

**UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) AND REFUGEE
CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN WEST NILE, NORTHERN UGANDA**

BY

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DECLARATION

I, hereby declare that this dissertation is original and has never been submitted to any other institution for any academic award. Where the work of others has been used, reference has been made thereof.

Signature: Chet M. Zep

Date: 17th - 11 - 2023

APPROVAL

This research titled” United Nations High commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and refugee crisis management in west Nile northern Uganda” is submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor, and it is now ready for presentation for the award of Masters of Arts in International Relations and Diplomatic Studies of Kampala International University.

Signature:  _____ Date: 17th /11/2023

Dr. John A. Adams

[Supervisor]

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my Dad for his never-ending support and to my course mates for their comradeship. Thanks for making me see this adventure through to the end.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I give thanks to the almighty God for the gift of life, wisdom and guidance through the course of this work. If it wasn't by the grace of God, it would have been very hard for me to produce this piece of work therefore I give the glory and honor back to him.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess the contributions of United Nations High Commission for Refugees in refugee crisis management in west Nile, northern Uganda. The objectives of the study were to establish the effect of United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) on refugee protection, secondly to assess the effect of UNHCR on management of health and thirdly to examine the effects of UNHCR on management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda. The study adopted a cross sectional research design was information was obtained from 166 and 8 quantitative and qualitative respondents respectively. The information was provided according to the study instruments. The analysis was both descriptive and inferential analysis. Findings on the first objective indicate that United Nations High Commission for Refugees had a 30.6% effect on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda. The findings indicate that United Nations High Commission for Refugees significantly is correlated to refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda Secondly it was found that United Nations High Commission for Refugees alone had a 17.3% affect refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda. United Nations high commission for refugees significantly is correlated to refugees on management of health and Thirdly United Nations high commission for refugees alone had a 4.4% effect on management of feeding and shelter in West Nile, Northern Uganda. United Nations High Commission for Refugees affects management of feeding and shelter in west Nile, Northern Uganda. The study concluded that UNHCR has provided moderate effects on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda. The findings indicate that stretches for development of the refugee protection can be generate by the UNHCR activities especially in liaison with the ministry of internal affairs through the office of the prime minister. Secondly, the study concludes that UNHCR has generally provided avenues needed in ensuring refugee protection among the refugee camps. Thirdly, the study conclude that United Nations high commission for refugees affect management of feeding and shelter in west Nile, Northern Uganda. Based on the study, the researcher concludes that UNHCR has affected the management of feeding and shelter services provision to the people of west Nile. The study recommended for refugee security implementation needed in ensuring the provision of the information to develop security amongst the refugees. Secondly, in ensuring that the UNHCR activities are provided, there is need for health cautions through sanitation and health trainings aimed at enabling the provision of information to refugee management significant to generate the health needs. Thirdly, Management of shelter and feeding services need to be enhanced, effectively controlled and managed in order to improve and develop functional activities geared or connected towards the generation of proper feeding.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study and operational definitions of key terms to be used in the study.

1.1 Background to the study

The background to the study is presented in the form of perspectives namely historical theoretical, conceptual and contextual perspectives.

1.1.1 Historical Perspective

In terms of the international context, in 2016, UN Member States adopted the “New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants”, committing them to develop a Comprehensive Refugee response Framework for emergencies, as well as long-standing situations of forced displacement. Self-reliance is a major theme for UNHCR, which aims to address both the short term humanitarian needs of displaced people, as well as longer-term development goals (UNHCR 2016). However, the UNHCR’s policies on self-reliance have been criticized for being self-serving and inadequate to address the real needs of refugees (Hunter 2009).

Refugee self-reliance is reported to not be possible within the current framework of UNHCR responses to refugee situations. Policy based on the idea that subsistence agricultural livelihoods can support self-reliance for refugees is found to be misguided. To achieve self-reliance, the UNHCR must adapt its refugee policy to focus on refugee rights (Hunter 2009). Self-reliance of refugees is directly related to refugee rights legislation (Hunter 2009). Also, better coordination between UN agencies is urged to better address refugee crises (Mitri 2015). To address refugee crises, the intolerable situations from which people flee must be addressed.

Approaches should be broad, and include political and humanitarian interventions to ensure rights and tackle abuses (Lindley 2016). Refugee integration will be important, as resettlement can offer a degree of protection. Adequate funding for both emergency humanitarian response and longer-term development-focussed activities is called for (Lindley 2016). Policies must focus on delivering humane, effective and sustainable outcomes. Assistance must move beyond short term

aid. If refugees can work and gain an education, economic benefits can be achieved (Betts and Collier 2017).

International management of crises have to date been inefficient. Improved strategic planning is needed. The capacity of host governments must be strengthened. Donors must work with various actors to be most effective (Mitri 2015). Refugee resilience can be strengthened by focusing on personal qualities, support and religion. Resilience can be undermined by language barriers, racism, discrimination, and labeling the trauma story (Hutchinson and Dorsett 2012).

In Africa, refugee crisis management continues to be an area of concern. The decade of the guns going silent seems to be passing with no success to reducing the number of conflict orchestrated refugee problems in the continent (OECD, 2016). The Africa region accounts for a large share of these staggering numbers. For example, of total 18 million displaced persons in Africa, more than 12.5 million are internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in their own countries. Meanwhile, with 3.25 million refugees, the East Africa region hosts the largest number of refugees in the Africa as well as on a global scale (UNHCR, 2018). The region boasts of hosting high number of refugees from DRC, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Eretria with Uganda taking the lead in the hosting of the refugee population.

Refugee crisis management in East Africa is highly challenging with food and essential supplies to the refugees being still low and poorly coordinated. Within the East Africa, Uganda is currently hosting the largest number of refugees, estimated at 1.4 million most of who are driven into Uganda from the neighboring countries affected by conflict in East and Central Africa. Fleeing conflicts which might be characterized by using long-term volatility and destruction; (specifically inside the South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, and Somalia, these refugees regularly live in Uganda for many years, making different long-time refugee circumstances and introducing various requesting circumstances for effective refugee assistance (Svedberg, 2014).

Uganda has traditionally been a host for worldwide refugees from a couple of countries in East and Central Africa. Fleeing conflicts which might be characterized by using long-term volatility and destruction (specifically inside the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, and Somalia, these refugees regularly live in Uganda for many years, creating multiple long-term refugee situations and presenting a number of demanding situations for effective refugee

assistance(Svedberg, 2014).The UNHCR's Annual Global Trends report notes that by the end of 2016, Uganda was hosting 940,800 refugees and asylum-seekers, the highest number in the country's history. Uganda then was the 5th largest refugee hosting country in the world and the largest in Africa (UNHCR, 2016a). By January 2018, this number stood at over 1.4 million (Government of Uganda &UNHCR, 2018).The majority of these refugees come from neighboring countries and the wider region, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Eritrea, among others.

Northern Uganda especially west Nile sub region, is a hub of the refugee existence in Uganda with many refugees found in Yumbe, Adjumani, Moyo, Arua and Koboko. Over 1.3 Million South Sudanese are displaced in Uganda and these are living in the west Nile areas, the majority due to the ongoing conflict in South Sudan. The Ugandan government has kept its borders open despite severe funding shortfall. In 2018, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi launched a new funding appeal for US\$1.5 billion to support refugees fleeing the worsening humanitarian situation in South Sudan (REACH, 2018).

1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective

The study is based on the world systems theory of Mabogunje (1970). The migration system theory links the determinants of migration to structural change in world markets and views migration as a function of globalization, the increased interdependence of economies and the emergence of new forms of production.

The theory presents capital and labor mobility as interconnected and as two sides of one coin. While migration is a natural outgrowth of the disruptions and dislocations that inevitably occur in capitalist development and can be observed historically, the theory also brings in global political and economic inequalities. Historical-structural approaches deny that individuals truly have free choice in making migration decisions and present them in more deterministic forms, as pressured into movement as an outcome of broader structural processes (de Haas 2008).

The study of international migration in the recent years has lost a lot of the world systems or global development perspective that was present in the earlier works, perhaps also because it is difficult to derive a set of testable hypotheses and the character of this framework is strongly descriptive because it emerged as ex-ante formulation of empirical facts (Favell 2008a, Bijak 2006).

International organizations hence are responsible for the social integration and handling of the refugee situations across the countries. The theory assumes that the world-systems, through international organizations, should be the basic unit of social analysis referring to the international division of labor core countries semi-periphery countries model attempts to explain one large world economy.

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

United Nations High Commission for Refugee's general coordination and management of the refugees and world health organization responsible for the health and sanitation enhancement of the refugees.

The Independent variable of the study is Refugee crisis management, Refugee crisis management describes crises as events that are perceived to threaten actors' high-priority goals, to restrict the amount of time available (Cole, 2014).Refugees crisis management refers to management or administrative issues undertaken on handling a large groups of displaced people, who could be either internally displaced persons, refugees or other migrants, the incidents in their country of origin, or to problems while on the move, or it can refer to problems in the hosting countries after arrival, involving large groups of displaced peoples, asylum seekers or refugees (Verme, 2016).

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

Uganda has a long history of hosting refugees fleeing persecution and conflicts in the Great Lakes, East Africa and the Horn of Africa (Ruaudel& Morrison-Metois, 2017a: 1). The majority of refugees in Uganda (62%) are under the age of 18 (UNHCR, 2019: 6). The refugees are concentrated in 12 of Uganda's 121 districts: 62% in northern Uganda or West Nile; 21% in southwestern Uganda or South West; and 12 % in central Uganda or Mid-West; only 5% live in urban centers (UNHCR, 2019: 6). Host populations in refugee-hosting counties total 2.1 million (UNHCR, 2019:13). It is unlikely that many of these refugees will be able to return to their home countries in the foreseeable future.

Uganda has been a global leader in implementing an integrated approach to refugee management in which refugees enjoy essentially the same rights and access to jobs and services as locals (World Bank, 2019). This approach has benefited both refugees and host communities; the former have land and (limited) livelihood opportunities, the latter benefit from improved services for all and

the positive effects of refugees on the local and wider economy. But both still face significant challenges: refugees struggle to become self-reliant, while host communities have to cope with increased competition for resources and services. Rising refugee numbers, coupled with funding shortfalls, are exacerbating host community-refugee tensions, and raise questions about the sustainability of Uganda's approach (Watera, 2017).

1.2 Statement of Problem

Refugees are a global issue that has put stress on the world refugee organizations intended to manage the people as means of improving their capacity to live. Refugees across the world are constrained in their states of livelihood as many are living in poor states coupled with the limited sources and strategies to support livelihoods in the communities (Jacobsen &Fratzke, 2018).

Uganda is a host to close to 1.2 Million refugees in northern Uganda, especially the West Nile. The region experiences high influence of the refugee problem, their management in terms of provision of food, health services, education and accommodation management are key, the northern region experience high cases of refugees whose management become a key hindrance ((Easton-Calabria, 2018). Refugee management challenges are exhibited in poor access to health, education, accommodation and feeding in their stay in the refugee settlements. The UNHCR is involved in refugee protection, management of health, feeding and shelter among refugees. These occurrences are in place despite the different organizations of international nature saddled with the responsibility of ensuring the effective handling/ management of the refugees (UNHCR, 2019). Organizations such a World Food Program, United Nations High Commission for Refugees and World Health Organization's among others have budgets for effective management of the refugees despite the poor refugee crisis management. The state of affair brings confusion as to what could be wrong. It was based on this that a study on United Nations High Commission for refugees in refugee crisis management in west Nile northern Uganda was undertaken.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to assess the contributions of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in crisis management in West Nile, northern Uganda.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- 1) To determine the effects of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda.
- 2) To establish the effects of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda.
- 3) To examine the effects of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

1.5 Research Questions

- 1) What are the effects of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda?
- 2) What is the effects of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda?
- 3) What is the effect of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda?

1.6.0 Research Hypotheses

H01: United Nations High Commission for Refugees has a significant effect on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda

H02: United Nations High Commission for Refugees has a significant effect on management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

H03: United Nations High Commission for Refugees has a significant effect on management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

1.7.0 Scope of the Study

1.7.1 Geographical Scope

This research was done in two refugee camps of Rhino, Bidibidi and Imvepi located in Arua and Yumbe respectively. The refugee camps were selected because they host a high number of the refugees in northern Uganda.

1.7.2 Scope of the Study

The study assessed the role of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on refugee crisis management in west Nile northern Uganda. The focus will be on Nations high Commission for Refugees on refugee protection, management of health and management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

1.7.3 Time Scope

The study was conducted for a period of 10 Months, from May 2021 to March 2022. The study focused on the period of 5 years that included the period of 2017-2021 (UNHCR, 2020). The time period was considered because of having a high refugee crisis flow into the country with the focus on addressing the refugee influx issues in northern Uganda.

1.8 Significance of the study

The study is significant to the following

Body of Knowledge

The study will assess the contribution of United Nations High Commission for Refugees highlighting the gaps that are missing in the refugee crisis management for the refugees in west Nile. The study will assess the gaps in assessment of the state of contribution and values that are necessary for inducing the refugee crisis management in west Nile Northern Uganda.

Policy making

The study will provide findings on the means through which refugee management in the country can be enhanced through international organizations.

The study will provide policy framework as a guideline through which the organizations can be effectively established to handle the refugee management in the refugee camps in the management.

Future research

The study findings will enable other scholars in their research work for future studies. The studies provide a spring board for future researchers to conduct future studies.

1.9 Operational Definitions

UNHCR has defined the way in which it understands its leadership and coordination role in refugee settings through the framework of the refugee coordination model (RCM). The RCM closely resembles one of the two standard models for humanitarian coordination: the (UN) lead-agency coordination model, which sees one operational agency leading an integrated approach to service delivery.

International organizations are bodies of institutions established by law or treaty undertaking activities in the identification, management and rehabilitation of the people in internally displaced people's camps (IDPs). International organizations is a global umbrella of organizations that undertake the management of the activities of the international systems intended to generate global peace and stability among people in countries (Coston, 2008).

Cohen (2006) argued that management is defined as the organization and coordination of the activities of an enterprise in accordance with certain policies and in achievement of clearly defined objectives. As a discipline, management of IDPs comprises the interlocking functions of formulating corporate policy and organizing, planning, controlling, and directing a firm's resources to achieve a policy's objectives.

Refugee crisis management is managerial activities developed provided towards the handling of the refugees in Mogadishu Somalia. Refugee crisis management is the handling of the refugees including planning, coordinating the activities about them.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the review of literature based on the study specific objectives. The review is based on international non-governmental organizations and refugee crisis management. The study provided was undertaken in an environment of the study with information provided based on the theoretical review, conceptual framework, then review based on specific objectives then research gaps.

2.1 Theoretical Review

The study was based on the world systems theory of Mabogunje (1970). The migration system theory links the determinants of migration to structural change in world markets and views migration as a function of globalization, the increased interdependence of economies and the emergence of new forms of production. The theory presents capital and labor mobility as interconnected and as two sides of one coin. While migration is a natural outgrowth of the disruptions and dislocations that inevitably occur in capitalist development and can be observed historically, the theory also brings in global political and economic inequalities. Historical-structural approaches deny that individuals truly have free choice in making migration decisions and present them in more deterministic forms, as pressured into movement as an outcome of broader structural processes (de Haas 2008).

The study of international migration in the recent years perspective that was present in the earlier works, perhaps also because it is difficult to derive a set of testable hypotheses and the character of this framework is strongly descriptive because it emerged as ex-ante formulation of empirical facts (Favell 2008a, Bijak 2006). The international organizations hence are responsible for the social integration and handling of the refugee situations across the countries.

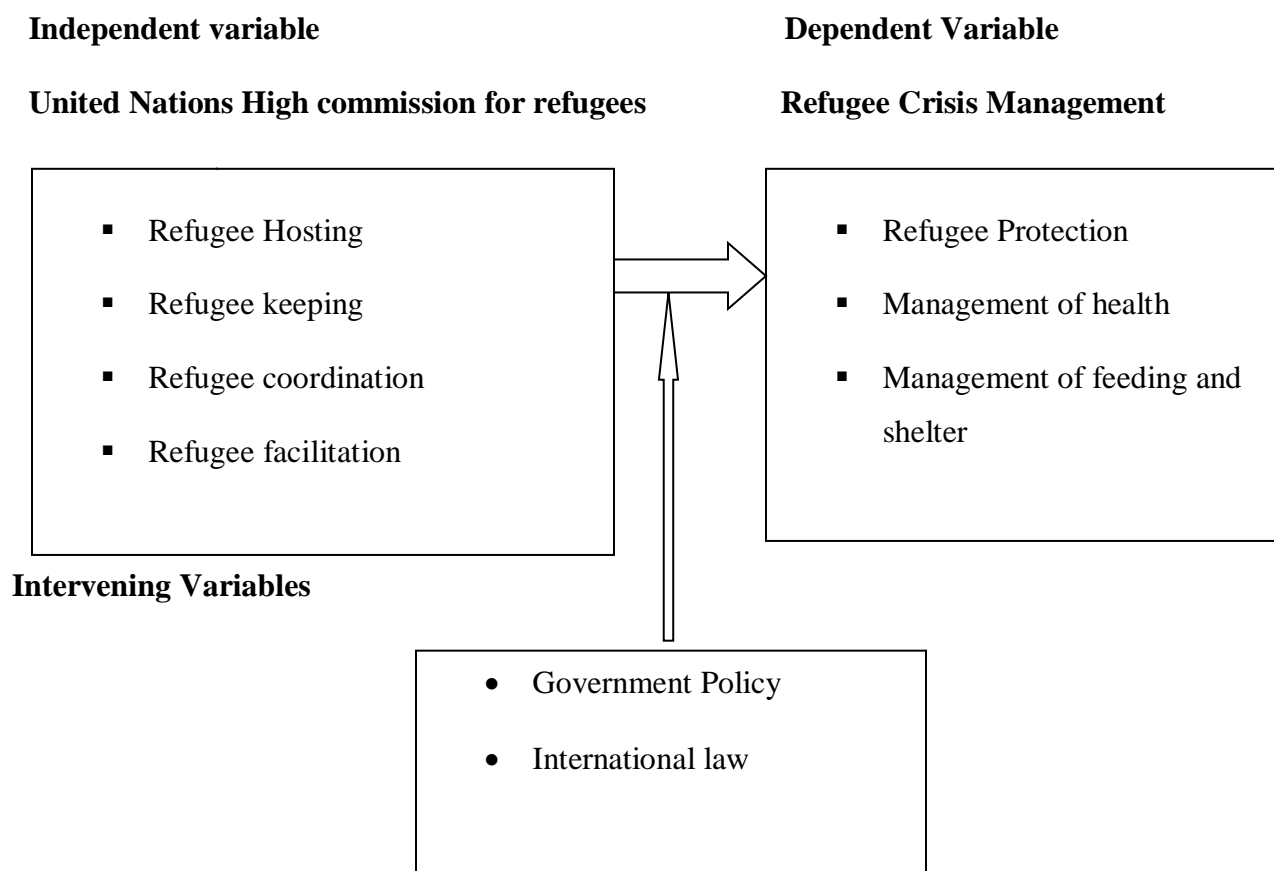
The theory assumes that the world systems should be the basic unit of social analysis and refers to the international division of labor core countries semi-periphery countries model attempts to explain one large world economy major groupings. Applying the model to the real world is important as it determines the quality of the mode of operations.

The strength of the theory provides a guide to describe changes that led to shaping the 'world into what it is today. Globalization theorists can also show how dependency is not a one-way process. Wallerstein was one of the first to recognize “globalization” of the world international division of labor as the basis of global inequality. The theory also allows for movement 'and change plus allowing for systems that are 'neither this nor that' enough to encompass regions all over the world during this period.

The weaknesses of the theory provide that constantly changing state of the world economy, fewer and fewer countries fall into this category as time goes on and 'globalization expands external' economy label can no longer be applied social and economic reforms now: open economy with international trade under the new open-door policy.

2.2 Conceptual Review

Figure 1: Conceptual framework showing the relationship between United Nations High Commission for Refugees and refugee crisis management



The conceptual framework denotes a representation of the Independent and Dependent variables. It provides the measurable aspects of the independent variable. The international humanitarian efforts are in the form of UNHCR which undertake refugees hosting, refugee keeping, refugee coordination and refugee facilitation and the dependent variable is refugee crisis management. The framework assumes that the prevalence of international organizations induces the refugee crisis management.

2.3 Empirical Literature

This provides the review of extant literature based on the specific objectives of the study.

2.3.1 Effect of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on Refugee Protection

Taylor (2016) contends that focusing on the form of aid from UNHCR enhances the management of the refugees. Their study is based on whether the provided aid to refugees is in cash or in-kind aid. They argue that the aid provided in cash to refugees creates more positive income spill overs in the host country's economy, than if the aid is provided in-kind. The reason for that could be, that trade with a specific product is limited since there might not be demand for that specific product. In case of in-kind aid, refugees tend to sell their ration, but usually they gain less than the local retail price, due to the transaction cost of converting food products to cash. This negatively affects the demand; hence the spillover effect will be lower.

According to Ruiz and Vargas-Silva (2013), the main determining factor is the degree of substitution between refugees and locals, concerning the examination of the impact of refugees on the labour market. By substitution, they mean language skills and educational background, which make refugees able to create competition in the host labour market. Furthermore, since the increased number of people rises the supply on the labour market, and refugees tend to undertake work even with lower wages, generally wages are decreasing.

Dadush and Niebuhr (2016) provided that UNHCR provides humanitarian aid to the people in the communities. However, often they encounter obstacles from the host country, by denying them access to work, permit to move and interact with people and businesses outside of the camps. This is a response of the host government for the increased supply of workforce in the labour market, causing a fall in wages. The increase in investments could be a response to the increased supply

of workers from the actors of the market, but investments tend to occur slowly, hence governments rather limit the movement of refugees or deny them work permit. If the refugees' ability to contribute to the society is limited, and they cannot be integrated into the local labour market, they either become dependent on humanitarian aid or become part of an informal labour market.

Dadush and Niebuhr (2016) highlight the impact of refugee's agency (UNHCR) on public services and infrastructure, which are barely able to satisfy the need of natives in developing countries. They found that the type of settlement defines the degree of impact. If refugees live in camps financed by international organizations, such as the UNHCR, they do not create as big burden if they were using the public resources and facilities. Similarly, to Taylor et al. they conclude upon the importance of government policy on integration of the refugees, both in regard to their impact on the economy, social coherence and security.

Edwards (2017) argued that UNHCR seems to have recognized the importance of such an approach by designating in recent past, two Regional Coordinators, one for the Horn of Africa and another for South-East Asia. This, however, was an ad hoc time-limited move that only served to underscore the inadequacy of present regional arrangements. The Inspector suggests a more systematic and active regional orientation in all areas of UNHCR endeavors and a consequent strengthening of its field regional structures, starting with South-East Asia. New arrangements should include, among others, the pooling at the regional level, of certain specialist functions such as legal services, which are already being done to a modest extent in South-East Asia; public information which needs to be stepped up considerably in co-operation with UN Information Centers (UNICS), the local media and educational institutions; project evaluation; financial monitoring and auditing functions; etc. Strengthened regional machinery at the field level should additionally be vested with sufficient authority to foster collaboration between country offices and to redeploy staff resources from one country or area to another to meet evolving requirements.

Enghoff (2018) argued that the refugee protection functions, entrusted to UNHCR under the statute, are manifold. They include, for example, all matters pertaining to the determination of refugee status; granting of asylum; prevention of refoulement or expulsion, abusive detention or arbitrary police action,; facilitating voluntary repatriation or family reunion; issuance of identity

and travel documents; and ensuring for refugees the benefits of economic and social rights. Further, UNHCR is required under the Statute to promote accession by States to international refugee instruments, to keep abreast of domestic legislations concerning refugees and promote improvements where needed.

Mohammad (2018) argued that the capacity of UNHCR to co-ordinate the welfare activities of the NGOs as directed by its Statute varies from country to country, but is generally weak in most cases. Governments, for the most part, exercise the central coordinating role. In Thailand UNHCR's leverage vis-à-vis the NGOs including those implementing assistance projects with UNHCR funds is very weak. The Thai Government and not UNHCR originally invited the voluntary organizations to assist when the refugee crisis erupted. Thus, UNHCR's lead role and authority over the NGOs had been weakened right from the outset of the refugee problem, and its position has not significantly changed over time. While the contribution of these NGOs in Thailand as elsewhere is most valuable and even indispensable in some cases, it would appear that some of them are more interested in self-publicity and promoting their international visibility a good image from fund-raising than in genuinely assisting in the satisfaction of refugee needs.

UNHCR plays a more prominent role in the countries where the displacement is occurring either because of its substantial involvement in helping returning refugees settle back into their home areas, or because of its increased activities on behalf of IDPs in countries such as Columbia, Sudan, Sri Lanka and Uganda (UNHCR, 2017).

UNHCR (2015) argued that UNHCR's particular expertise has led to it being given an even broader role. In the 1990s, for example, UNHCR ran the world's longest ever airlift as part of its operation to assist besieged populations, as well as displaced ones, in Bosnia and Herzegovina. More recently although it is not normally involved in natural disaster relief. UNHCR launched major operations after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and the 2005 Pakistan earthquake because in both cases shelter and the agency therefore coordinates the provision and delivery of such items, manages or helps manage individual camps or camp systems, and has designed specific projects for vulnerable women, children and the elderly who comprise 80 percent of a "normal" refugee population.

Montemurro and Wendt (2017) argued that UNHCR also seeks ways to find durable solutions to refugees' plight, by helping them send back to their homeland if conditions warrant, or by helping them to integrate in their countries of asylum or to resettle in third countries. UNHCR encourages voluntary repatriation as the best solution for displaced people, providing it is safe and their reintegration is viable. The agency often provides transportation and a start-up package which may include cash grants, income-generation projects and practical assistance such as farm tools and seeds. In such circumstances, UNHCR helps to find them new homes, either in the asylum country where they are living (and in an increasingly crowded world, relatively few countries are prepared to offer this option), or in third countries where they can be permanently resettled.

Mowjee, Garrasiand Poole (2015) contend that UNHCR will need to demonstrate that it can employ the catalytic as well as the directive mode, as strategically and effectively as possible to match the complex, dynamic and varied situations that it faces. It will be called upon to act as the leader that employs an authoritative style in securing refugee rights and up against other external leaders that are resisting these rights, but also as an influencer and catalyst when supporting other actors to deliver on behalf of the collective.

The wide range of variables in UNHCR's coordination environment requires agility and flexibility and a different approach or interpretation of the RCM. This suggested change, however, should not be confused with proposing ad hoc solutions and mechanisms. Pointing to the interactive nature and interdependence of external and internal factors in UNHCR's environment, this review suggests that UNHCR develop a more systematic approach by using a "theory of change" for each situation in which it provides leadership and coordination. Theories of change are now commonly used by many UN agencies and other humanitarian and development actors to inform planning, programming and evaluation.

In any given response context, developing a UNHCR encourages deep observation of the system, including how power is distributed; how decisions are made; the coalitions for and against any given change. It ensures that UNHCR has a strategy in place in terms of what it expects to achieve in leading and engaging in coordination platforms. A ToC is therefore a tool that can help to

develop a common understanding and clarity in what UNHCR aims to achieve in a given country, benefiting UNHCR's partnerships, organizational development and external communication including with the wider UN system, particularly if its own ToC framework is effectively aligned with frameworks being used by other parts of the United Nations (including ToCs focused on delivering the SDGs in a given country).

Doyle, Houver, Cliff and Wellard (2019) argued that by encouraging a move away from understanding response leadership in terms of command and control, it highlights the importance of the substantive capacities, knowledge, leadership and mindsets required of individual UNHCR leaders to catalyze and support responses which deliver effective protection and assistance outcomes for refugees through de facto dynamic, whole-system responses. As discussed further below, this may entail investments in the development of leaders and leadership skills such as influencing and mediation skills which differ substantively from the more top-down management skills that might be assumed most important for the implementation of a UNHCR-led refugee coordination model.

2.3.2 Effects of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on management of health

Sida, Jahan, Mamun-ur-Rashid, Nelis and Lakshman (2018) provide supplementary and therapeutic feeding programs, targeting infants and young children, pregnant and lactating mothers and the sick or elderly, are widely implemented to treat malnutrition and to improve the overall health status of refugee populations. Whereas severely malnourished individuals are usually placed on 24-hour care at a health or therapeutic feeding centre, the moderately malnourished require only supplementary feeding. UNHCR provide mechanisms for the control of communicable disease control measures aim to prevent, detect, control and treat disease outbreaks in refugee communities in close co-ordination with partner agencies and national authorities. For example, the prevalence of tuberculosis (TB) is increasing worldwide, and UNHCR is engaging in TB control in co-ordination with national programs. In some sufficiently stable post-emergency situations, where drugs, laboratory services and trained staff are available.

UNHCR supports in the provision of reproductive health (RH) care services are made available in all situations and based on needs. UNHCR programs aim to prevent and manage the consequences

of sexual and gender based violence, to decrease HIV transmission, to ensure safe motherhood and child delivery and to address family planning issues and the particular reproductive health needs of young people. Efforts are made to take into account religious values and cultural backgrounds as well as international human rights. This type of activity is particularly important in places like Sierra Leone, where returning refugee girls in many instances have been subject to sexual assault, commercial sexual exploitation, unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases. UNHCR is preparing to intensify its RH activities in Sierra Leone, while stepping up education and counseling services in the country.

UNHCR (2017) contend that UNHCR's mental health program seek to address the psychosocial problems of refugees (including post-traumatic stress disorders) resulting from physical violence, grief and bereavement, fear, stress, an uncertain future and a sense of powerlessness. Services, which may include counseling, therapy and day care, are provided based on a solid knowledge and understanding of the refugees' background. Capacity-building programs include both health education for the wider public (covering issues such as personal hygiene, waste disposal and water management) as well as training of refugee teachers, community health workers, doctors and nurses. Training of indigenous human resources is an essential for any effective and sustainable health program.

UNHCR (2015) argued that sufficient medical supplies are vital in both emergencies and long-term refugee situations. UNHCR aims to ensure through its own health services or through partner agencies the supply of safe, effective and affordable drugs to meet priority needs of refugees. This may also include provision of essential drugs to national clinics and health posts that treat refugees. In Nepal and Myanmar, key drugs are supplied to transit and reception centers for the treatment of new and/or returning refugees. Since refugees are often located in remote areas, laboratory services need to be set up on-site to help health workers perform necessary tests and confirm diagnoses. In Rwanda, for example, HIV test kits are made available to facilitate safe blood transfusion services as well as prevention of mother-to child transmission services.

ABAAD (2016) argued that UNHCR in promoting the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, equality and non-discrimination of refugees and

migrants: Lebanon did not sign the 1951 convention relating to the status of refugees and does not adapt to the international framework regarding hosting refugees. Due to the large influx of displaced Syrians in Lebanon, the government had to set up the 'Lebanon crisis response plan' with UNHCR and other key partners to contain the crisis. The plan aims to target the crisis situation whilst simultaneously sustaining the host community. The HSC's responsibility is to set the strategic directions for the health sector, including prioritizing health interventions and steering the allocation of resources. The health sector response plan to increase access to healthcare services to reach as many displaced persons and hosting communities as possible, prioritizing the most vulnerable, strengthen healthcare institutions and enable them to withstand the pressure caused by the increased demands for services and the scarcity of resources, prevent and control outbreaks of epidemic prone diseases with focus on early warning system reinforcement, reinforce child and youth health as a part of a comprehensive health approach; and support the school health program

WHO (2016) argued that through funds made available by donors (China, the European Union, Japan and Kuwait), facilitated access for Syrian displaced persons and refugees to chronic medication through the national chronic medication program operated by the Young Men Christina Association (YMCA). The tertiary care for Syrian displaced persons and refugees provided by the Lebanese public and private hospitals is financed by UNHCR and other NGOs. The humanitarian community covers 75 percent of hospital costs, while the remaining 25 percent needs to be covered by displaced persons and refugees themselves, who most often cannot afford it. This is creating a financial strain on hospitals as well as those refugees and displaced persons seeking health care.

WHO (2017) contend that UNHCR has initiated malnutrition screening for children under five years of age at all PHC centers, border and registration sites and at informal settlements. Nurses are being trained on systematic malnutrition screening that targets children under five. Health professionals at some centers are also trained on case management and are provided with therapeutic food. Governmental hospitals also receive training on management of severe malnutrition. The different levels of the health sector are connected. The WHO centers screen for acute malnutrition (children under five, pregnant and lactating women) and refer non-complicated cases to qualified PHC centers for treatment, and cases with complications to governmental hospitals for treatment.

WFP (2021b) argued that providing reproductive health services through world health organization is provided through UNHCR centers for improved reproductive health. The nurses engage in outreach and health education on family planning together with the services provided in the centers. The basic maternal and child health care package to be implemented at centers at a flat rate that includes at least four antenatal care visits, delivery and post-natal care, and the provision of vaccines up to two years of age, in accordance with the national immunization calendar.

Schwartz, Buliung and Wilson (2019) argued that in 2017, WHO together with UNHCR supported the development of an information technology (IT) platform (DHIS2), which was established in a selected number of health facilities. WHO is currently supporting the platform's expansion. The goal of the platform is to target all PHC centers within the health networks as well as laboratories and hospitals and some private clinics and schools, reinforcing the 50 existing surveillance sites and establishing 246 new sites, and to provide support to staffing, logistical support, IT equipment and technical support. Trainings were conducted with the support of WHO to surveillance and response teams on monitoring accuracy, timeliness and completeness of reporting.

Slater, Holmes and Mathers (2014) contend that improving adolescent and youth health through supporting school health programs: The protracted nature of the Syrian crisis has overstretched the capacity of the Lebanese education system. Thousands of vulnerable school-aged children are in need of educational assistance. The health sector continues to support the efforts of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, WHO to reinforce the national school health program to improve adolescent and youth health. The program, which targeted 1,200 schools in 2017, includes activities that contribute to school health education, a healthy environment, opportunities for physical education and recreation and programs for counseling, social support and mental health promotion.

UNDP (2018) argued that capacity building of health authorities and UNHCR health staff: The standard WHO guidelines on various communicable diseases are being shared and promoted for use in the camps as well as in host communities, to improve outbreak control and knowledge on health. WHO, with the financial support of UNHCR, carried out capacity building activities for

the health staff of UNHCR and the project directorate of health of the Afghan commissionerate working in the afghan refugee camps. The capacity building activities were on topics including communicable diseases, surveillance and response, case management of acute watery diarrhea, malaria, leishmaniosis, measles and other notable priority diseases.

Cohen and Deng (2012) argued that ensuring there are enough medicines, medical supplies and equipment to maintain essential services in hospitals and other healthcare facilities throughout Syria is an important part of health system strengthening. WHO donated medicines, supplies and equipment to help maintain essential services in hospitals and other healthcare facilities throughout Syria. The facilities provided by WHO are supplied under the control of the facilities of the health sector in the health services controlled by the UNHCR.

2.3.3 Effects of United Nations high commission for refugees on management of feeding and shelter

Beasley (2019) contend that following the government's request to support urban refugees in Kampala, WFP is working to provide a 3-months cash distribution to approximately 80,000 people using mobile money. WFP is part of a task force together with UNHCR and the Office of the Prime Minister, and is participating in bi-weekly meetings to prepare for the distribution. WFP is supporting the district local governments in West Nile to incorporate new categories of vulnerable people in need into a short-term safety-net program.

Burbano (2019) contend that UNHCR, in conjunction with WFP, is providing refugees with double ration entitlements and resource transfers to cover both May and June, and is prepacking food, intended to reduce the time refugees spend at food distribution points, decreasing crowding and the associated proximity transmission risk. WFP is also scaling up cash-based assistance in the South-West region. World Health Program (WFP) is working on solutions to ensure continued food market functionality in its areas of operation, particularly in settlements where food assistance is provided in the form of cash transfers. WFP is maintaining acute malnutrition treatment programs in the Karamoja region and in refugee settlements, changing the distribution frequency from bi-weekly to monthly to limit the spread of COVID-19 and expanding the criteria for entry. Likewise, in the refugee response, WFP resumed and adjusted the Maternal Child Health and

Nutrition Program (MCHN) aimed at the prevention of stunting among pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months, distributing 2-months rations of Super Cereal Plus. Because of the COVID pandemic, a nationwide closure of schools is in force. Nearly 130,000 children in the Karamoja region are missing out on school meals on which they depend. WFP is considering the possibility of providing take-home rations to ensure that school children continue to receive support that addresses their food and nutritional requirements.

Delgado, Jang, Milante and Smith (2019) argued that UNHCR in conjunction with WFP has intensified market monitoring with the aim of improving program implementation and reviewing the amount of cash-based transfers against the market price of the food that refugees receive. In order to inform a possible food assistance response to Kampala-based refugees, WFP undertook a rapid food security and essential needs assessment at the end of April, collecting data from 212 refugees registered in Kampala. The assessment indicated that the economic activity among respondents has been severely impacted by the pandemic and the containment measures, with 87 percent of respondents reporting a major impact and some levels of income loss. About half of the sample population lost over 75 percent of household income. The proportion of households without an income earner increased from 31 percent before the crisis to 72 percent at the time of the survey. Households headed by women, persons living with disabilities and elderly people were among the most affected by the crisis

Sabates-Wheeler (2019) argued that UNHCR and partners to respond quickly and effectively if a crisis develops. The contingency plan normally includes a program strategy, a report on the availability of food and non-food resources, a logistics capacity assessment, suggestions for internal management arrangements, an outline of budgetary considerations and a list of follow-up actions such as the training of staff. A contingency plan will be reviewed and updated as the situation develops or changes, setting up stand-by capacities: WFP stores food, transport equipment, ICT material, or sets up arrangements with suppliers to provide these things at short notice. WFP also makes arrangements with stand-by partner organizations to provide staff and consultants in an emergency.

2.4 Research Gaps

The study was conducted on United Nations High Commission for Refugees, to examine its contribution to refugee crisis management several studies confirm that UNHCR activities are significant in enabling the refugee management in the communities. The study reviewed information identified out a series of gaps that included geographical or contextual gaps as many of the cited studies were conducted outside Uganda and not in the context of the refugee situation. The review also indicate that several reviewed empirical studies were done before 2021, presenting a time gap and finally there exist methodological gaps as many studies were done based on secondary data and those on primary data used a single instrument while the current study involved triangulation to test the existence of the relationship between the United Nations High commission for refugees and refugee crisis management. The study therefore addresses the conceptual, contextual, methodological and time gaps not addressed by conducting a study in 2023 provided in the study environments of the study.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the methodology of the study. The chapter is organized into six main parts. The first section presents introduction of the chapter, the second section will focus on Research design, the third section provides the study area and population, and the fourth section discussed Sampling techniques, section five presents' data collection methods, while the final section deals with data analysis and interpretation.

3.1 Research design

The study adopted the descriptive cross sectional design. This design was selected because the researcher intended to establish facts that already existed as opposed to creating new information

that necessitate experimental research. Descriptive study was chosen as it deals with information that already exists. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research approaches where the information was obtained through questionnaires and Interviews. The findings established were used to confirm the validity of theories and examine the relationships between the variables of the study. The study is cross-sectional because data was gathered from the respondents at one point. The design used had the ability to explore and attain significant and timely information for the study.

3.2 Research population

Target population is the specific population about which information is desired. Mugenda and Mugenda, (2013), explain that the target population should have some observable characteristics, to which the researcher intends to generalize the results of the study. The study population constituted the respondents who are employees of the UNHCR all operating in refugee camps of Rhino and Bidibidi located in northern Uganda. The study targeted the population which is 320 in the categories of the populations; this is according to UNHCR (2021) and Local government Leaders Report (2021). These included employees of the UNHCR with administrative staff of the refugee camps, 76; include refugee leaders (124) and political leaders (120) in the refugee camps in west Nile. The reason for selecting these categories of respondents was due to the fact that the researcher realized that they have a good understanding of the affairs of United Nations High Commission for Refugees in refugee crisis management.

3.3 Sample size

To obtain the sample from the total population of the study, the researcher employed Slovene's

$$\text{Formula } n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

$$n = N$$

$$n = \text{Required sample size}$$

$$N = \text{Known population}$$

$$e = \text{Margin of error at 0.05 level of significance}$$

$$n = \frac{320}{1 + 320(e)^2}$$

$$n = 320 \times 0.0025 = 320/1.8$$

$$n=178$$

Table 3.1: Population and Sample of Respondents

Category	Population	Sample	Sampling Techniques
Administrative Staff	12	7	Purposive Sampling
Staff of UNHCR	65	36	Simple Random
Refugee leaders	124	69	Simple Random
Political leaders	120	67	Simple Random
Total	320	178	

3.4 Sampling techniques

Simple random sampling technique as used to collect quantitative data from the respondents. Random Sampling is a sample obtained from the population in which ways that samples of the same size have equal chance of being selected. This ensures that respondents selected are represented in the study and all have equal chances of being selected to be respondents in the study. Simple random sampling will be used to elicit data from the different categories of the respondents to attain the number needed. Purposive sampling was used in the selection of the administrative staff of the study.

3.4 Data collection methods

Data collection refers to the methodology and the instruments that the researcher used during the data collection process (Kothari, 2005). These are the methods that were used to obtain information from the subjects of interest. There was use of questionnaire which are given to the respondents. The questionnaires were pre-tested prior to being administered to the selected sample. This method of data collection was employed due to its flexibility and ability of the interviewer to clarify any difficult question. It is also good as it ensured cooperation from the interviewee, and allowed the researcher to alleviate any confidentiality issues that arose.

3.5 Data Collection instruments

Questionnaires

The main instrument of data collection was a questionnaire. According to Sotirios Sarantakos (2015) a questionnaire is a method of survey data collection in which information will be gathered through oral or written questionnaires. The questions involved the feelings of respondent groups regarding the study on UNHCR and refugee crisis management. The questionnaire also aimed at getting responses from the respondents about their views on the study. The questionnaire was dimensioned into three parts with the first part based on demography characteristics of respondents; second part was done based on the dimensions of UNHCR and finally the third section concerned refugee crisis management. The questionnaire was based on five likert scale measure of strongly agree= 5, 4=Agree, 3= Not Sure, 2= Disagree and finally strongly disagree with 1. Copies of the questionnaire were used to collect data from all the respondents.

3.5.2 Interview guide

A structured interview is a research method commonly employed in survey research. The aim of this approach is to ensure that each interview is presented with exactly the same questions in the same order. This ensures that answers can be reliably aggregated and that comparisons can be made with confidence between sample subgroups or between different survey periods. This involved interviews with administrative staff of the refugee camps.

3.6 Data quality control

3.6.1 Validity

Validity refers to how accurately the instruments capture data that gives meaningful inferences (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Instrument validity was ascertained in the following ways; discussing the questionnaire with colleagues, there after adjustments were done, before submission to the supervisor who assessed the face validity. The instruments were then pre-tested, after which the content validity was measured. This helped to assess the appropriateness of sentence construction, comprehensiveness of instruments and language clarity. Comments were received on the acceptability of the instruments in terms of length and the privacy of respondents. Validity was tested to determine the extent to which research instruments measured what they were intended to measure. To establish validity, the questionnaires were given to three research experts

(lecturers in the department of international relations) at KIU to evaluate the relevancy of each item in the tool. A Content Validity Index (CVI) will be computed for each expert and after deriving the average, the questionnaire was rated at 0.79/79%. In that respect the study adopted the tools as it had a CVI above 0.7 as recommended by (Amin 2005).

Table 3.1: Showing Validity of the Respondents

Experts	Valid questions	Non Valid	Total
1	21	5	26
2	23	3	26
3	23	3	26
Total	67	12	78

$$CVI = \frac{67}{78}$$

The CVI that was computed above 0.858, the research instruments were declared valid by the experts. Because the CVI is above 0.7, then the research instrument is valid.

3.6.2 Reliability

Gall (1996), defines reliability as the degree of consistency of the measuring instrument. This agrees with Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) who stated that reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. The social sciences research accepts variables scoring a coefficient above 0.70. Reliability was ensured through test-retest procedure of both the questionnaire and the interview guide. The supervisors also reviewed the questionnaire and the interview guide to ensure that they are capable of capturing the required data. The Chronbach's alpha coefficient was used because the response categories were more than two. The instrument will be administered once to the respondents not in the study area as explained.

Table 3.2: Showing Reliability of the Research Instrument

Items	No of items	Cronbach value
Refugee crisis Management	6	.752
Management of feeding & shelter	6	.744
Management of Health	6	.821
UNHCR	8	.770
	26	.755

Results with the alpha coefficient from the findings indicate that the instrument has an internal consistency and is therefore reliable since the Cronbatch value is high, 0.755.

3.7 Data analysis

Quantitative analysis

Different statistical techniques used namely: Simple frequency counts and percentage distributions were used to analyze data on profile of respondents. Data from the field will be compiled, sorted, edited and coded to have the required quality, accuracy and completeness. The researcher used Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to analyze the data gathered, to analyze quantitative data based on frequency and percentages and then mean and simple linear regression analysis was used to determine the effect of international organizations and refugee crisis management in west Nile northern Uganda.

Qualitative analysis

Qualitative data analysis involves such processes as coding (open, axial, and selective), categorizing and making sense of the essential meanings of the phenomenon. This stage of analysis basically involves total immersion for as long as it is needed in order to ensure both a pure and a thorough description of the phenomenon (Anaeto et al., 2018). Content analysis will be used to edit the data and re-organize it into meaningful shorter sentences. The data was analyzed and organized based on patterns, repetitions and commonalities into themes based on the study variables. The data then used to reinforce information got from questionnaires to draw conclusions and recommendations.

3.8 Ethical considerations

The entire research process was conducted with due respect to ethical considerations in research. The researcher obtained the consent of the respondents to participate in the study. The researcher minded about treating the respondents' views with utmost confidentiality. In general, a high degree of openness regarding the purpose and the nature of the research was observed by the researcher.

Respect: The researcher ensured that respect for the respondents is applied. Respected encompassed by respecting the opinion of the respondents including the opinion to terminate the interview whenever they feel uncomfortable to continue, questioning style especially for very personal and sensitive questions.

Also the researcher promised the respondents that their identities was disclosed as there was no writing of names on the questionnaires and that every information given by them as confidential. The researcher gave the respondents the true facts about the research in order to make informed decisions about participating or not.

3.9 Limitations of the study

- (i) The survey in collecting the data will be done through a pilot study that was followed by the actual study therefore, this might make the research process complex, however the data collection was done by use of research assistants to reduce complexity in work completion.
- (ii) The tools were used for the collection of data may not be interpreted well by the respondents. The research assistants provided clarity to respondents on hard to understand questions.
- (iii) Self-reporting on wrong issues of the respondent's may lead to attainment of edited information by the respondents. The researcher and assistants will guide the collection of data.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents interprets and analyses the findings based on the study topic to assess the contributions of United Nations High Commission for Refugees in refugee crisis management in west Nile northern Uganda. The results are presented based on quantitative and qualitative respondents obtained from questionnaire and focus group discussions with respondents. The data obtained quantitatively is presented based on frequency and percentages and simple linear regression while qualitative analysis used content analysis as presented in the subsequent sub-themes. The chapter starts with response rate, followed by demographic features analysis, then descriptive analysis with subsequent interview (content analysis) and finally simple linear regression analysis to predict the effects the variables on the other.

4.1 Response Rate

The study set to obtain data from a sample of 170 quantitative respondents from the field and 7 qualitative respondents. The data obtained information from 166 respondents with 97.6%, the

respondents who failed to respond did not bring the responses in the time of 2 weeks others deliberately refused and a few were inaccessible, Never the less they obtained responses are sufficient to provide data for the study. As Saunders (2007) contend that a response above 50% and above for the collection of data is sufficient if quantitative data is obtained. The study results are provided below.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

	Sample Size	Actual returned	Percentage
Questionnaire	166	166	97.6
Interview	07	08	87.5

Source: Primary data, 2023

4.2 Demographic Profile of Respondents

The respondents are based on Gender, marital status, education, age and time of work for respondents.

4.2.1 Sex of respondents

The researcher set to investigate the views of respondents with gender representation in response as provided Table 4.2

Table 4.2: Gender of Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	105	63.3
Female	61	36.7
Total	166	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2023

Findings from Table 4.2 on the sex of respondents reveal that the majority of respondents were 105(63.3%) were males while the female were 61(36.7%). The study results indicate that

information was attained from both sexes it sought to identify the sexes representation for the respondents in the study, it indicate that all respondents provided their views irrespective of sex. The study on United Nations High Commission for refugees and Refugee crisis management involves both women and men.

4.2.2 Age of respondents

In table 4.3, the researcher sought to seek respondent's views on the study concerning the age demography of respondents. The data attained is presented in the tabulation 4.3.

Table 4.3: Age of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
20-29	22	13.3
30-39	45	27.1
40-49	57	34.3
50 Above	42	25.3
Total	166	100.0

Source: Primary data, 2023

Results in Table 4.3 show that majority of the respondents are in the age bracket of 40-49 years who were 57(34.3%) of the study followed by those of 30-39 years who were 45(27.1%) respondents, then those of 20-29 years were 22(13.1%) respondents and finally 42(25.3%) respondents were in the age of 50 years above. The age is an indicator that these significantly understand the study aspects of refugee management through UNHCR meaning that the respondents attained data from mature respondents.

4.2.3 Education of respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the education of respondents and information got is presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Education of Respondents

Education	Frequency	Percent
Certificate	19	11.4
Diploma	39	23.5
Bachelor' s Degree	73	44.0

Post Graduate	35	21.1
Total	166	100.0

Source: Primary data, 2023

Table 4.4 findings show that majority of respondents are degree holders who were 73(44%) of the respondents then diploma holders were 39(23.5%) of the respondents, post graduate respondents were 35(21.1%) of the respondents and finally 19(11.4%) respondents were certificate holders. The study set to attain data for the study on an education identify of the respondents. The findings for the study indicate that majority respondents were educated since they had sufficient understanding of the state of UNHCR in the management of the refugee status in Northern Uganda.

4.2.4 Time of Association with the refugees in Northern Uganda

Here the study sought to establish the respondent's views concerning the study on the time of stay or connection to the refugee camps. The data was obtained was to draw respondents view regarding awareness / time of work identity in their responses for the study as provided in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Time of association with the refugees in Northern Uganda

Time	Frequency	Percent
1-4 Years	43	25.9
5-8years	65	39.2
Above 8 Years	58	34.9
Total	166	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2023

Table 4.6 on the time of respondents stay in Northern Uganda refugees were 65(39.2%) respondents were in the age of 5-8 years, those above 8 years were 58(34.9%) and finally 43(25.9%) respondents. The findings show that majority respondents have been the association with the refugee camps for more than 4 years, this have an understanding of the state of UNHCR activities in refugee crisis management in Northern Uganda.

4.3 Effect of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on Refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda

The study first research objective was to establish the effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda. In order to fulfill the research

objective, the researcher attained responses from the field in regard to the same notion with the results presented descriptively and after presented in regression analysis to determine the effect of between the variables of the study.

4.3 Description of United Nations High Commission for Refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda

Table 4.6: Descriptive analysis of United Nations High Commission for Refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda

Description of UNHCR	Mean	Std. Dev	Interpretation
UNHCR has an operating mandate in the refugee camps in northern Uganda	3.326	1.017	Fairly Good
UNHCR has the staff that provide the services to the people in northern Uganda	3.108	1.325	Fairly Good
UNHCR provide support protection support for the people in northern	3.548	1.018	Fairly Good
UNHCR is oriented with supporting partners in the refugee crisis handling	3.686	1.174	Good
UNHCR is significant in supervision of the partners to the delivery of services to the communities	3.222	1.098	Fairly Good
UNHCR undertakes steady policy implementation on repatriation of the refugees to their homeland	3.409	1.106	Good
UNHCR provide strategic direction on tracking the refugees immediately they flee	3.300	1.094	Fairly Good
UNHCR undertake effective coordination of agencies in the refugee system management	3.406	1.019	Good
Overall Average Mean	3.375	1.106	Fairly Good

Source: Primary data, 2023

The descriptive statistics of mean are provided with the interpretation scale mentioned in Table 4.7

Table 4.7: Interpretation of Mean Values

Scale	Mean Range	Response	Interpretation
5	4.21-5.00	Strongly agree	Very Good
4	3.41-4.20	Agree	Good
3	2.61-3.40	Not sure	Fairly Good
2	1.81-2.60	Disagree	Poor
1	1.00-1.80	Strongly disagree	Very Poor

Table 4.6 present the descriptive analysis of United Nations high commission for refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda. The findings attained from the field indicate that the overall mean for the UNHCR activities in west Nile Northern Uganda was indicated with the mean of (M=3.375, standard deviation (SD=1.106). The results are interpreted as fairly good, the findings for the study indicate that the UNHCR activities are fairly good in their execution of the activities. The findings are supported by the individual responses from the field as enumerated here under.

The first item set to determine whether UNHCR has an operating mandate in the refugee camps in northern Uganda. The findings based on the responses had a mean of 3.326, the standard deviation (SD=1.017) interpreted as fairly good. The findings based on the study imply that UNHCR has established a fairly functional mandate in the refugee camps of Northern Uganda.

The second item sought to determine whether UNHCR has the staff that provides the services to the people in northern Uganda, the findings indicate that the mean responses were (M=3.108) and standard deviation of (SD=1.325) interpreted as fairly good, the findings show that there are staff in provision of fairly standard services to the refugees in Northern Uganda.

UNHCR provide support protection support for the people in northern with the mean responses (M=3.548) and the standard deviation of 1.018 interpreted as fairly good. The findings for the study show that there is support on the protection of support for the refugees living in northern Uganda

UNHCR is oriented with supporting partners in the refugee crisis handling had the mean of (M=3.686), the standard deviation was SD=1.174 interpreted as good meaning that there are partners in the refugee crisis handling in the refugee camps. This was indicated as generally good, above average meaning that partners are in the refugee handling in northern Uganda.

UNHCR is significant in supervision of the partners to the delivery of services to the communities had the mean of (M=3.222), the standard deviation (SD=1.098) interpreted as fairly good meaning that there is some significant supervision of the partners in service delivery in northern Uganda.

UNHCR undertakes steady policy implementation on repatriation of the refugees to their homeland had the mean of (M=3.409) and standard deviation was (SD=1.106) interpreted as good meaning that there are policy strategies in the refugee repatriation in their homelands in northern Uganda.

It was also found that UNHCR provide strategic direction on tracking the refugees immediately they flee, the mean responses was 3.300, the standard deviation was (SD=1.094) interpreted as fairly good meaning that there are strategic direction provided by UNHCR to the refugees in northern Uganda.

UNHCR undertake effective coordination of agencies in the refugee system management had the mean of 3.406, the standard deviation of 1.019 interpreted as good meaning that there are effective coordination of agencies in the refugee system management in the refugee camps in northern Uganda. The findings show that responses on the field show that there are some coordination activities in the refugee systems of Northern Uganda.

United Nations high commission for refugees in northern Uganda conduct operations with the aid of different partners such as Affric Aid (ARD), WHO, UNICEF, world food program among others all operate under the mandate and supervision of the UNHCR. The agency undertakes effective control of the management of the partners to refugee management in northern Uganda

KII with UNHCR, administrators, BidiBidi Refugee camp.

UNHCR provides direct and indirect funding to the all partners providing the services to the refugees in northern Uganda. Northern Uganda is hence a funding agency providing a direction of funds allocation to the persons and communities among the people. In the environment of funds are solicited and provided to the refugees through different partners.

KII with UNHCR, administrators, Rhino refugee camp.

UNHCR undertakes coordination efforts, management and control efforts of all its partners in handling the refugees, we undertaken effective control of the refugees security, education, and health and incase of repatriation done by the relevant partners with documentations done by the UNHCR in the management of the control activities of the persons in communities.

KII with UNHCR, administrators, Imvepi Refugee camp.

In view of both the questionnaire and the interview responses, UNHCR seem to be conducting its role in the management and control of refugees in Northern Uganda refugee camps, in the efforts seem however challenged with some stances of low performance indicators existing in the refugee camps

4.2.2 Refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda

The dependent Variable for the study is refugee protection in west Nile, based on the findings, the researcher provided that the state of refugee protection in west Nile northern Uganda is in general terms based on the responses provided here under in Table 4.8:

Table 4.8: Refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda

	Mean	Std. Dev	Interpretation
UNHCR provide security to the refugees	3.391	1.488	Fairly good
UNHCR undertakes effective refugee controls	3.457	1.483	Good
UNHCR provide safe returning of refugees after calamity in their homeland	3.168	1.725	Fairly good
UNHCR undertake effective refugee policy protection one in their original communities	3.283	1.434	Fairly good
UNHCR Protects the human rights of the refugees in the host country	4.102	1.076	Good
UNHCR Prevent refugees from victimization in their community of livelihood	3.451	.963	Good
Overall Average Mean	3.480	.748	Good

Source: Primary data, 2023

Table 4.8 findings on whether there prevails refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda, the mean findings are provided with the mean (M=3.480) and standard deviation was (SD=.748) interpreted as good. The findings based on the data attained indicate that refugee protection in west Nile northern Uganda is undertaken through ensuring that the refugees are highly protected in the livelihoods and areas of living for the refugees.

The first item sought to determine whether UNHCR provide security to the refugees, the mean responses attained was (M=3.391) and the standard deviation (SD=1.488) interpreted as fairly good. The findings from the study indicate that UNHCR has provided fairly good security to the refugees in northern Uganda.

UNHCR undertakes effective refugee controls had it that the mean was 3.457, the standard deviation (SD=1.483) interpreted as good. In regard to the effective control for the refugees, UNHCR, the responses indicate that there is some reasonable control in the UNHCR.

UNHCR provide safe returning of refugees after calamity in their homeland had the mean response of 3.168, the standard deviation was 1.725 interpreted as fairly good. The results for the study show that there is safe returning of the refugees to their homeland overseen by UNHCR in northern Uganda.

UNHCR undertake effective refugee policy protection one in their original communities, this had the mean responses of 3.283, the standard deviation of 1.434 interpreted as fairly good. The findings from the study show that there is a refugee protection policy in the refugee camps of northern Uganda.

UNHCR protects the human rights of the refugees in the host country, the finding had the mean response (M=4.102, standard deviation was SD=1.076) interpreted as good. The findings from the field indicate that human rights are ensured in the host countries for the purpose of enabling their better and safe living in the communities.

UNHCR Prevent refugees from victimization in their community of livelihood, this had the mean of 3.451, the standard deviation was .963 interpreted as good. The findings for the study show that the UNHCR prevent refugee victimization existence in the communities in which they stay in order to ensure effective control of the refugees.

The findings are in consonance with those of interview findings which stated in agreement contending that refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda is a preserve of the UNHCR in line with the security organs of Uganda with the office of the Prime minister. The Uganda Police among other security agencies undertake effective control stances to enable the provision of information to the communities.

KII with UNHCR, administrators, Bidibidi Refugee Camp.
In the finding from the field, it is found that there is security for the refugees through protections provided to the persons living in the refugee communities. In this the refugees are responsible for effective management and control of the communities and livelihoods of the persons in the refugee camps.

4.2.3 Effects of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda

The first research objective set to establish the effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda. The results based on the study means are regressed against those of the refugee protection in west Nile northern Uganda. The simple regression analysis was conducted to determine the effect of UNHCR on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

Table 4.10: Effect of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on Refugee Protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda

Model Summary						
Model		R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1		.556 ^a	.309	.290	.72568	
a. Predictors: (Constant), United Nations high commission for refugees						
ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.035	1	6.035	11.459	.001 ^b
	Residual	86.364	164	.527		
	Total	92.398	165			
a. Dependent Variable: Refugee Protection						
b. Predictors: (Constant), United Nations high commission for refugees						
Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.240	.371		6.041	.000
	United Nations high commission for refugees	.329	.097	.556	3.385	.001
a. Dependent Variable: Refugee Protection						

Source: Primary data, 2023

Results in Table 4.10 show analysis of regression between United Nations High Commission for Refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda, the R square -coefficient attained was at the value of .309, the result indicate that united nations high commission for refugees alone had a 30.9% affect refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda, the error estimates of .72568 show a limited closeness in the data.

The results on analysis of Variance show that the p-values was attained at .001^b which show that it was outside the confidence levels, the F-values was attained at 9.592 showing that the United Nations high commission for refugees significantly is correlated to refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

Regarding the beta coefficients, the variable of United Nations high commission for refugees was significant in the model as it had at value of 3.385 for the t value. The significant value for the constant and appropriate representation is .000 and 0.002 respectively. The results imply that United Nations high commission for refugees affects refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda; it implies that United Nations high commission for refugees if improved can generate refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda. The null is rejected; the study argues that there is a statistically significant effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

Findings based on the information attained from the field further reveal that UNHCR has been undertaken in effectively providing the means through which the protection of the refugees are provided. UNHCR undertakes the registration, housing and management of the refugees in the refugee camps of west Nile Northern Uganda.

KII with UNHCR, administrators, Rhino refugee camp.

UNHCR undertakes controls, monitoring and survey of activities aimed at inducing the protection of refugees in Northern Uganda, these are usually daily basis activities undertaken in handling, controlling and managing the activities affiliated to the refugee livelihoods in western part of Uganda.

KII with UNHCR, administrators, Imvepi Refugee camp

In overall, both questionnaire and interview findings indicate that UNHCR is responsible for undertaking effective control of activities aimed at enabling the protection of refugees in northern Uganda. These activities are aimed at enhancing and enabling the establishment of a state of the art security which has made Uganda to become a host of refugees in Africa.

4.4 Effect of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on Management of Health in West Nile, Northern Uganda

The second research objective set to assess the effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda. In order to fulfill the objective and conduct the study, the researcher conducted a descriptive statistics and further simple linear regression analysis to determine the effect between United Nations high commission for refugees on management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

4.4.1 Management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda

Table 4.11: Descriptive statistics on the management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda

	Mean	Std. Dev	Interpretation
INGOs provided health support in the form of sanitation for the people	3.512	1.605	Good
There is INGOs interventions in provision of health structures and building	3.596	1.595	Good
The INGOs provide social support for health equipment and staff facilitation	3.295	1.478	Fairly good
The INGOs have facilitated effective establishment of immunization services and facilitations	3.162	1.424	Fairly good
WHO representatives are involved in the establishment of the health facilities for the refugee camps	3.508	1.244	Good
The WHO are undertaken in the management for quality health services accessibility	3.265	1.321	Fairly good
Average Mean	3.378	.785	Fairly good

Source: Primary data, 2023

Table 4.11 show descriptive statistics on the management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda, the findings from the study indicate that the mean responses or average mean (average mean was 3.378 and standard deviation (SD=.785) interpreted as fairly good. The findings from the study indicate that the management of the health in the refugee camps in west Nile northern Uganda continue to be generally unwell provided in the communities.

The first item of the study set to determine whether INGOs provided health support in the form of sanitation for the people, the mean response was 3.512, the standard deviation was 1.605 interpreted as good. The findings from the study indicate that the INGOs are part of supporting the sanitation environment in the INGOs.

There is INGOs interventions in provision of health structures and building had the response mean of 3.596, the standard deviation was 1.595 interpreted as good meaning that there are interventions aimed at health structures and building in northern Uganda.

On whether the INGOs provide social support for health equipment and staff facilitation, the mean response was 3.295, the standard deviation was 1.478 interpreted as fairly good meaning that the state of the INGOs are relevant in the support for health equipment and facilitation in the service delivery.

On whether the INGOs have facilitated effective establishment of immunization services and facilitations, the researcher had it that 3.162, the standard deviation was 1.424 interpreted as fairly good, the findings means that there are established fair immunization services in the communities of the refugees in northern Uganda.

On whether WHO representatives are involved in the establishment of the health facilities for the refugee camps, the findings indicate that the mean responses $M=3.508$, the standard deviation was 1.244 interpreted as well. The findings mean that health facilities are provided fairly in the refugee camps.

The WHO is undertaken in the management for quality health services accessibility had the mean of 3.265, the standard deviation was 1.321 interpreted as fairly good. The study findings from the study indicate that there is management of quality of health services in accessible terms to the health systems in Northern Uganda.

4.3.2 Effect of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on Management of Health in West Nile, Northern Uganda

The second research objective set to establish the effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on management of health in west Nile, Northern Uganda. The results based on the study means are regressed against those of management of health in west Nile northern Uganda. The simple regression analysis was conducted to determine the effect of UNHCR on management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

Table 4.12: Effect of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on Management of Health in West Nile, Northern Uganda

Model Summary						
Model		R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1		.416 ^a	.173	.168	.71652	
a. Predictors: (Constant), United Nations high commission for refugees						
ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	17.594	1	17.594	34.269	.000 ^b
	Residual	84.198	164	.513		
	Total	101.792	165			
a. Dependent Variable: Management of health						
b. Predictors: (Constant), United Nations high commission for refugees						
Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.536	.366		4.194	.000
	United Nations high commission for refugees	.562	.096	.416	5.854	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Management of health						

Source: Primary Data, 2023

Results in Table 4.12 show analysis of regression between United Nations high commission for refugees and management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda, the R square-coefficient attained was at the value of .173, the result indicate that united nations high commission for refugees alone had a 17.3% affect refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda, the error estimates of .71652 show a limited closeness in the data.

The results on analysis of Variance show that the p-values was attained at .000 which show that it was outside the confidence levels, the F-values was attained at 34.269 showing that the United Nations high commission for refugees significantly is correlated to refugees on management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

Regarding the beta coefficients, the variable of United Nations high commission for refugees was significant in the model as it had at value of 5.854 for the t value. The significant value for the constant and refugees on management of health is .000 and 0.002 respectively. The results imply that United Nations high commission for refugees affect management of refugees in west Nile, Northern Uganda; it implies that United Nations high commission for refugees if improved can generate health among the refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda. The null is rejected; the study argues that there is a statistically significant effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on health management among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

UNHCR undertakes coordination, control and management of the refugee towards access of health services. We have organizations/ partners which undertake screening and health administration in the health centers especially those in the refugee camps.

KII with UNHCR, administrators, Bidibidi refugee Camp

In undertaking effective management of the refugees, the health services are existing in the localities of localities of refugee camps. These are providing immediate health care services, effective health services are provided by partners of UNHCR in conjunction with the management of UNHCR and execution of activities for the health management

KII with UNHCR, administrators, Rhino Refugee Camp

Based on the findings, the researcher contend that the state of the UNHCR in health is well coordinated and guided by the presence of the health organs and organizations which undertake the health screening and treatment of the refugees in Northern Uganda. In this case, the refugees in northern Uganda are under effective control of self when undertaking the management of refugees in northern Uganda. In the same stance, refugee crisis management is undertaken effort and management of the refugees is a direct control of the refugee community in northern Uganda.

4.5 Effect of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on Management of Feeding and Shelter among Refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda

The third and final research objective of the study was to examine the effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda. In undertaking the study, the researcher examined the description of the feeding and shelter services among the refugees in west Nile camps in northern Uganda. Thereafter conducted a simple linear regression to determine the effect of UNHCR on management of feeding and shelter among the refugees in west Nile Northern Uganda.

4.5.1 Management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda

Table 4.13: Descriptive statistics on management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda

	Mean	Std. D	Interpretation
UNHCR has supported in growth of food staffs for the community wellbeing	3.614	1.253	Good
UNHCR has invested in research for food crop variety improvements	3.355	1.352	Fairly good
UNHCR has developed food support for people in food scarcities	3.036	1.455	Fairly good
UNHCR has provided enhanced support for the provision of food support to members	3.120	1.512	Fairly good
UNHCR supports the provision of shelter to the refuges	3.722	1.360	Good
UNHCR monitors the quality in the shelter and its accommodation	2.734	1.321	Fairly good
Management of feeding and shelter	3.369	.8125	Fairly good

Source: Primary data, 2023

Table 4.13 present descriptive statistics on management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda, the findings from the study indicate that the overall mean average responses on the study were 3.369, the standard deviation was .8125 interpreted as fairly good. The findings from the study indicate that there is management of feeding and shelter practices in the west Nile refugee camps in northern Uganda.

The item on whether UNHCR has supported in growth of food staffs for the community wellbeing, it was found that the mean responses was (M=3.624) and standard deviation (SD= 1.253) interpreted as good meaning that UNHCR fairly provided food staff for the refugee community wellbeing.

UNHCR has invested in research for food crop variety improvements had the mean responses of (M=3.355), the standard deviation was (SD=1.352) interpreted as fairly good meaning that there are generally research in food varieties for the improvement of the agricultural sector growth in the communities.

UNHCR has developed food support for people in food scarcities according to the mean response of (M=3.036), the standard deviation (SD=1.455) interpreted as fairly good meaning that there is food support to those in scarcity in communities.

UNHCR has provided enhanced support for the provision of food support to members had the mean of (M=3.120) the standard deviation (SD=1.512) interpreted as fairly good. The findings indicate that the there are UNHCR provided avenues for the provision of the food for the communities.

UNHCR supports the provision of shelter to the refuges had the mean responses of 3.722, the standard deviation was (SD=1.360) interpreted as good. The findings indicate that the state of the shelter for the refuges is fairly provided.

UNHCR monitors the quality in the shelter and its accommodation had 2.734, the standard deviation was 1.321, interpreted as fairly good meaning that the shelter is provided for the refugees in west Nile camps.

4.5.2 Effects of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda

The second research objective set to establish the effect of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda. The results based on the study means are regressed against those of management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda. The simple regression analysis was conducted to determine the effect of UNHCR on management of feeding and shelter in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

Table 4.14: Effect of United Nations High Commission for Refugees on management of feeding and shelter among the refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.210 ^a	.044	.038	.79683		
a. Predictors: (Constant), United Nations high commission for refugees						
ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.799	1	4.799	7.557	.007 ^b
	Residual	104.131	164	.635		
	Total	108.929	165			
a. Dependent Variable: Management of feeding and shelter						
b. Predictors: (Constant), United Nations high commission for refugees						
Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.263	.407		5.559	.000
	United Nations high commission for refugees	.293	.107	.210	2.749	.007
a. Dependent Variable: Management of feeding and shelter						

Source: Primary Data, 2023

Results in Table 4.14 show analysis of regression between United Nations High Commission for Refugees on Management of feeding and shelter in West Nile, Northern Uganda, the R-coefficient attained was at the value of .044, the result indicate that united nations high commission for refugees alone had a 4.4% effect on management of feeding and shelter in West Nile, Northern Uganda, the error estimates of .79683 show a limited closeness in the data.

The results on analysis of Variance show that the p-values was attained at .007 which show that it was outside the confidence levels, the F-values was attained at 7.557 showing that the United Nations high commission for refugees significantly is correlated to management of feeding and shelter in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

Regarding the beta coefficients, the variable of United Nations high commission for refugees was significant in the model as it had at value of 2.749 for the t value. The significant value for the constant and management of feeding and shelter is .000 and 0.007 respectively. The results imply that United Nations high commission for refugees affect management of feeding and shelter in west Nile, Northern Uganda; it implies that United Nations high commission for refugees if improved can generate management of shelter and feeding in refugee camps in west Nile, Northern Uganda. The null is rejected; the study argues that there is a statistically significant effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

In relation to the study, the researcher provided that UNHCR has affected the feeding and shelter services provided to the refugees, there has been provided avenues for ensuring food aid to the refugees through pattern organizations such as world food program among others responsible for the provision of food to the refugees.

KII with UNHCR, administrators, Imvepi Refugee camp

UNHCR undertakes to ensure that the shelter for the refugees is provided, through its partners, there is rising of Tapelines and temporary structures to accommodate the refugees in the organizations. In determining and ensuring effective mechanisms for the shelter among the people there is provided assurance for the management of the refugees.

KII with UNHCR, administrators, Bidibidi refugee camps

In comparison of both findings based on questionnaire and interview, the researcher reveal that UNHCR has provided some moderate contribution so having some though low effect on shelter and feeding management amongst the refugees. The findings further indicate that there are significant avenues for feeding and shelter provisions amongst the refugees.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This final section of the report deals with the discussion of the findings presented in the preceding chapter. The discussion was made with reference to other similar works done in previous studies. The section then draws conclusions from these discussions after which it offers recommendations. Finally, it suggests areas that were potential grounds for research that could not be completed in the body of this report.

5.1 Discussion of Findings

This section was further organized into three subsections with respect to the research objectives that guide the study.

5.1.1 Effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda

United Nations high commission for refugees had a 30.6% affect refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda, the error estimates of .72568 shows a limited closeness in the data. The findings indicate that United Nations high commission for refugees significantly is correlated to refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda. The findings agree with those of Taylor et al. (2016) contend that focusing on the form of aid from UNHCR enhances the management of the refugees. Their study is based on whether the provided aid to refugees is in cash or it is in-kind aid. The findings are in agreement with Dadush and Niebuhr (2016) provided that UNHCR provides humanitarian aid to the people in the communities. However, often they encounter obstacles from the host country, by denying their access to work, permit to move and interact with people and businesses outside of the camps. The findings are in agreement with Enghoff(2018) argued that the refugee protection functions entrusted to UNHCR under the Statute are manifold. They include, for example, all matters pertaining to the determination of refugee status; granting of asylum; prevention of refoulement or expulsion and finally in agreement with those of Mowjee, Garrasiand Poole (2015) contend that UNHCR will need to demonstrate that it can employ the catalytic as well as the directive mode as strategically and effectively as possible to match the complex, dynamic and varied situations that it faces

5.1.2 Effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda

United Nations high commission for refugees alone had a 17.3% affect refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda, the error estimates of .71652 shows a limited closeness in the data. United Nations high commission for refugees significantly is correlated to refugees on management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda. The findings agree with the provides results of UNHCR (2017) who contend that UNHCR's mental health programs seek to address the psychosocial problems of refugees (including post-traumatic stress disorders) resulting from physical violence, grief and bereavement, fear, stress, an uncertain future and a sense of powerlessness. ABAAD (2016) argued that UNHCR in promoting the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, equality and non-discrimination of refugees and migrants and finally Slater, Holmes and Mathers (2014) contend that improving adolescent and youth health through supporting school health programs: The protracted nature of the Syrian crisis has overstretched the capacity of the Lebanese education system.

UNHCR provide mechanisms for the control of communicable disease control measures aim to prevent, detect, control and treat disease out breaks in refugee communities in close co-ordination with partner agencies and national authorities. For example, the prevalence of tuberculosis (TB) is increasing worldwide, and UNHCR is engaging in TB control in co-ordination with national programs. In some sufficiently stable post-emergency situations, where drugs, laboratory services and trained staff are available. The findings also agree with those of UNHCR (2017) contend that UNHCR's mental health program seek to address the psychosocial problems of refugees (including post-traumatic stress disorders) resulting from physical violence, grief and bereavement, fear, stress, an uncertain future and a sense of powerlessness

5.1.3 Effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

United Nations high commission for refugees alone had a 4.4% effect on management of feeding and shelter in West Nile, Northern Uganda, the error estimates of .79683 show a limited closeness in the data. United Nations High Commission for Refugees affect management of feeding and shelter in west Nile, Northern Uganda; it implies that United Nations High Commission for

Refugees if improved can generate management of shelter and feeding in refugee camps in west Nile, Northern Uganda. The findings from the study are related to the previous findings of the study such as of Burbano (2019) which contend that UNHCR in conjunction with WFP is providing refugees with double ration entitlements and resource transfers to cover both May and June, and is prepacking food, intended to reduce the time refugees spend at food distribution points, decreasing crowding and the associated proximity transmission risk. The findings are in agreement with those of Sabates-Wheeler (2019) who argued that UNHCR and partners to respond quickly and effectively if a crisis develops in developing the approaches to the support of UNHCR in effective control of aspects for development in communities. The contingency plan normally includes a program strategy, a report on the availability of food and non-food resources, a logistics capacity assessment, suggestions for internal management arrangements, an outline of budgetary considerations and a list of follow-up actions such as the training of staff. The research is also in agreement with those of Delgado, Jang, Milante and Smith (2019) who argued that UNHCR in conjunction with WFP has intensified market monitoring with the aim of improving program implementation and reviewing the amount of cash-based transfers against the market price of the food that refugees receive.

5.2 Conclusions

5.1.1 Effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda

The findings indicate that United Nations high commission for refugees significantly is correlated to refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda. Based on the study the researcher concludes that UNHCR has provided a moderate effect on refugee protection in west Nile northern Uganda. The findings indicate that stretches for development of the refugee protection can be generate by the UNHCR activities especially in liaison with the ministry of internal affairs through the office of the prime minister.

5.1.2 Effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda

United Nations high commission for refugees significantly is correlated to refugees on management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda. Findings based on the study indicate that UNHCR has generally provided avenues needed in ensuring the refugee protection among the

refugee camps. In the study, refugee health management can be provided through the provided UNHCR activities to generate health management although this has prevailed to limited stances with sometimes services being delayed.

5.1.3 Effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda

United Nations high commission for refugees has a significant effect on management of feeding and shelter in West Nile, Northern Uganda. The findings indicate that United Nations high commission for refugees affect management of feeding and shelter in west Nile, Northern Uganda. Based on the study, the researcher concludes that UNHCR has affected the management of feeding and shelter services provision to the people of west Nile, the findings provided are an indication that UNHCR generates functional stances which play a key role in affecting the shelter services provided to the refugees.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings, the researcher makes the following recommendations

Objective One: Effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda

The study findings from the study recommend that there is need for more intensity of refugee protection improvement through enhancing the security check, provision of personal security to refugees, refugee disarmament especially from war prone countries of origin in order to generate coherence through ministry of internal affairs and office of the prime minister. The study recommend for refugee security implementation needed in ensuring the provision of the information to develop security amongst the refugees.

Objective Two: Effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda

In ensuring that the UNHCR activities are provided, there is need for health cautions through sanitation and health trainings aimed at enabling the provision of information to refugee management significant to generate the health needs. Health care facilities need to be improved to provide immunization and post immunization services amongst the refugee camps in northern

Uganda. Key security checks need to be provided amongst the refugees in enabling the health needs for the refugees in the camps.

Objective Three: Effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda.

Management of shelter and feeding services need to be enhanced, effectively controlled and managed in order to improve and develop a functional activities geared or connected towards the generation of proper feeding. The management of the camps need to ensure that food provided actually reaches the refugees.

Shelter schemes need to be checked to ensure conformity to the healthy housing standards needed in the communities. There is need for both temporary and permanent shelter to the people in order to generate the performance of the refugees.

5.4 Areas for further research

In conducting the study, the researcher recommend the following as areas for future research based on the following conditions of the study provided as indicated in the assessment provided here under;-

- Challenges faced by UNHCR in services delivery to the refugee camps in northern Uganda
- Refugee management and Health services delivery in refugee camps in northern Uganda
- Management competence and provision of services to the refugee camps in northern Uganda

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APENDICES

Appendix i: Questionnaire

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a second-year student of Kampala International University; I am studying a Master Degree in international relations and diplomacy. Am conducting research on “**International Organizations and Refugee Crisis Management in West Nile Northern Uganda**”. This study is being done for academic purposes and will be provided as findings results based on the field information. For the information below circle or tick the right answers that suit the options provided.

Yours Cordially,

.....

Researcher

Section A: Demographics of respondents (Pick the appropriate response)

1. Gender

1) Male ☐

2) Female ☐

2. Highest level of qualification

1) Certificate ☐

2) Diploma ☐

3) Degree ☐

4) others ☐

3. Age

a) 20 - 29 ☐

b) 30 – 39 ☐

c) 40 – 49 ☐

d) 50+ ☐

4. How long have you worked in this organization

1) 1-4 years ☐

2) 5-9 Years ☐

3) Above 10years ☐

Direction: please tick the column corresponding rating that best describes your response using the guide below

Section B: United Nations high commission for refugee

RANK.1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Not sure, 4=Agree, 5= strongly Agree

		RANKING				
	Response	1	2	3	4	5
RC1	UNHCR has an operating mandate in the refugee camps in northern Uganda					
RC2	UNHCR has the staff that provide the services to the people in northern Uganda					
RC3	UNHCR provide support protection support for the people in northern					
RC4	UNHCR is oriented with supporting partners in the refugee crisis handling					
RC5	UNHCR is significant in supervision of the partners to the delivery of services to the communities					
RC6	UNHCR undertakes steady policy implementation on repatriation of the refugees to their homeland					
RC7	UNHCR provide strategic direction on tracking the refugees immediately they flee					
RC8	UNHCR undertake effective coordination of agencies in the refugee system management					

Section C: Refugee crisis Management

Refugee protection		RANKING				
	Response	1	2	3	4	5
1	UNHCR provide security to the refugees					
2	UNHCR undertakes effective refugee controls					
3	UNHCR provide safe returning of refugees after calamity in their homeland					
4	UNHCR undertake effective refugee policy protection one in their original communities					
5	UNHCR Protects the human rights of the refugees in the host country					
6	UNHCR Prevent refugees from victimization in their community of livelihood					
Management of health		RANKING				
	Response	1	2	3	4	5
1	INGOs provided health support in the form of sanitation for the people					
2	There is INGOs interventions in provision of health structures and building					
3	The INGOs provide social support for health equipment and staff facilitation					
4	The INGOs have facilitated effective establishment of immunization services and facilitations					
5	WHO representatives are involved in the establishment of the health facilities for the refugee camps					
6	The WHO are undertaken in the management for quality health services accessibility					

Management of feeding and shelter

	Response	1	2	3	4	5
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1	UNHCR has supported in growth of food staffs for the community wellbeing					
2	UNHCR has invested in research for food crop variety improvements					
3	UNHCR has developed food support for people in food scarcities					
4	UNHCR has provided enhanced support for the provision of food support to members					
5	UNHCR supports the provision of shelter to the refugees					
6	UNHCR monitors the quality in the shelter and its accommodation					

Appendix ii: Interview Guide

- 1) What is the state of the United Nations high commission for refugees operations in West Nile, Northern Uganda?
- 2) What is the effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on refugee protection in West Nile, Northern Uganda?
- 3) What is the effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on management of health in West Nile, Northern Uganda?
- 4) What is the effect of United Nations high commission for refugees on management of feeding and shelter among refugees in West Nile, Northern Uganda?
- 5) What are the challenges faced by United Nations high commission for refugees in management?
- 6) What mechanisms can be employed by United Nations high commission for refugees in management?