How are Ugandans involved in the work you do?

5. What community development programmes are you involved in?

    b) In what ways are you involved in those programmes?

6. How many members of your community you know of that are in gainful employment

    a) How many do you think are not employed?

    b) Why they are not employed?

    c) What businesses are they running that you know of?

    ………………………………………………………….

    ………………………………………………………….

    ………………………………………………………….

    d) What impact has the business created on your family? …………………

    e) How has the impact manifested itself? ……………………………….

    f) If none, why do you think so…………………………………………....

IV. Peace-building in host countries

1. What is your view of peace in Uganda?

2. How has it contributed to building from shutters caused by war?

3. How has this peace contributed to your development?

4. In what ways is the peace and hospitality you experience in Uganda a source of peacebuilding?

5. Do you feel wanted by the community you work in?

    a) How do they indicate the attitudes towards you?

6. Why did you choose Kampala?

      a) How has living in Kampala helped fulfill your ambitions?

      b) How is life in Kampala?

      c) How has it contributed to your recovery?

7. And how has been the relationship between you and local people?

8. How has the peaceful co-existence contributed to 1) personal and 2) community development?

9. How have you been able to keep peace?

10. How peaceful is the environment you live in?

11. How well do you relate with people of other cultures?

12. How has violence affected you?

13. What are some of violence episodes happening within your community?

      a) How do you deal with them?

14. How has the change of environment helped you recover from the violent past?

      a) How peaceful is your interaction with local communities?

      b) How does your interaction affect peaceful co-existence?

      c) How does your interaction affect economic development?

      d) What sentiments do you face in host communities about your stay?

      e) How are the sentiments raised against you?

      f) And why do you think they are raised by the host communities?

      g) How then can the concerns be addressed to eliminate the animosity?

      h) What are some of the measures being undertaken?

      i) How involved are women in peacebuilding?

      j) How protective are the local laws?

      k) In what ways are your rights respected?

      l) How is your welfare standings?

      m) Where do you see yourself three years from now?

V. Income:

1. Has there been any impact on your household income as a result of your economic activities in the host nation?

2. If yes, how has the impact manifested itself?

3. If no. why do you think so?

4. How have you been involved in the development of the community?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

APPENDIX TWO: RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS

1. Ali: aged 33, Male, from Somalia, Businessman, lives in Kisenyi

2. Mohammed: aged 42, Male, from Somalia, runs Restaurant, lives in Kisenyi.

3. Esther: aged 34, Male, from Rwanda, runs stationery, Mulago

4. Betty: Aged 22, Female, from Rwanda, Sells in stationery, Kibuli

5. Tim: Aged 26, Male, Businessman, from South Sudan, lives in Kawempe - Mbogo

6. John, Male, Rwanda, Sales person, Kamwokya, Kampala. 7-8 months

7. Maria, 25 years, 7-8 months, Operates retail shop for sister

8. Tony. Congolese from DRC, Goma. Male, Kabalagala, Barman. like 5 years. 30 years.

1) Given Name: John   **2) Respondent number: 01**

What are you doing for a living here now, here in Kamwokya? PROBE: What economic activities are you involved in?

I am assisting my sister who is owning a diary machine, so we sell milk to Ugandans and everyone who comes.

How are you assisting her?

I work in [on] a diary machine

How do you earn a living?

Sale milk to Ugandans

How have these skills contributed to your livelihood? PROBE: How have you benefited from the work you do?

Working in [at] the Diary machine, i can at least put on well. You see i look like a gentleman. Someone can think I am in office. I can afford to get airtime and communicate to my people around and i can afford to get what to eat... I am putting on well. My family is comfortable, have what to eat. Family members gain from my employment.

How many in your family are employed?

Me and my sister. Other brother is not employed.

Why?

No employment.

Why did you choose Kampala?

No one asks for you, no one provides for you. In camps you seel to refugees who do have money.

What economic activities do other Rwandese refugees engage in?

Some have cafes, others do same business [selling milk]

How involved are you in the development of your community?

I have learned many languages and in touch with farmers who supply us with milk.

What challenges do you face in the community?

Taxes are high and we maneuver

How is your relationship with the local people?

The relationship with the local community is good. The community is a welcoming community. We feel at home.

What is your comment about peace in Uganda?

Uganda is peaceful country. No one asks about you. Everyone minds his business. No one asks about what you are going to eat. I work, free, no one asks me where i get money, no one asks where i put money, i open business from morning until morning. There is some chaos but not like in our country where people fight and kill each other.

How have you contributed to the development of host community?

In Kamwokya especially in Uganda, you have this thing called KCCA. SO we pay taxes to Uganda government. I buy airtime. KCCA [Kampala City Council Authority] collects taxes for government.

Are you involved in any community programmes? PROBE: How are you involved in community devlopment programmes?

Like business people around. Sometimes… When taxes are rising we sit and plan so that we can rebuild ourselves. So as a community we work together. We can, we sit as business people when taxes rise, work together as a community.

How many members of your family are involved in gainful employment?

As I earn my livelihood. I as also assist some family members, so they gain from my employment. We are like four in the family.

Are they all working?

No. My mother is not working. Me and my sister are employed here. And one of my young brother is not employed because there is no employment in Uganda.

So what are some of the businesses owned by Rwandese refugees in Uganda?

Businesses like. Some have cafes. Some are having same businesses in different parts of Kampala. Some of them i know.

Benefits to family

My family is comfortable because they can get what to eat. I am wondering if this business was not there. You can see it is employing us. Another impact is that we feel comfortable here in Uganda because we have where to stay.

What is your comment about the attitude of host communities towards you?

...we are not from here. Think we have alot of money yet we work, struggle like them.

How has peace contributed to your personal development?

Because I work, I am free. I invest. No one asks where you got money to invest. No one will come to ask you where you have put the money. We are free to operate or even to move. I open my business from morning until morning and feel secure.

Community working in?

Community i am working in is a welcoming community however, we feel at home when we are here.

What are their attitudes towards you?

Their attitudes towards us is that we do not belong here and sometimes they have an attitude that we have a lot of money than them, which is a bad attitude because we work hard like them.

Why Kampala?

In settlement our people from Rwanda are not always very welcomed because people believe there is peace in Rwanda. I chose Kampala because no one will be asking you and no one will even provide for you. Secondly Kampala is strategically located with steady market for your products unlike in refugee camps you will be selling these products to refugees who not have money. Unlike in Kampala people are ok, they can afford.

Kampala help.

It has assisted me learn many languages and I can communicate businesswise. I have been in touch with very many farmers who are delivering milk to us. So it is very strategic and my ambition is to grow, not fulfilled. But promised.

Life in Kampala?

Is peaceful environment to live in? However, sometimes chaos can come. Taxes are high, which inconvenience us, but we maneuver.

Relations?

Local people relation is not bad because everyone minds his own business. If you have what to eat, no one will ask you what to eat. Nothing.

1)   Given Name: Maria   2) Respondent number: 02

Source of income? I help her serve in her retail shop.

Skills help?

We pay taxes?

To you?

It helps us in our daily surviving like buying food.

Ugandans involved? Most of them help me .some of them collect goods from town. Even most of them are my customers.

How many in family?

There are roughly two.

How many 6

Why?

Because of unemployment and their level of employment is too down.

Others?

Most of them have retail shops. Others; supermarkets, mainly a few carry out jewelry, mainly selling these cosmetics.

Peace?

Stable

Why?

If I compare with these neighboring countries.

Peace and development.

Peace is good because people are not moving up and down.., which makes business to migrate from place to another, leading to high income.

Why Kampala?

To carry out my business. If you compare with other places, it has high market level.

Kampala how?

Needs a lot of income, high expenditure.

Peace help

Helped through sisters business

Relations?

Sometimes conflicts arise due to the fact that I am not Ugandan.

Most

Why did you choose Kampala to settle? To carry out business. Has high market level compared to other places. Welcoming country than others.

How have you gained from the work you do?

The retail has helped.

How?

Daily surviving like buying food.

How have you contributed to the development of host country?

We pay taxes.

What is your comment about your relationship with the local community?

Help me collect goods from town, and are my customers. Sometimes conflict arise because i am refugee.

How many in your family are employed?

Two are employed?

How many are you in total?

Six.

Why are the four others not employed?

Unemployment, level of education is too low.

What economic activities are other Burundi refugees involved in?

Supermarkets, cosmetics, jewelry.

What is your comment on peace in Uganda?

Uganda is stable compared to other countries.

How has peace helped you achieve your goals?

Peace helps businesses; not to take business from one place to another.

What are the attitudes of Ugandans towards you?

Most of are good, some harassment because i am not Ugandan.

How good, what percentage?

Sixty are good.

What challenges do you generally face?

Life in Kampala needs a lot of income, a lot of expenditure.

1)   Given Name: Tony   2) Respondent number: 03

Why did you choose to stay in Kampala, not in other areas?

Because in Kampala I have friends in Kampala. In Kampala I have people I know. And in Kampala it is easy to live in, because many tribes are in Kampala.

How has living in Kampala helped your businesses? How has it helped you?

It is good. It is good.

In which way?

People mind their businesses. People don't ask you any question. In the village people can recognize that this is not our village mate. Life in Kampala is good because you move at anytime you like. In Kampala you go to music, play to music listen to music, move around and forget the past.

What is your economic status? What do you do?

I do bar. I sell in a bar

Where is that bar?

Here in Kabalagala.

What is its name?

Vision Congo.

Is it a club and bar?

Both.

How long have you worked for them?

Not so long.

Also for Congolese?

What has the skills contributed in the bar improved your livelihood? PROBE: How have you benefited from the work you do

I earn. I pay where i stay. I am able to pay my house [repeated]. I buy clothes for my people. Me and my people. yaa young one goes to school. REPEATED: How has this businesses impacted on your family? School: Young ones go to school, can be able to dress up. Good life, yeah.

In what ways has your livelihood contributed to the development of the host community? PROBE How have you contributed to the development of host community?

Houses: We pay houses and those people [Ugandans] earn from us. Business: We earn and they also earn. So, that has led to the contribution...

In what ways are involved in community programmes here in Uganda?

We do music, small businesses like selling jewelry.

What are the businesses you people do here in Kampala? PROBE: What other economic activities do Congolese refugees engage in?

Music industry. This business of bar you see here, and selling jewelry and gold.

How many in your household are involved in gainful employment? PROBE: Employed?

Three

How many are not employed?

Two.

Why?

One is still in school. Another one is a bit old, aged.

What is your view of peace in Uganda?

Peace in Uganda is a bit ok. It is ok than our Congo.

How has this peace contributed to your personal development?

We can buy, move around, no body touching us. Peace is good. You go home anytime you want.

Do you feel wanted by the community you are working in? PROBE: What is your relationship with the community you live in? Do you feel wanted? What is the community attitude towards you?

Sometimes you quarrel.

Are there fightings between you and other people?

Somehow, somehow, feel wanted. Some people don't. You find hat few like you and others they smile at you, others don't smile at you. Life is just like that. Few like us. Others people don't like us. We joke, laugh with them. Fair relations. Most foreigners like each other. Locals: few like you. Others smile at you, others don't.

Why do you think they do not like you, maybe fear that we are going to take their jobs?

Why do you think so?

May be because we are Congolese.

What is their attitude towards you?

Fair. It is fair.

APPENDIX FOUR: INTRODUCTORY LETTER

Uganda Martyrs University

making a difference

School of Arts and Social Sciences
Department of Diplomatic and International Studies
Email: sass@umu.ac.ug

4th July, 2016

Your ref.:
Our ref. **mrms pt field introduction letter 16-17**

Dear Sir / Madam,

Ref: Letter of Introduction.

This is to introduce to you **Wamimbi Denis Reg. No. 2014-M202-20007** who is a postgraduate student in the Department of Diplomatic and International Studies at Uganda Martyrs University - Nkozi. He is required to carry out Research on the topic:

"Contribution of Urban Refugees to the Economic Development and Peace of host Nations. A case Study Uganda."

This is a requirement for the award of a Masters degree in Refugee and Migration Studies.

I would like to request you to render him assistance in collecting the necessary data for writing his Dissertation.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance.

Yours Sincerely,

for

Mr. BALIGIDDE Samuel
Head of Department

THE REGISTRAR
04 JUL 2016
P.O.BOX 5498, KAMPALA
UGANDA MARTYRS UNIVERSITY

Uganda Martyrs University P. O. Box 5498 - Kampala - Uganda
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APPENDI FIVE: PHOTOS

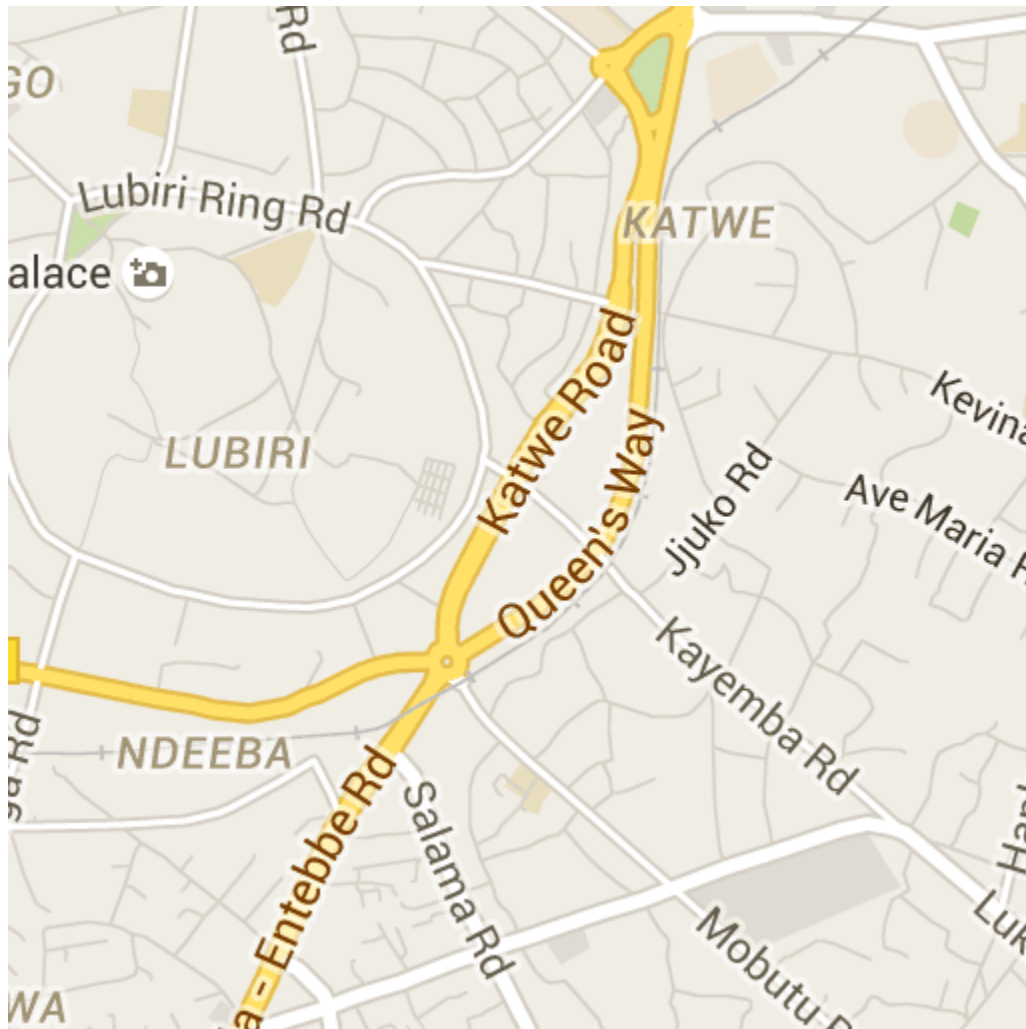**Photographic View of Kampala City**

*

Source: Google Images, Jul. 2016

Map of Kampala showing the four major divisions

Source: Google images, Jul. 2016

Aerial view of Kampala showing major Urban Refugee locations

Source: Google Image, Jul. 2016

Available at: http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e483c06.html