

**CHALLENGES FACED BY PERSONS DISPLACED BY RIVER  
NYAMWAMBA FLOODS: A CASE STUDY OF MUHOKYA CAMP,  
KASESE DISTRICT**

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**DECLARATION**

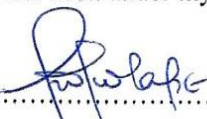
I, Muhindo Clement, declare that this is original of my work and it has not been submitted to any other university by another person for the award of bachelor's degree

Signature.....~~Muhindo Clement~~.....date..05/01/2023.....

Muhindo Clement

## APPROVAL

This work has been under my supervision as the research supervisor of the candidate

Signature:  .....date... 05 Jan 2023 .....

Associate Professor Eddy J. Walakira, Ph.D.

Supervisor

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this piece of work to my beloved parents for their unending love and support rendered to me throughout my education career and for their guidance in different aspects of my studies. May the almighty God bless you abundantly! Without your parental sacrifices and relentless efforts this work would have remained a myth.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AU	African Union
CARRI	Community and Regional Resilience Institute
CDO	Community Development Officer
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IDMC	Internally Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
LC1	Local Council One
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees

## **ABSTRACT**

The study sought to establish the services that the persons displaced by floods received, the challenges they continue to face and how they cope up. The study used a cross sectional case study design and applied qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. Data was collected using in-depth interviews with nine male household heads and nine female household heads (IDPs), two Focus Group Discussions each comprising of nine household heads, males and females. The study used quota and purposive sampling techniques to select the participants in the different categories considered for the study. Data was analysed using thematic content analysis. It was established that IDPs received services including food supplies, mosquito nets, tapelines, clothing, psychosocial support and health services from Government and NGOs such as Red Cross, UNICEF and Save the Children. It was noted that services such as safe water, cooking oil and access to land inadequate. In relation to the challenges they faced, they included shortage of food supplies, firewood, poor shelter, intruders and early marriages. It was revealed that they adopted measures including but not limited; to digging, operating small businesses in the nearby market, ding small gardens of dodo, cabbages and beans. The study generally suggests that IDPs are deprived of a decent living, they take poor water, inadequate toilets, rapists of women, thieves, domestic violence and live largely from hand to mouth for lack of a sustainable welfare distribution mechanisms. The study recommends the Government to use its mandate as provided in the outline protocols on climate change to request funds from the Adaptation Fund of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to improve the standard of living of IDPs in Muhokya camp.

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This section contains the background, statement of the problem, general and specific objectives, and research questions, significance of the study, the study justification and the study scope.

### **1.1 Background to the study**

Several IDPs camps around the world are run by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the various host governments, and they are mostly found in low-income countries—about 22% in 2014—and offer assistance and support to millions of displaced people (United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR], 2021).

According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre ([IDMC], 2022), disasters were the cause of more than 60% of all internal displacements globally in 2021. More than 94% were caused by weather-related disasters, including storms and floods. Figures were lower than in 2020 and 2019 in part because the hurricane season in the Americas and rainy seasons in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa were less severe. For instance, there were 59.1 million IDPs worldwide as of the end of 2021, of which 53.2 million were displaced by war and other acts of violence and 5.9 million by natural disasters. For example, the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) as of the end of 2021 was 59.1 million globally, 53.2million by conflict and violence and 5.9 million by disasters. The figure for disaster displacements was lower than in 2020 at 23.6 million. Sub-Saharan Africa had 1155800 people displaced by conflict and violence and 2554,000 people displaced by disasters.

The biggest humanitarian problem the world is currently facing is displacement. Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 15 million of the 33.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) around the globe, a rise of 7.5% between 2013 and 2014. It is getting harder for countries with a lot of IDPs to manage them as their numbers keep rising. International attempts to manage displacement have focused more on refugees than IDPs, even though both pose a threat to society at large (Ki-Moon, 2014).

Africa is the second-largest continent with the least developed population in terms of education and resource ownership. It is central to the global yet peripheral economy. Africa is currently known for large numbers in terms of internal displacement persons. Sub-Saharan African nations are home to 10.4 million IDPs and had an increase of 7.5% between 2013 and 2014 the highest years in the distribution table (UNHCR, 2014). Africa approximately provides five times as many internally displaced persons (IDPs) compared to the global refugees. In sub-Saharan Africa, there were approximately 2 million refugees as of late 2010, compared to approximately the 11 million IDPs (Ferris & Stark, 2012). Abidde (2020) showed the five African countries with the highest number of forcibly displaced people in proportion to their entire population are South Sudan (32%), the Central African Republic (27%), Somalia (23%), Eritrea (11%), and Sudan (7%).

The African Union (2009) reported that the gravity of the situation of internally displaced persons is a source of continuing instability and tension for African states. The inherent rights of internally displaced persons are provided for and protected in international human rights and humanitarian law and as set out in the 1998 United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which are recognized as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons.

Seven hundred twenty-seven thousand people were still displaced by the large air mass Idai across Malawi, Mozambique, Madagascar, and Zimbabwe in December 2020. For example, there is evidence that 162,000 were still living in displacement as of the end of 2021. In Libya, about 77,000 IDPs were estimated to be food insecure and in need of food assistance in 2021, just before the pandemic of COVID-19. More than half of these internally displaced persons were children and young people (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2022).

Internally displaced persons have experienced problems with a lack of basic needs such as reasonable shelter, food, potable water, healthcare, education, security, clothing, and information, among others which must be met to survive and avoid negative social, cultural, and security consequences for themselves and host communities (Olagunju, 2006). Lomo (2000) adds that these include issues of physical security; threats of forcible return to a region of origin where conditions are not ripe for return; the right to freedom of movement; IDP status determination; and the absence of strong, domestic institutional mechanisms for implementing the (inter)national protection regime.

The experience from other IDP camps such as in Kitgum, Northern Uganda, were overcrowded, leading to unsanitary conditions (Boas & Hatley, 2005). The health conditions within IDPs have been significantly impacted by acute overcrowding, lack of access to clean water, enough food, and health care facilities. Conventionally, "State Parties shall offer adequate protection and aid to internally displaced persons." IDPs that have been displaced by natural or artificial disasters, such as climate change, are included in the protection and aid provided by states to IDPs Article 5.4" (Ferris & Stark, 2012).

Additionally, states are required to carry out or enable evaluations of needs and vulnerabilities in both host communities and IDPs (Article 5.5). The assessment of economic damage due to violent river floods was estimated without realistic consideration of the local communities in terms of the infrastructure such as residential houses, schools, hospitals, bridges, gardens, social places like markets, churches, animals, and plantations (Ministry of Water and Environment, 2015). The estimation was exaggerated to the year 2050 without proper calculations for 2013, and the year 2020. In the year 2013, Kasese District was devastated by the violent floods of river Nyamwamba, river Nyamughaani, river Mubuku, river Kanyambara, river Lubiriha and river Takko where nine sub countries made losses in terms of infrastructure, gardens, and human lives (International Federation of Red Cross; IFRC, 2014).

It further, reported that rivers Nyamwamba, Mobuku, and others burst their banks in the Kasese district on May 8, and May 20, 2020, which caused severe flooding in the Kasese district. There are currently 5,722 displaced people being temporarily housed in camps, part of which is at Muhokya camp. Immediately after being evacuation, the Uganda Red Cross sent volunteers to Kasese District to help individuals and families in the process of re-allocating them in IDPs.

Muhokya internally displacement camp was created in May 2020 and it has over 1648 people from 300 households. It is estimated that 176 households are headed by women who used to survive on substance farming within the river valleys and small businesses like dry food selling (Independent, 2022). These businesses were destroyed by the floods leaving the community devastated without capital to continue with such businesses. Despite the Prime Minister's plan to relocate these individuals to 400 acres of land within the district, the camp has continually survived since May 2020 in Muhokya.

## **1.2 Problem statement**

Coping up mechanisms to restore community livelihood after the devastating floods disasters of 7<sup>th</sup> May 2020 has remained a challenge for people living in the Muhokya IDPs camp in Kasese district. Even though there is a unique case of IDPs who were forced to flee their homes in the Kasese Municipality due to the Nyamwamba river violent floods of 2020, very little has been written about the existing challenges that have hindered their capacity to recover from vulnerability shocks.

The basic needs such as; food, shelter, education for their children, medical care, safety, and clothing, have been occasionally met by the office of the Prime Minister and some volunteer organisations. The IDPs still struggle to make ends meet despite the assistance provided. Therefore, a study is required to identify the challenges facing these people and the novel circumstances to create a resilient community in the Muhokya IDP camp.

The knowledge gained from this study may help scholars and policymakers towards building community resilience during disasters. The documented information will guide the internally displaced persons faced with several challenges.

## **1.3 Study objectives**

### **1.3.1 General objective**

The general objective of the study is to examine the challenges faced by internally displaced persons by river Nyamwamba floods in the Muhokya camp Kasese district.

### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

The study will also aim at achieving different specific objectives that include;

1. To examine the supportive services that internally displaced persons have been receiving in Muhokya IDPs camp Kasese district.
2. To explain the social-economic challenges of internally displaced persons in Muhokya camp Kasese district.
3. To find out how the internally displaced persons have managed to cope with life amidst the challenges they face in the Muhokya camp Kasese district.

#### **1.4 Research questions**

1. What are the supportive services that have been received by internally displaced persons in Muhokya camp Kasese district?
2. What are the social-economic challenges of internally displaced persons in Muhokya camp Kasese district?
3. How do internally displaced persons manage to cope with life amidst the challenges they face in the Muhokya camp Kasese district?

#### **1.5 Significance of the study**

The study will contribute to the existing knowledge about the challenges faced by internally displaced people by river Nyamwamba floods in the Muhokya camp Kasese district and the coping mechanisms used amidst the challenges they face.

The study will also help in the partial fulfilment of the Bachelor's degree in social work and social administration from Makerere University that I am pursuing.

The study will help to improve the standard of living of internally displaced people in the Muhokya camp because my research will expose the challenges, they face thus society will help them.

#### **1.6 Justification of the study**

Previous scholars such as (Schalit, 2018) majorly concentrate on refugees but have left out internally displaced persons due to other disasters such as floods and landslides. There is little information written about rivers floods and landslides leading to internally displaced people especially those in the Muhokya camp. This explains why some people are still living in such camps with little attention given to them by the central government as may be revealed by the preliminary study when exploring the concept of resilience. Therefore, this study anticipates delving into establishing the challenges faced by internally displaced people in camps within the country due to problems associated with disasters like floods, landslides and fire outbreaks which are not like wars and tribal conflicts.

#### **1.7 Scope of the study**

Geographically the study will be conducted in Muhokya internally displaced persons camp in Kasese district western Uganda because it is cost-effective in terms of collecting data from this camp. The office of the Prime Minister in December 2020, together with the Kasese district local government temporarily relocated 289 households on Muhokya government land (Joy for children-Uganda, 2021).

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents a review of the literature on the causes, and challenges faced by internally displaced persons and emerging the gaps.

### **2.1 Theoretical framework**

Resilience theory as theorized by Norman Garmezy in the 1900s and Laura Polk expounded on the dispositional pattern of life for individuals faced with challenges of misfortunate in 1997. She further combined the interpersonal roles and support functions that improve relational patterns (Kenyon, 2020). The four resilience patterns; dispositional, relational, situational and philosophical pattern become important that constitute four attributes' clusters in human capacities to bounce back after adversity, misfortune or frustrations caused by wars, climate change, fire outbreaks, accidents, landslides, earthquakes, winds, floods, drought, famine, death of loved ones, conflicts, theft and house burglary and several others losses. The resilience has been defined as the ability to bounce back from adversity, frustration or misfortune (Kenyon, 2020).

Resilience may still be defined as, "the ability to develop the capacity to bounce back after a conflict, failure or frustration, and devastation" (Hiebel, 2021). Resilience is the capacity of a dynamic process and adapting successfully to a disturbance that threatens a child's function and development (Li, 2022). The theory presents a multidimensional approach that incorporates the social and physical environment as well as admitting that personal aspects are important factors in creating a dynamic and social climate. The social and physical environment factors create a synergic effect on the economic development of a particular society.

A person's closest social circle-peers, partners and family members-influences their behaviour and contribute to their experience. The social-ecological theory describes five multiple dimensions: community members at the grass-root, interpersonal leadership between key leaders in the society, organizational structures that include community leadership and school system, environmental (both physical and cultural norms), and public policy level that include political system and technocrats who constitute policymakers. The Disaster Risk Reduction paradigm, which advocates a change from the post-disaster response pattern of disaster management to a proactive disaster risk reduction approach, has seen an increase in



its application to natural hazard management in recent years (World Meteorological Organization, 2016). The ability of a human or natural system to endure, absorb, and recover from risky events in an effective manner, while maintaining or renovating its essential structures, functions, and identity, is the focus of resilience theory.

The main characteristic of resilience is adaptability, which refers to a change in natural or human processes in response to specific or anticipated adverse stimuli or their effects, which mitigates harm or takes advantage of advantageous opportunities, according to the (Community and Regional Resilience Institute, 2013). After a system encounters difficulty, adaptation should result in positive outcomes. The community or system responds to disturbances by altering its operations or by creatively using its resources. A system can use resources to resist change, and the amount of adversity it can withstand before collapsing or significantly changing is a measure of its resilience.

According to Liao (2012), the three critical characteristics of adaptive capacity, self-organization, and redundancy are frequently associated with or used as examples of resilience. Flooding itself is an agent for resilience because each flood experience offers a chance for the affected community to learn, adjust internal structures and processes, and build knowledge, leading to diverse coping strategies that accumulate over time.

From the above theory, I was able to know the supportive services of IDPs on an individual, family and community level as a whole and the coping mechanisms used to survive amidst the challenges they face. For the theory to be relevant, the researcher established how stable trajectory recovery from adversative shock was taken by the affected people in the Muhokya IDPs, the community leaders and national leaders as disaster risk reduction guidelines are stated. The researcher was able to establish if some of the affected have rebounded capacity to regain back to the normal functioning of society after the flood. He further established why the occupants in the IDP have not succeeded in rebounding back to their formal living conditions while others managed to go back from the IDPs.

## **2.2 Conceptualization**

### **2.2.1 Challenge**

Cambridge dictionary (2022) defines a challenge as a situation of being faced with something that needs great mental or physical effort to be done successfully and therefore tests one's ability.

### **2.2.2 Internally displaced persons**

African Union (2009) defined IDPs as persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or other natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

According to ([IDMC], 2015), internally displaced persons (IDPs) are people who are forced to flee their homes but unlike refugees, they remain within their country's borders. This migration may result from (or is in order to avoid the effects of) armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters.

Internally displaced people are people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (UNGP, 1998).

Ladan (2006) used the international law approach and described IDPs as displaced persons under international law are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obligated to flee or to have cause to leave their homes or place of habitual residence in particular, due to or in order to stave off the effect of armed conflict, violations of human rights, situations of generalized violence, natural or man-made disasters, to another place considered relatively safe either within their own national borders (as internally displaced persons) or travel across an internationally recognized state border (as refugees). Ladan's definition buttress on the UN guiding principles definition by developing a dichotomy between IDPs and refugees.

Although internally displaced persons are often defined as those uprooted by conflict, human rights violations and natural or human-made disasters.

However, Robinson (2003) expanded the scope to also include those displaced by development projects. Most times, the focus of sympathetic attention and international aid Centre round those displaced by disaster than for victims of development.

## **2.3 The legal framework for the protection of IDPs**

### **2.3.1 The international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights**

The international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights of 1967 sets out economic, social and cultural guarantees, including the rights to adequate food, shelter, clothing, health care, an adequate standard of living as well as guarantees concerning work, social welfare, education and participation in cultural life. In this covenant under article 11(1) states that states parties to the present covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing and continuous improvement of living conditions. The state parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization to this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation bases on free consent.

### **2.3.2 The Kampala convention of 2009**

Obligations of states parties relating to protection and assistance Article 5(7) states that States Parties shall take necessary steps to effectively organize, relief action that is humanitarian, and impartial in character, and guarantee security. States Parties shall allow rapid and unimpeded passage of all relief consignments, equipment and personnel to internally displaced persons. States Parties shall also enable and facilitate the role of local and international organizations and humanitarian agencies, civil society organizations and other relevant actors, to provide protection and assistance to internally displaced persons. States Parties shall have the right to prescribe the technical arrangements under which such passage is permitted.

### **2.3.3 The national policy for internally displaced persons**

The national policy for internally displaced persons of 2004 chapter 2(2.4) states that The District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) of every district will be the lead agency for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons. The DDMC shall be constituted by all relevant heads of Government departments, humanitarian and development

agencies and the private sector resident in a district. The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) who is the head of the civil service in a district, shall head the DDMC. The Resident District Commissioner (RDC) in his or her capacity as chairperson of the district security committee shall be in charge of the security of IDPs. One male and one female IDP physically resident in one of the IDP camps in the district shall represent all IDPs of the district in the DDMC. The mode of selection of these representatives will be determined by the DDMC.

#### **2.3.4. The constitution of Uganda**

Article 249 of the 1995 Uganda constitution under Disaster Preparedness and Management Commission states that;

1. There shall be a Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Management Commission for Uganda to deal with both natural and man-made disasters.
2. Parliament shall, for the purposes of this article, prescribe the composition, functions and procedure for implementation of the functions of the Commission.

#### **2.4 Causes of internally displaced persons.**

Conflict is a cause of internal displacement. Communal violence and ethnic tensions play a primary role in displacing huge numbers of people. According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix report [[DTM], (2019), Ethiopia was ranked at the top level of severe internal displacement in the world. Very large numbers of people fled their permanent residences due to ethnic clashes between and or among different regions of the country. The communal conflict was the primary driver of displacement in Ethiopia where about 1,623,716 people were displaced because of the conflict before 2018. The ongoing communal violence in Ethiopia is one of the main factors causing a sharp rise in the number of people who have fled their homes and places of habitation, according to several studies on internal displacement (Mehari, 2017).

Another factor contributing to internal displacement is climate change. Natural calamities like landslides, floods, famines, and droughts are considered to be the second most significant contributors to internal human displacement. According to research conducted by DTM (2019) in March and April 2018, a total of 499,336 people had to be evacuated from their native country and usual abode because of climate-related concerns. Additionally, natural variables that induce the internal displacement of people include landslides, seasonal floods, flash floods, droughts, and floods.

Climate change is yet another cause of internal displacement. Environmental factors such as natural disasters for example drought, famine, landslides, and floods are taken as the second most contributing drivers of internal displacement of people. Findings conducted by DTM (2019) in March-April showed that a total of 499,336 persons were evacuated from their homeland and habitual residence due to climate-induced factors. Furthermore, displacement caused by environmental factors such as drought, seasonal floods, flash floods, and Landslides is a catalyst for internal population displacement. Regions like Afar, Oromia, and Somalia are frequently severely impacted by environmental factors. Natural disasters in Ethiopia's Afar region resulted in the displacement of 1,799 people in 2018, 3,203 people in 2017, and 38,793 people in 2017 and 2018.

Poor leadership is another cause of displacement. According to Mehari (2017), the Ethiopian government has massively implemented forced resettlement programs that have uprooted over 0.6 million people, relocating them to areas that have historically been home to ethno-cultural indigenous and minority groups. This has resulted in severe human rights violations and left IDP women and children vulnerable. Inadequate preparations during settlement action and lack of prior consultation between the host communities and the intended settlers as well as weak governability are negatively causing other localized grievances between the host community and IDPs. Government settlement policies and systematic human rights violations are causes of internal displacement (Kamara, Cyril & Rendaho, 2017).

Terminiski (2013) identified the most significant contemporary factors that cause people to be displaced forcibly in urban centres as the expansion of urban areas into new territories; re-urbanization of existing units, including the demolition of poor districts; water supply projects; public transport projects; mass population redistribution schemes within urban space; and reconstruction of housing units. One could argue that the speed and frequency of internal displacements in many African nations depend on the government's ability to run the nation effectively and give the populace a voice.

Internal displacement is more common in most countries today than it has ever been due to a variety of factors, including conflict, ethnic violence, localized grievances, climatic conditions, planned resettlement programs, relocations brought on by development projects, excessive urbanization, and governance crises. Every year, more new websites are launched. DTM (2019) revealed that approximately 16 site assessments supported the opening of 61, 273 and 890 IDP sites before 2018, during 2018, and in 2019, respectively.

## **2.5 Supportive services**

The following support services are provided to IDPs, as stated by the National Policy for IDPs (2004). These ranged from ideological orientation to physical compensations like land for resettlement. These services include a belief system of disaster management, organisation processes of building resilience and communication processes to increase a wide range of stakeholders in disaster management (Moore, 2019).

Food Safety is a supportive service received by IDPs, for IDPs and other emergencies; the government establishes and maintains sufficient grain reserves through the office of the Prime Minister (OPM). Donors, aid organizations, and development organizations are urged to offer preliminary support. The OPM provides IDPs with food assistance and non-food relief during displacement and at the beginning of any return and resettlement process, starting from the time they return and harvest their first crop.

The shelter is yet another supportive service received by IDPs, IDPs receive basic services and housing from the OPM and local authorities with the assistance of aid organizations. The government makes sure that the basic physical and social needs of people, families, and communities for safety, security, and privacy are met by providing shelter. Shelters and housing facilities are strategically located for IDPs to have easy access to food, water, firewood, medical facilities, and other necessities.

Clothing is also another supportive service for IDPs, the OPM and local government provide enough blankets and clothing to IDPs, particularly during displacement as well as during return, resettlement, and reintegration, with the assistance of United Nations Agencies, humanitarian and development partners, and donors. Women and girls receive at least one complete set of clothing as well as hygiene supplies, while children under the age of five receive at least one complete set of clothing and a consistent supply of sanitary products.

Health is yet another supportive service received by IDPs, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Kasere District Local Government (KDLG) work to ensure that all women and sick IDPs receive the fullest and quickest access to the medical care and attention they need, including psychosocial support and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) treatment, without exception. Women's health needs, such as access to female health care providers, services for reproductive health care, appropriate counselling for survivors of sexual abuse and other

forms of abuse, and protection from contagious and infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS, are given special consideration.

Education is also another supportive service received by IDPs, the Local Government and the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) work to guarantee that IDPs, especially displaced children, have the same access to education as other children in Uganda. Recognizing the inadequate education offered in displaced camps and the IDPs' lower economic base, Responsible authorities take special measures to guarantee that women and girls participate fully and equally in educational programs.

## **2.6 Social-economic challenges**

Uncertainty initial decisions made by IDPs are rarely definitive (World Bank, 2016). IDPs may have to relocate more than once because new threats to their safety exist at their new locations; they may decide to relocate again in search of areas with better living conditions; they may decide to relocate again after returning to their former homes and then flee once more because conflict has broken out; they may decide to relocate abroad and become international refugees; the majority of international refugees are former IDPs. Shortening horizons and focusing on the past rather than the future are two effects of uncertainty. It also has an impact on labour market integration because people who are highly insecure about their future are less motivated to invest in local jobs, corresponding skills, and social capital.

Welcoming in the host communities is also a challenge faced by IDPs, the kindness of residents in host communities may be crucial to the livelihoods of those who have been forcibly displaced. For a variety of reasons, tensions and conflicts could also arise between IDPs and hosts. A strain on public services and an increase in competition for limited resources like land and water result from the arrival of the forcibly displaced (Brun, 2010). IDPs arriving in large numbers can make it harder to get a job locally and lower wages. The fact that IDPs receive government assistance or humanitarian aid while they do not may enrage the locals. Effectively, local populations may become worse off than the displaced (World Bank, 2016).

The challenge of administrative and institutional structures becomes a difficulty for internally displaced people as they get mixed up from different social settings. While it makes sense that IDPs would have the same rights as other citizens of their nation, this isn't always the case social structure is already disrupted. Gender roles where men are bred winners and

women are child caretakers, as well as household managers, tend to be confused where fathers and mothers both struggle to cope with the new situation in a new location after a disaster. In extreme situations, the state continues to impose legal restrictions on the employment, housing, and education of IDPs nearly two decades after the peak of displacement, for instance in Azerbaijan (World Bank, 2016). Due to difficult-to-use, expensive bureaucratic processes, recovering lost or destroyed documents and registering children born in displacement can be challenging (IDMC, 2015). Additionally, the governments of many developing nations lack the resources necessary to defend their IDPs from attacks (Yin, 2005).

Loss of knowledge is yet another challenge faced by IDPs, children make up 51% of those who have been forcibly displaced, and this may have an impact on their future employment and career prospects. For children and teenagers who were enrolled in formal education or training before a conflict, for example, pupils, students, or trainees. Forced relocation implies, at the very least, a temporary disruption of training and educational activities, as well as the need to adjust to new learning environments. For instance, Soler (2016) demonstrated that IDP students perform worse on the national high school exit exams.

Challenges relating to gender-based violence, conflict and forced displacement may affect women differently than they do men, which could have an impact on how well the two groups are integrated into the labour market in the long run. The traumatic experiences of conflict and displacement would disadvantage women's integration into the labour market, particularly because forcibly displaced women have worse mental health outcomes than forcibly displaced men (Haslam & Porter, 2005). In times of conflict and displacement, women and girls are more likely to be raped and subjected to sexual abuse; they may even be forced to turn to prostitution to support their families.

Selecting and moving to their destinations is yet another challenge, it is possible for people living in a conflict zone to experience different levels of violence and non-randomly choose to be displaced. For instance, in Colombia, those with larger land holdings and households headed by women are more likely to experience direct threats of death from violent individuals, whereas households with younger heads and people with lower levels of education are more likely to relocate (Ibáñez & Engel, 2007). Families' decisions about whether and where to relocate is influenced by how armed groups target innocent civilians (Steele, 2009). The employment outcomes of IDPs compared to non-displaced people may



differ or not differ as a result of such non-random selection into displacement based on socio-demographic traits.

Loss of resources is also another challenge faced by IDPs, in numerous instances of forced relocation, the loss of assets like homes, lands, or livestock has been documented by Engel and Ibáñez (2007). The loss of assets exacerbates the initial shock of the loss of activity and contributes to the cumulative disadvantage of IDPs in several ways, such as when they are left without a home, land, or livestock, they will spend an excessive amount of time making sure that the basic needs of the household members, such as food and shelter, are met.

Dealing with administrative institutions and begging are some examples of activities (Steffen, 2012). Since the time spent meeting basic needs takes away from working, looking for work, and getting training, one might predict that IDPs would be less likely to participate in labour market activities than non-internally displaced persons. According to Engel & Ibanez (2007), only 2% of IDPs in Colombia who owned land for agricultural use (representing 80% of all IDPs) were able to sell or rent their land before displacement; 94% claimed they had to abandon it or that it had been confiscated.

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### **2.7.1 Health challenges**

Traumatization of the mind is yet another challenge for IDPs, a variety of stressful and traumatic events accompany forced relocation and settling into host communities (World Bank, 2016). People escaping flooded areas are likely to have experienced extreme levels of insecurity, the threat of death, witnessed a family member's death or injury, or even been raped and subjected to sexual violence. Being uprooted alone frequently results in being cut off from family and friends.

Additionally, there is proof that the trauma of being forcibly relocated lasts for a very long time. Stress and mental health problems are made worse by sharp declines in consumption and social status, uncertainty about the future, prejudice, and discrimination that IDPs frequently experience after being displaced (World Bank, 2014).

The psychological disorders experienced by IDPs generate a sense of detachment, helplessness and defeat, irrational fear, impaired judgment, and loss of self-confidence and identity (Akhunzada et al., 2015). All of these are likely to have negative effects on labour market participation. Ibáñez & Moya (2010) reported that Colombian IDPs with mental health issues are scared to venture out of their homes and look for jobs.

Particularly in post-socialist nations, excessive drinking and smoking may go hand in hand with the trauma of internal displacement (Roberts et al., 2014), for example, behaviours that further reduce the chances of successful labour market integration. It is also likely that there is a negative feedback loop between IDPs' poor labour market integration and their mental health issues. They struggle to find employment due to mental health conditions, which exacerbate those conditions.

There is evidence that the psychological trauma caused by conflict and displacement lowers aspirations and increases risk aversion, resulting in overly pessimistic expectations for upward mobility, feelings that it is impossible to escape poverty, and unfavourable decisions, such as the decision to engage in agriculture (Akhunzada et al., 2015). This would have an impact on how the forcibly displaced are integrated into the labour market; one might anticipate that IDPs would be less eager to work, advance in their careers, and pursue the training.

## **2.8 Gaps emerging from the literature**

My current research aims to produce a deeper understanding of the difficulties faced by internally displaced people. The review of the existing literature reveals gaps and scenarios that are not adequately addressed. The majority of academics, including Schalit, (2018) & Bjrkhaug, (2020), focus on refugees while omitting internally displaced people which is a methodological gaps that my study filled.

Some studies on internally displaced people only concentrate on certain nations, like Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. There is little literature on internally displaced people in Uganda, as demonstrated by Mehari, (2017) & IDMC, (2019) who presented the

reasons for and historical context of internal displacement in Ethiopia and this is a geographical gap which my study filled.

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.0 Introduction**

The chapter describes the methods, processes, and modalities for gathering data. Additionally, it covers the research design, selection of the population sample size, sampling techniques, data collection tools, data quality assurance, sources of data, methods of data collection, methods of data analysis, and potential issues.

### **3.1 Research design**

The study approach was a case study as the research design is an arrangement of parameters for data collection and analysis that aims to balance procedure economy with relevance to the research purpose (Kothari, 2004). This case study design entails a thorough investigation of one specifically chosen case, which could be either a person or a group of people (Morse, 2009). This design differs from survey designs in terms of focus and depth of research. As a result, this design helped the researcher to have a thorough investigation into the challenges faced by internally displaced people at Muhokya IDPs camp in Kasese district.

#### **3.1.1 Research approach**

A qualitative research approach was used in the study, to increase its reliability (Ritchie & Lewis, 2003). Qualitative research entails gathering and examining non-numerical data to comprehend concepts, beliefs, or experiences (Bhandari, 2020). This allowed me to learn more about the issue in an in-depth way and aided me in the development of fresh research concepts. Qualitative research is broadly rooted in an interpretive philosophical position, in the sense that it is concerned with how the social world is interpreted, understood, experienced, and produced (Soklaridis, 2009).

#### **3.1.2 Study area**

The Muhokya IDPs camp is located in Kasese district. Kasese district shares borders with Bunyangabo district in the North, Kamwenge district in the East, Rubirizi district in the South and the west there is the Democratic Republic of Congo.

### **3.2 Study population**

The study population comprised of male and female individuals who were displaced by the river Nyamwamba floods. The study focused mainly on individuals affected and displaced by the floods caused by the Nyamwamba river. The study population was characterized by

individuals who were considered household's heads (females and males) who were between the age of 15 and 65 years and were people who could make their own decisions (UBOS, 2020). The study population also included four (4) key informants who mainly the chairperson local council one of the Muhokya cell, the community development officer of the Muhokya sub-county, camp leader of IDPs Muhokya camp and one chief coordinator of the Red Cross Kasese district branch.

### **3.3 Sampling strategy**

To gain a thorough understanding of the various challenges faced by displaced households due to the river Nyamwamba floods. To select participants from the target population for the necessary sample for the study, a quota sampling strategy was used. Quota sampling is a type of non-probability sampling in which units are chosen for a sample based on pre-specified characteristics so that the distribution of those characteristics in the entire sample matches that assumed to exist in the population under study (Babbie, 2010).

#### **3.3.1 Sample size and selection**

The sample was ten per cent of the IDP population as it was mentioned that 288 households were occupants in Muhokya IDP Camp (Joy, 2020). The researcher interviewed between 8-12 participants as primary study participants and 18 participants constituted the two focus group discussions (FGDs) where one group had 9 male and 9 female household heads who resided in the Muhokya IDPs camp. The researcher further used information collected from four (4) key informants who were the local council one of Muhokya cell, the community development officer of Muhokya town council, camp officer Muhokya camp and the chief coordinator Red Cross Kasese district branch. The sample size was determined by data saturation (Creswell, 2013). Therefore, for an in-depth interview, the sample of between 7-12 people was sufficient to provide substantial data in the field as the saturation level of information collected was noticed.

**Table 3.1: Matrix shows the methods, numbers and categories of participants in this study.**

<b>Methods</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Category of participants</b>
<b>In-depth interviews</b>	18 participants for in-depth interviews	Male and female household heads (IDPs)
<b>Key informant interviews</b>	4 key informants	Chairperson LC1 Muhokya cell, CDO Muhokya sub-county, camp officer of IDPs Muhokya camp and the chief coordinator Red Cross Kasese District Branch.
<b>FGDs</b>	2 FGDs each having between 8-12 participants	One for females and another for males' household head (IDPs) who never participated in in-depth interviews.

### **3.4 Data collection methods**

The collection methods included in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and key informants' interviews as discussed below.

#### **3.4.1 In-depth interviews**

In-depth interviews were conducted with 18 household heads that were 9 females and 9 males displaced by river Nyamwamba to obtain their views about the challenges faced by persons displaced by river Nyamwamba floods. These did not at any point involve in any other data collection method. I used an interview guide as my data collection tool, which had pre-set open-ended questions. Interviews were conducted face to face at a personal level basis and the most convenient in their places of residence for 45 minutes each. The interviews were conducted either in English or Lukonzo based on which language the interviewee was able to speak fluently and understand clearly. This method enabled me to achieve the objectives of the study.

Before the interviews, I sought consent from the participants. After seeking permission to conduct interviews, I explained to the participants what the study was about before I engaged them in the interviews. I ensured that the place for the interview was comfortable, and



privacy was guaranteed so that other members who were not part of the study are out of earshot. This was intended to enhance confidentiality. Before the interviews, I spent some time talking about general issues before each interview as an approach to building trust and confidence among the participants. The interview questions focused on understanding the supportive services given to internally displaced persons in the Muhokya camp, the social-economic challenges faced by internally displaced persons and how they have managed to cope with life amidst the challenges faced. I made deliberate efforts to create informality due to my awareness of the power I have over the participants. The power was derived from being introduced by the commandant of the camp as well as being a university student.

### **3.4.2 Focus group discussion with intended household heads**

The researcher organized two focus groups (FGDs) for the discussion. The two groups, one for female household heads and another for male household heads comprised 8 participants each who otherwise missed out on the in-depth interviews. Each discussion took 40-60 minutes from a place that was designated by the participants and the researcher. The moderator was the researcher and notes were taken by the researcher assistant whom the researcher appointed.

These participants in the FGDs were guided by the tool focus group discussion guide. Furthermore, focus group discussion enabled participants to fully disclose the information related to the challenges faced by internally displaced persons by the river Nyamwamba floods. One of the advantages of using focus group discussion is that it helped me to gain an in-depth understanding of the participants and the information related to the subject matter and also learnt about aspects which otherwise could not be disclosed in an in-depth interviews.

### **3.4.3 Key informant interviews**

Four (4) key informants were consulted to provide rich information in this study. The key informants were as detailed in table 3.1 above. The key informant views provided both personal and leadership perspectives which otherwise could not be captured in the in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. Key informant interviews were considerably useful in filling gaps and providing further explanations and information for this study (Hiebel, 2021). I selected key informants using the purposive sampling method as they were expected to be knowledgeable about the subject matter.

#### **3.4.4 Document analysis**

Document analysis as a complementary method of data collection was used as the photographs attached in the appendix V. This enabled me to gain an in-depth insight into the subject matter. Document review helped me to expand on the findings of the study across other data sources. One of the advantages of using document review is that this method enabled me to reduce bias that was likely to arise in the study.

#### **3.4.5 Observation checklist**

A crucial tool for gathering data was the observation checklist (Blaikie, 2010). This was crucial when visiting camps on the ground to observe and assess the number of households in Muhokya as well as the available resources and materials to triangulate the information gleaned from both interviews and reports written about the difficulties faced by internally displaced households in Muhokya settlement camp.

### **3.5 Data quality control**

The researcher, continually made checks on the instruments to make sure they are reliable and valid before releasing the data. According to Guba & Lincoln (1989), triangulation promotes fairness among participants by obtaining information from a variety of data sources, methods, and prior theories or interpretations while also evaluating convergence.

Revealing; self-proof was identified as an empowerment criterion by Lincoln and Guba (1990) as the capacity "to evoke and facilitate action on the part of readers" (p. 57). For the reader, the researcher, and the action to feel right, I will use uncovering to ensure that what is discovered during a true interpretation is a solution to the issue, the perplexity, the query, the worry, and the breakdown in understanding that initially motivated my inquiry.

Testimony credibility "Face validity" was the term used by Lather (1986) which requires leaving the original text and acts as a straightforward corrective if you mistakenly believe you comprehend the participants' experiences but do not. This will highlight the importance of the negotiation process with participants in reaching a suitable account.

### **3.6 Data analysis and presentation of findings**

For analysing the data that was collected, thematic content analysis was used. Thematic content analysis is a systematic analysis method used to describe the text that is being analysed. One of the aims of content analysis is to produce relevant information about the topic that is being studied. Content analysis is a suitable method that is used for qualitative research and with it the collected data can be systematically organized and described (Burnards, Gill, Stewart & Chadwich, 2008). The concepts were manually sorted and transcribed. Secondly, the researcher became familiar with the collected data and made simplified expressions from the raw data. After this, he compared the simplified expressions and group them with similar expressions to make categories or themes out of them. In this phase, the collected data and my interpretation guided the grouping from which I derived themes.

### **3.7 Ethical considerations**

Several guiding principles for research designs and procedures are known as ethical considerations (Bhandari, 2020). For any research study to be successful, various ethical requirements must be taken into account. As a result, I paid close attention to a variety of ethical concerns that are intended to prevent any harm from occurring while the study was being conducted. In particular, at the stage of data collection, where the researcher must first obtain a letter from relevant authorities, permission to conduct the study was obtained from the institution's relevant authorities.

Due to the involvement of households with children under the age of 18 and other vulnerable groups whose rights were crucially important to protect, this study remained ethical to the greatest extent possible. To protect their welfare and the privacy of their personal information, all respondents received a consent form that was fully explained and contained information about their role in the research study as well as their rights throughout it. For those who were younger than 18, their relatives obtained their consent and assent.

All participants were informed of any risks that might arise from taking part in the study, such as potential stress or anxiety brought on by the topics covered. Standard Operating Procedures were followed when interviewing the respondents because the study was being conducted amidst the COVID-19 pandemic and Ebola outbreak. In this situation, masks were worn, hands were sanitized, and social distance was maintained.

### **3.8 Limitations of the study**

There was a chance of contracting Ebola or Covid-19 while collecting data in the field. The standard operation procedures were maximally observed during data collection to allow safe exercise in the field.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION**

### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter represent the results that were examining challenges faced by internally displaced persons in Muhokya camp Kasese district. The study has three section of which one is about supportive services, social-economic challenges and coping up mechanisms of IDPs in Muhokya camp. The study further examines the relationship between the findings and the literature review as well as resilience theory.

### **4.1 The supportive services that internally displaced persons received**

#### **4.1.1 Food supplies**

Findings revealed that IDPs in Muhokya camp are normally brought posho and beans without cooking oil and tomatoes. Evidence can be obtained from what R02 said. He revealed that they normally bring for them posho and bean without cooking oil therefore they struggle to get what to eat when they are done and that they last received support in May 2022.

They normally bring for us only posho (maize flour) and beans without cooking oil, tomatoes, therefore, we struggle to get what to eat when they get done, we look for means to get what to eat, we last received services in May 2022 up to date no support and we no longer have anything to support us (Respondent 02, male household head).

#### **4.1.2 Tapelines, security, hoes, pangas and domestic utensils**

In addition, the findings also revealed common idea in the presentation from participants that they are given different support from different organization. This can be evidenced from what participants said that they are given tapelines, pangas, and domestic utensils among others.it was also revealed that Red Cross give the same support.

We were given these tapelines you see here built (Participant 011, female household head). We are given hoes, pangas, domestic utensils. Red Cross gave pangas, hoes and domestic utensils (Participant 05, male household head). Police is giving us security (Participant 014, female household head). Save the children gave us this security light (Participant 02, male household head).

Furthermore, also the key informants supported the same words that participants said about the supportive services that IDPs receive. This is evidenced when she said that IDPs receive maize flour, pangas, and blankets among others.

The IDPs in Muhokya camp receive food (maize flour) source pans, pangas, hoes, blankets mats, mosquito nets, and cups one item to each household (Red Cross officer).

When the interviewee was further asked to rate the supportive services, he argued that though they may not be enough IDPs do appreciate whenever they get them though he argued that they normally do assessment, write proposals to donors and that sometimes local government give them property to distribute property to IDPs.

Though services may not be enough IDPs do appreciate whenever we give them services though they may not be enough, we also keep going there to do assessment so as we know about the ongoing situations. We also write proposals to the donors in case the donors respond positively, we go in the camp and support IDPs. Sometimes local Government give us property to distribute to IDPs such as maize flour, cassava flour and beans (Red Cross officer).

In addition, another key informant supported the argument by pointing out how central government through the office of the Prime Minister (PMO) has provided much of the support.

The government provide security as the camp was established near a police post, government has allowed other developing partners like the Red Cross, UNICEF and politicians to provide support in form of food, shelter, medical care and clothes. The government has promised to provide a piece of land for safety to avoid the re-occurrence of the disaster (LCI officer).

#### **4.1.3 Psychosocial support**

On probing another key informant argued that about house households have managed to live in the camp amidst the challenges they face, the key crimes and number in IDPs camp, key informant further said that;

Police is within the reach of the IDPs camp and CDO is employed by government who is always supportive to the psycho-social support to people within the IDPs camp. Child abuse, lack of food, domestic violence among others are some key crimes in the IDPs camp (CDO).

I probed to know the number of cases often got every week and the interviewee replied;

Like five cases per week! 5cases in a quarter a year are for domestic violence but majority remain there. Seven cases for mediations between children and parents (they fight each other), good enough we solve those misunderstanding successfully.

As the IDPs camp has been in place for more than two years, other partners like churches, none-government organizations have been supportive in giving food and other facilities like evidence in photo01 attached in appendix V.

However, some other participants argue that services are not adequate and sometimes government has often delayed to give a supporting hand. It was disclosed that government provides food supplies twice in a year. For instance, the last concernment was given on 5<sup>th</sup> May and then November 2022.

#### **4.1.4 Shelter**

Lastly findings also revealed that IDPs were given tentative rest in Kanyangeya primary school which contributed to gender role preservation and support from different organizations and this can be evidenced as she explains.

They were given tentative rest in Kanyangeya primary school. They were also given some maize flour for porridge. They are given food supplies from given twice a years. The government sometimes give twice food supplies in the quantity of 15-20 kgs of beans and 30-50 kgs of maize every after six or seven months. Red Cross once gave them pangas, hoes, and other organizations often give them food supplies and counselling services; Tapelines among others (CDO).

The researcher established further lived experience from the participants and it was revealed that government provides supportive services to household whose capacity is between 5-9 children and on average the small household has 8 members of the family living in the IDPs camp. In other words, families or households with a small number of family members remain at an advantage as compared with large households.

As research participants argue the following were the supportive services given to the people living in the IDPs camp at Muhokya; Safety and protection from harm and further disaster danger, Shelter materials, Food supplies, medical care, Psycho-social support, and knowledge and skills as mitigation of further disaster.

## **4.2 The social-economic challenges of internally displaced persons in Muhokya camp**

### **4.2.1 Challenges faced by IDPs due to river Nyamwamba floods**

Findings revealed that floods destroyed property of the IDPs which had brought so many challenges while staying in the camp. This is seen below as different participant revealed on how floods affected them.

Floods destroyed our houses, crops, we become poor, hungry and homeless (R03, male household head). Floods brought about early marriages, sex abuse, sleeping badly, congestion in houses, poor water which brought about typhoid (RO11, female household head). Our children got bad behaviours from our neighbours like speaking Volga language in in the camp because of different back ground and parenting styles (Respondent 015, female household head).

The above argument presented are as the similarly supported as the key informant argued that,

Several cases ranging from fighting between men and wives, children and mothers, women and women fighting over social issues have always come to us. However, some issues are solved by the camp leaders before they come to us. We would be overwhelmed if they did not have camp leadership (CDO).

As the researcher, inquired further about social challenges, they argued that,

Intruders like drunkards, defilers, thieves, rapists of women all these create bad situations for the people living in internally displaced camps (participant 03, female household head)

The challenges sometimes are associated with vulnerability in the camp. For instance, one interviewee said,

We eat once a day because of lack of firewood, one may be having what to cook sometimes but we need to pay for firewood yet we have no money (Respondent 016, female household head).

It further reported these people are even marginalized when one participant said that,

The nurses at Muhokya health Centre III don't care about us IDPs, when we go for medications, they tell us that the laboratory attendant is not around yet we go to the Centre to get treatment instead we come back home when we are sick yet we need treatment (participant 03, female household head).

The psychosocial support services are highly needed to IDPs since they are wounded people due to the loss of their property as well as being homeless. In another circumstance they reported cases of marginalization like,

Whenever, we offer labour to people with gardens, we are sometimes not paid the agreed amount of money. A day's labour in the garden is 5000shillings. This piece of land is sometimes made big that one person may not complete within a day. I sometimes go with my children to weed such a big piece of land (Respondent 09, male household head).



As the researcher interacted with one key informant who is a camp leader she said,

Under health we have Muhokya health Centre III, food support through OPM, churches gave the word of God.

The researcher probed to know how much food they were given to IDPs in the camp she said;

It depends sometimes we get 20-30 or 40kgs of posho, like of recent in November Government gave us 50kgs of posho per home. We last received food from Government in May and then November, 2022 (camp officer).

The researcher wanted to establish further about diseases that are not given medicine which are commonly with people in the camp, an interviewee said,

We get diseases like gonorrhoea, syphilis on toilets and malaria. One toilet is used by 15 homes where children and old people struggle for one latrine. This situation is not health for us (Respondent 07, male household head).

The social-economic challenges faced by people living in IDPs have been outlined and ranging from landlessness, homelessness, disrupted connectedness, joblessness, and poverty.

#### **4.3 Coping with challenges in Muhokya IDPS camp Kasese district.**

Women and children are more vulnerable as they get exposed to life struggles for food and other basic needs like clothes, shelter, and privacy. Occupants of the Muhokya IDP camp work within the community for a day's labour in the gardens for five thousand shillings. The people have lived in this IDP camp for 30 months (2 years and 6 months) the government on average provides food supplies twice a year. Last year on 5th May 2022 food supplies was given and nothing has been given as food supplies for the last five months to the IDPs in Muhokya camp. The low food supplies make IDPs more vulnerable to building resilience. The interviews, FDGs and Key informant agreed that;

We do not have businesses as we told you before therefore, we dig for people. We are near the Muhokya market so some people use their brain by trading from the sellers, they request the sellers to wait for them, therefore after making some profits from their goods, pay the sellers and others dig for people to get money. Town council gave us land; therefore, we dig small crops like beans, cabbages and we get some food. Therefore, we request government to give us permanent land that we cultivate enough crops.

Another help that has given relief to the IDPS is the fact that some children are being helped in schools within Muhokya Town council. As the following Verbatim statements;

Save the children gave every child in a home one cloth, one bar of soap and a solar system to the camp for lighting. During the interview, the researcher found out that there is a school within the camp (Respondent 011, female household head).

The information from the respondent was that,

This school is founded and managed by ABAYUTI CLIMATE NETWORK ACTION (it is also the name of the school), therefore this school help young children who can't cross the road to Muhokya primary school (Respondent 013, female household head).

It was further reported that, the school serves children from 1-5years however we also have those of 10 years.

We have children in baby, middle and top classes. The researcher probed by asking for more information about the school. It was reported that, the school has 87 children; 33 children in baby class, 20children in middle and 34children in top class. We do study from 8: 00am to 12 noon or 1pm and we are two teachers from this camp because we do not have money to pay outside teachers.

The researcher wanted to know how the school is managed and the same interviewee above said that,

The school is managed by the executive of the camp because we own the school.

The findings of this study are in line with the literature review in chapter two where by IDPs receive supportive service like security, clothing, and shelter among others through the OPM as stated by the National Policy for IDPs (2004). Furthermore, resilience theory is in line with coping up mechanisms that IDPs in the camp use to survive amidst adverse challenges they have been facing for the last two years because findings revealed that most of them dig for 5000 shillings to get what to eat and others are patiently waiting for government to re-allocate them to their own land.

#### **4.4 General Observation of the IDP Camp**

The people living in the Muhokya IDPs Camp were devastated as the river Nyamwamba floods surprise them with consecutive violent and devastating floods that occurred between 7<sup>th</sup> May-22<sup>nd</sup> May 2020. The extremely destroyed houses were at a distance proximate about 100-300 Meters from the watermark of river Nyamwamba in Kanyangeya cell, Kanyangeya Ward, Nyamwamba Division of Kasese Municipality, Kasese District. In an exclusive

interview with LC1 Kanyangeya on 17th November 2022, he explained that the river busted its banks and violently moved in the community more than 300 meters off its original watermark in the river channel.

In the IDPs Camp, it was observed that families have between 5-8 children who are of school-going age and mothers were more in number than fathers in the camp. All houses were constructed in temporal materials (grass thatched and tapelines). As mentioned, that 176 households are headed by women observation shows that truly the women are the heads of the households in Muhokya IDPs Camp (Independent, 2022).

In an exclusive interview with men household heads, they say that they are struggling outside the IDPs camp but all in all, poverty is overwhelming and they can't afford money to buy land in safe places. The IDPs camp does not have adequate places for small gardens to help mothers develop kitchen gardens that would supplement family meals. In the event of the rainy season, surface runoff water destroys the bedding and food supplies in these temporary houses.

In an exclusive interview with women households, they say that they dig trenches around these temporal households to let water runoff past houses. The IDP has a water supply in their proximate hence they can maintain the hygiene of their clothes and food. All in all, these people dearly need resettlement. In another exclusive interview with Chairperson LC1 Kanyangeya, he said the river valley is shallow that anytime the violent flood would still come and sweep off any new building that may be rebuilt hence more economic loss.

File photograph marked 01 shows the evidence of food supplies given to people in the IDPs camp at Muhokya. However, the observed items appear not adequate to meet the prevailing need. However, it is assigned compassion shown by individuals, NGOs, government agencies and the international community.

File photographs mark 02, 03 and 04 in appendix V below show a wide coverage of spilt water in the people's occupied area in Kanyangeya where these people in the IDPs came from as violent floods occurred in May 2020. Where more than 3000 people were affected, however, some have recovered and moved back to their original places that were not destroyed. The people in the IDPs have failed how to return to the flood plains for fear that their lives are in danger since they enormously responded to research item 01 in tool marked I in the appendix. Floods normally occur between April and May for the short season and in

October and November for the long rain season. The flood plain is prone to destruction twice a year. In each of the seasons, a climax of floods appears in May and October. However, in the years, 2013 and 2020 the floods were devastated more than in other past years. The history of floods shows that every 7 to 10 years these rivers in Rwenzori become violent during May and October. There is little research done to explain the cause of such geographical events that have often devastated the community. As this information is collected, there is a high chance of people coping with the situation because it is not the first time in history for such an event to displace people.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the discussion, conclusion and recommendation following the order of research objectives and research questions stated in chapter one. The major findings were also linked to the existing literature about resilience theory which is an adaptation, coping with disasters and focusing on the positive possibility to overcome challenges. The Internal Displacement in Muhokya came as a result of violent river floods which occurred on 7th May 2020.

### **5.1 Discussion**

The data collected show that people in the camp are frustrated because of the information gap between the office of the prime Minister and IDPs leadership on the promises mentioned to resettle them on safe pieces of land. The challenges faced are unique from those mentioned in the literature review because of different geographical settings and circumstances causing the internal displacement of persons.

Challenges like uncertainty or trauma, landlessness, homelessness, joblessness, disrupted social networks and several others challenges are causing loss of hope to return to the Kanyangeya cell which they had lived in for a long period as residents is greatly considered as a challenge. They (People in the IDPs) had property (houses and small businesses) that were destroyed by the floods. They had social interactions with church congregations which they miss and marketplaces that used to serve them all were missed. This requires a process of building resilience to disaster as mentioned by Moore (2019). Building resilience has four major phases; mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. At every stage or phase, social dialogue must be utilized where none-structure intervention must be applied to collectively involve the affected in building their internal or personal capabilities to resist frustrations and focus them on the future.

The researcher is aware that IDPs have lived in the IDPs camp for more than two years, starting by identifying supportive services for their existence. Objective one was to attract the attention of the participants so that they open up for the required study into challenges faced by IDPs in the Muhokya IDPs camp.

### **5.1.1 The supportive services that internally displaced persons have been receiving in the Muhokya**

The initial process of resilience has three dimensions to be understood in the disaster risk reduction. Resilience creates a belief system, organisation processes and communication processes (Moore, 2019). The supportive services given to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) were able to easily mention or outline. These were food supplies, security from the government, shelter from government and development partners, NGOs, churches, community members and politicians. Including evacuation from the high risky site of the disaster, the combined effort of the government and non-governmental organizations transport and immediate support was provided to the victims to reduce risk and manage the situation.

In this study, the leaders of the camp and a few participants were able to appreciate the efforts of the government especially the office of the RDC (Resident District Commissioner) that office represents the office of the President. This office and other stakeholders like Red Cross, Save the Children, and UNICEF had a rapid response to the disaster as they moved the affected to nearby churches and primary schools within Kasese Municipality. The disaster rapid response team led by the RDC made the Belief system as Moore (2019) outlines them. Making sense of adversity or shock in this case was a violent flood of river Nyamwamba. They worked on providing the meaning of the distress and helping people who had lost buildings, property, and relatives to contextualize the disaster. People were able to accept that a violent river has destroyed their property and lives but God has saved their lives. This step is important in disaster risk reduction and management.

The affected should be helped to understand that above every disaster there is a mighty power that has miraculously saved the few remaining to escape and that power can provide the future through the unit with government, organizations and community members. This step helps the effect to grow positively from the adversity and connect with larger values, and flexibility that they can reorganize and re-stabilize to make meaning of life and projection of the future and recovery (UNDRR, 2022).

The same resilience theory almost identifies itself with many as the women may recover from the shame and say, yes, it's not only me! I am a woman! But others have survived this shame! I will defeat shame! In Uganda, from 1900 to 2011 landslides and floods claimed over 542 deaths and affected 9,860 people (UNESCO, 2021). The Bududa, Bulucheke of Mount Elgon

in Eastern Uganda have recorded several years where landslides have been destroying people, property and land yet life has continued in the region. Kigezi and Rwenzori landslides and river floods have caused disasters.

The affected persons agree that they lost land, houses, property in houses, businesses for economic progress and relatives. The church congregations for fellowship are lost. The loss ranges from social-economic challenges that require supportive services. The supportive services begin from the time when IDPS are being given psychosocial support as each person or organisation provide each other with mutual support and committing to one another. Supportive services begin with mobilizing economic and social resources to support life and livelihood during the time of disaster (Moore, 2019; UNESCO, 2021).

While food supplies were mentioned several times, sharing emotions openly among the affected persons is important in resilience building (Garada, 2022). It is important to include positive and painful feelings that solving problems collaboratively done as teams grow strong. The process of “organisation process” and joint decision-making will be encouraged in the IDPs camp and a goal-focus will be the ultimate aim for social reconstruction. The positive growth and connectedness with larger values and flexibility within community always seek support from community clarity where people are given clear information hence building on successes (Moore, 2019).

As mentioned, by one of the key informants in Muhokya Town Council, IDPs at Muhokya do visit office for psychosocial guidance to help them cope and handle community challenges emanating from staying in IDPs camp with loss of privacy, personal security, loss of land, and other property. The supportive services mentioned are not exhaustive as supportive service started at site off the high-risk disaster area in Kanyangeya cell, Kanyangeya Ward in Nyamwamba Division of Kasese Municipality were about 1648 people lost homes, houses, small animals like goats, poultry, kitchen gardens, bricks for sell and other property. These victims were moved or evacuated from Kasese to Muhokya IDPs Camp for safety and management post-traumatic therapy.

The pertinent of all supportive services mentioned in table 4.02 and other cited evacuation process and restitution appears a lasting solution. The government pledge safe lands to each away from the point of disaster. The government has well-documented disaster-prone areas based on the map from the ministry of agriculture, Ministry of lands, housing and urban

development. Resettlement as mentioned above where International Organization for Migration (IOM) recommendations # 12 and # 15 little has been done for Kasese as well as Bududa in Mount Elgon.

Internal-Displacement caused by armed conflicts or disasters has been rated as a process of impoverishment (IDMC, 2010). Disasters have impoverished individuals, families and communities. IDPs often lose land, property, livelihoods and access to health services and education in the process, while hosts may exhaust their resources in coping with the new arrivals, especially in Africa where most IDPs stay with relatives or in host communities. Sometimes little attention has been given to establishing challenges faced by the IDPs apart from thinking of humanitarian aid in terms of food supplies and other basic needs like clothes.

The Sendai Framework is the global blueprint for reducing risk and building resilience. It sets out a people-centred plan to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk, reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disasters and increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen the resilience of people, businesses, communities and countries over the next 10 years (UNDRR, 2022).

The 2009 Kampala convention on Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) accentuated the four Key instruments; 1). The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981). 2). The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998). 3). The Protocol on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons is one of ten protocols contained in the Great Lakes Pact on Security, Stability and Development (2006). 4). The African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention, 2009) is the first regional instrument in the world to impose detailed legal obligations on states and their authorities to respect, protect and fulfil IDPs' economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights. As mentioned, and presented (IDMC, 2010), Ugandan leaders understand how best they are obliged to support and improve the living conditions of the IDPs. In this discussion, the researcher is not judgmental or emotional but the interviewed in this research doubt the possibility of being resettled soon as promised by the government.

Today, nearly half of the world's conflict-induced IDPs are in Africa. The 11.1 million IDPs in 21 African countries accounted for 40 per cent of the 27.5 million people internally displaced across the world by conflict, generalized violence and human rights violations as of



the end of 2010 (Ferris & Stark, 2012). In East Africa, the Moshi 2014 regional training emphasized 15 recommendations for climate change and support to IDPs. In this study, two of these recommendations were highlighted by the study participants;

*#12. **Relocation.** Increased policy attention should be given to the possible relocation of populations affected by climate change and environmental degradation. Relocation should involve the participation of all stakeholders in origin and destination areas, including private sector actors.*

**#15. Funding.** Governments in the region need technical assistance from regional institutions to help them access international adaptation funding instruments, such as the Adaptation Fund of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and to develop project proposals that include a human mobility component (Flavell, 2014).

The above two recommendations emphasize relocation or resettlement of the affected and the source of funding to be sought from the adaptation funds of UNFCCC. The challenges faced by the IDPs have not been given appropriate attention based on these two recommendations. The discussion may further consider the action in the region aim to inform ongoing processes such as UNFCCC, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), the Nansen Initiative and IOM's programme development (Flavell, 2014). As a means of creating resilience, all the member states were given responsibility levels in implementing recommendations. Uganda was assigned to;

- a) Institute a national assessment and monitoring plan on environmental change and environmental migration through a literature review; draft terms of reference for partners, fundraising and the preparation of a draft plan for sharing and validation.
- b) Mainstream environmental migration into the National Adaptation Plan, national disaster plans and other policies.

Policy formulation, policy implementation and evaluation cycles have not yielded much in developing countries which remain a drawback in development. Since 2014, several people have been affected in Africa and now Uganda is affected by several disasters like the Bududa landslides in 2009, river floods in 2013 in the Rwenzori region, river floods and landslides in 2020 (UNESCO, 2021). These climate change-associated hydro-meteorological disasters require relocation and funding to cause resilience. The East African states were committed to these four instruments and world measures to improve the conditions of the IDPs as well as reduce the cause of disasters. As earlier mentioned above resilience and vulnerability are two

sides of the same coin. Resilience is the escape process to overcome vulnerability. In the light of vulnerability disaster cause impoverishment of landlessness, jobless, homelessness, marginalization, morbidity, loss of household assets, social disarticulation, and loss of education opportunities as detailed below (Flavell, 2014).

Using the Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction model as an entry point for development actors may easily enhance the resilience of the affected IDPs in Muhokya. The Impoverished Risk and Reconstruction model as suggested by Cernea in 2002 details the issues most affecting the people in IDPs camps. Internal displacement increases the risk of impoverishment. It calls for processes to reverse these impoverishment risks by addressing the needs of displaced people and communities: (1) From landlessness to restitution of, or access to land after displacement, and if possible temporary use of land during it (2) From joblessness to re-employment after displacement, and if possible temporary employment during it (3) From homelessness to permanent housing after displacement and temporary shelter during it (4) From marginalization to social inclusion both during and after displacement (5) From food insecurity to adequate food and nutrition both during and after displacement (6) From increased morbidity to improved health care both during and after displacement (7) From the loss of common property to the restoration of community assets and services (8) From social disarticulation to the rebuilding of networks and communities both during and after displacement (9) From the loss of education opportunities to the restoration of access to them as cited by Flavell (2014)

Building community resilience in a time of disaster requires an understanding of disaster risk reduction. Resilience as a concept is not necessarily straightforward, and there are many operational definitions in existence. Resilience theory is the study of the things that make this phenomenon applicable to disaster risk reduction management. The definition of resilience; is what ‘adversity’ that is befalling the community and ‘outcomes’ actually mean, and; the scope and nature of resilience processes (Moore, 2019).

The situation in which the disaster occurs, the availability of resources to be committed as supportive service, and facilitative and adaptive measures to reduce the re-occurrence of the destruction to the same or similar community within the area of danger. The challenges faced by the IDPs at Muhokya Camp were identified as detailed in chapter four and here discussed according to the study objectives.

A recent concept analysis of resilience suggests that there are three requirements for resilience to happen: a situation of significant adversity, the presence of several resources that can face the adversity and facilitate adaptation and the avoidance of a negative outcome or a successful adaptation to the new situation (Faccio, 2018).

Masten (2001) describes resilience as “ordinary magic,” to emphasize that it is inherent in all of us and that it is difficult to measure or quantify. The experience of resilience varies across the individual’s lifespan and the presence of a potentially stressful event, such as disasters, sickness, loss of employment and others, can modify one’s ability to be resilient (Faccio, 2018). Resilience is also referred to in government priorities and policy development (Aburn, Gott & Hoare, 2016).

### **5.1.2 The social-economic challenges of internally displaced persons in Muhokya camp**

The social-economic identified by the participants in this study are in chapter four above, people lost businesses, social network, worship place membership, jobs, and home. These people lost church congregations and fellowships as they were moved 4 kilometres away from their original homes in the Kanyangeya cell.

The children of school-going age lost social interactions as they are made to study from within Muhokya schools. The marketplaces within Kasese Municipality and Muhokya Town council are not comparable in terms of affording food supplies.

Inadequate food supply for the families and lack of other food supplements like the dodo, tomatoes onions, cooking oil and meat were mentioned food. The government supplies 25 kilograms of posho (maize flour) for six months to a person with an average family of 5-8 people. This suggests that each person is estimated to survive on 17 grams per day which is not true. Six months has 180 days, 25Kilograms has 25000 grams and a family of 8 people. The alternative solution is to relocate or compensate each family with land in which they can develop and produce their food. As suggested the destroyed land can be developed into a forest reserve and land got from forest reservoirs in the district.

When presenting challenges, issues to do with household poverty, gender-based violence, sexual harassment, lack of adequate food for the family, fear of intruders, snake bites, inadequate housing materials, surface runoff brought by rainfall, lack of knowledge and information on disasters risk reduction and management, all those are but minor in terms of land ownership for resettlement (IDMC, 2010). Displaced persons due to wars, disasters and

other shocks can only recover when given land for resettlement so that they can produce food supplies adequate for their families. The resettled individuals and families can easily regain their cultural norms of controlling discipline in their families.

Therefore, for resilience theory to be relevant, a process of acknowledging that a disaster has occurred and social-economic loss is the resultant effect of the disaster. This belief system must be created through ideological orientation and psychosocial therapy during the initial establishment of the IDP camp. This process is ongoing in the Muhokya IDPs camp. In the process, the community and IDPs are interacting though a few members of the local community are misusing the IDPs to dig for them and fail to pay for their labour hours spend in the gardens.

### **5.1.3 Coping with challenges in Muhokya IDPS camp Kasese district.**

The people in Muhokya IDPs Camp accept that Kanyangeya is a high-risk area for violent floods and they cannot risk going back to occupy the same area and reconstruct the ruins. High-risk areas expose people to the vulnerability of social-economic losses. The fact that they acknowledge Kanyangeya as a high-risk area builds resilience to think of the alternative that the government has not yet shown them. Their situation becomes hard because currently, the land is scarce and money is needed for them to acquire alternative pieces of land. However, the government has forest reservoir lands in Kasese which can be exchanged with the land along the river channel to have bamboo forests planted. Landscape restoration as proposed by Kibalarwandi, (2022) would utilize such lands to restore and strengthen river banks.

Resilience is a term that is increasingly being used to describe and explain the complexities of individual and group responses to traumatic and challenging situations (Aburn, Gott & Hoare, 2016). Resilience is an interactive concept that refers to a relative resistance to environmental risk experiences, or the overcoming of stress or adversity (Aburn, 2016). One of the most classical definitions describes resilience as the ability to bounce back and adapt successfully despite challenging situations (Rutter, 2006). As disasters ravage and devastate a particular community or region, several social economic challenges are experienced such as; (Tibara, 2022). The two concepts vulnerability and resilience appear opposite in meaning to define each other. As community vulnerability is acquired by devastation or stress, resilience becomes the hope to recover from vulnerability.

The affected persons were to provide a list of challenges since 7th May 2020 after the violent flood of rivers in Kasese District. There is a reason for hope for resilience since they can identify the problems or challenges faced in the IDPs camp. The process of recovery begins with accepting that it has happened and then seeking a solution to the problem. The following were outlined as challenges faced by the IDPs in Muhokya Camp; loss of land, homelessness, loss of social networks, loss of household assets, joblessness, lack of adequate food for the families, lack of privacy for women and girl-children, trauma remembering the loss of property to the violent floods.

The presented, data in the coping up has taken a series of processes amidst the challenges of not having adequate food supplies for the family. Red Cross revealed that these people were given hand hoes, pangas, and domestic utensils all these are good but the four phases of disaster management must be considered. (1). Mitigation process where social dialogue must be used to ideologically orient the people or victims prone to disasters. This process helps in reducing the magnitude of the loss. (2). Preparedness this phase stakeholders plan how to respond to the disaster or danger. The third and fourth phase requires community dialogue and commitment to participate in the recovery process. A phase (3) response is planned in phase (2) and as a response is positively perceived recovery begins within individuals, families and communities of the affected or survivors.

Uganda is a signatory of several international refugee protocols and policies. In 1999, Uganda started the implementation of the “Refugee Self-Reliance strategy” with a goal of promoting the long-term sustainability of its refugee policy by allowing refugees to become self-reliant and contribute to Uganda’s development through service provision integration with host communities (Schalit, 2018). As people in Muhokya IDPs Camp start cultivating and planting maize, they are on track with the said policy above.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

The conclusion has been made based on three major variables within the research questions; *supportive services*, social-economic challenges, and IDP's mechanism to cope with life after disasters.

Supportive services received by IDPs in Muhokya Camp range from 7th May 2020 were organized by the Red Cross, the RDCs office in Kasese, several NGOs and Kasese District Local Government Leadership. These individuals, churches, and politicians jointly worked in

response to the disaster. The management of the disasters was taken starting with evacuating victims from high-risk areas to less risky areas. The affected persons were taken into primary schools, and churches, and lastly evacuated to Muhokya IDPs Camp. The transport and security provided were part of the first action towards rescue from an emergency. These supportive services include but are not limited to; evacuation from high-risk areas of disasters, and provisions of temporal shelter building materials like tapelines from UNHRC, UNICEF, UNESCO, and other organisations. The community, politicians, churches, Red Cross, save the children, UNICEF, and many other local NGOs provided some food supplies and utensils. Red Cross donated domestic utensils, hoes, pangas, few clothes and these were supplemented by the office of the prime Minister that is Uganda government.

The social-economic challenges faced by the people living in Muhokya IDPs Camp are also known right from the start as people are still traumatized by the loss of land, homes, household assets, relatives, loss of social networks, and loss of educational opportunities within the places of origin before the violent floods. As people live as landless, homeless, jobless, and confined far from the municipality, and away from their church congregations, the situation becomes unfriendly hence a challenge that needs to be addressed by stakeholders where the government is a major stakeholder in this matter. Government controls and directs national resources including land in the national parks, forest reservoirs, lands near rivers, resources mobilization and fundraising both at local and international levels.

The mechanism to cope with the new situation after the disaster is a long process starting from unstructured mitigation that involves social dialogue, preparedness, response and recovery. The successful handling builds resilience for the community to become resilient and bounce back to normal potentially even more economically vibrant than before the disaster-ravaged them. The current engagement of the IDPs is that they can participate in the provision of manual labour to the community of Muhokya in gardens for day's meals to support household or family meals which they say are received once a day. As most people in Muhokya IDPS are growing maize and beans in small pieces of land within the proximate of the IDPs camp, this is away forward.

These IDPs have started taking their children to the Public primary schools and seed secondary schools have been accepted to teach school-going children. The challenge of snake

bites, and landlessness is waiting for the government pledge to be fulfilled by the office of the prime Minister.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The recommendations have been organized according to the three objectives; As the Ugandan Self-Reliance Refugee model is being practiced, government should work with local land lords to find more land for the refugees to plant more food that supplement given food relief. Some of the supportive services that internally displaced persons have been receiving in the Muhokya IDPs camp Kasese district are rated high, average and low as perceived by the beneficiaries in the camp as well as the Local Council (LC1) of the Muhokya cell.

The type of supportive services in terms of food supply given to the people of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is still rated low because landlessness, homelessness and other frustrations render people to be marginalized by circumstance. As the office of the prime minister waits to secure funds to purchase the land for resettlement, the people (IDPs) should be prepared psychologically. This will help them to accept relocation to new sites.

The local government administration should mobilize and sensitize people living in the IDPs camp to grow crops in the provided gardens to support in food supply like short period growing crops such as sweet potatoes, beans and maize.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Interview guide for displaced persons

*(To be administered to the household heads both females and males displaced by river Nyamwamba floods)*

Challenges faced by persons displaced by river Nyamwamba floods: a case study of Muhokya camp, Kasese district.

#### Introduction

Good morning/Afternoon respondents. My name is Muhindo Clement a third-year student from Makerere University pursuing a bachelor's degree in Social Work and Social Administration. As part of my academic program, am conducting a research study on the challenges faced by persons displaced by the river Nyamwamba floods in the Muhokya camp. You have been selected on purpose to participate in this study and not because there is anything known about you but because you are believed to have more knowledge about this study. This study is purely for academic purposes. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not feel comfortable with. You can stop the interview at any time. Your participation in the study is voluntary and you will not be affected in any way if you decide not to participate. If you agree to participate the interview will take less than half an hour and also your time is highly appreciated and valued. Thank you

Day/ month/ year

To ALL participants: All your answers or information provided will be kept strictly confidential. They will be put together with other people I am talking to get an overall picture. It will be impossible to pick out what you say and no one will victimize you, so please feel free to speak to me honestly. **[Proceed with the interview only if the answer is positive.]**

#### Demographic profile

Tell me about yourself. (Sex, age, marital status and education level)

Sex:

Age:

Marital status:

Education level:

Current source (activity) of income .....

**Section A: Supportive services**

1. When did you join this camp? .....
2. How many children are in your household? .....
3. Have you ever received any form of support since the floods started? If yes, what supportive services have you received from Government and NGOs since the floods in 2020?
4. How often do you receive supportive services?
5. Do you pay for these services? If yes how much?
6. In terms of satisfaction! Would you say that you are satisfied with the support you received?
7. If no! What do you think should be done to improve the support service given to IDPs
8. If you work to quantify the supportive service and your contribution together, what is the value of the supportive service?  
.....
9. What business were you having before the floods? .....,  
.....
10. What economic activity was being done by your wife/ husband? .....
11. How many of your family members were in school? .....
12. How many are currently in school? .....
13. Are you still involved with your previous business? .....
14. What has affected your economic activity? ....., .....,  
....., .....
15. Since the floods started! Please tell me how you have been affected by this problem.

**Section B: Social economic challenges**

1. . How do you communicate (transport) from here to the workplace? .....,  
.....
2. What is your current source of income? .....,  
.....
3. What challenges are facing in this IDP camp? .....,  
.....
4. . How do you solve most of these problems? .....,  
.....
5. How would you describe the challenges you face currently? Probe for food, shelter related challenges
6. How many meals do access daily? .....
7. Comment on the living conditions in the settlement for IDPs .....
8. In terms of income! What is your current source of income? .....
9. How would you describe the source of income stated above? Probe whether the respondents operate a business, or rely on other means of getting money .....,  
.....
10. Socially what are some of the problems you are facing? Probe for issues like housing, accommodation, food supplies, clothing as well as relations with other people .....,  
.....
11. Economically! What challenges do you face? .....

**Section C: Coping mechanisms**

1. How have you been able to cope with the challenges presented in the IDP camp?
2. How do you manage to remain calm even though things are difficult in the camp?
3. Generally, how do you cope with the feeling of being in the IDP camp? Probe for positive and negative coping styles?



## Appendix II: Key informant interview guide

*(To be administered to local council one, community development officer, IDP camp leader and the chief coordinator Red Cross Kasese branch)*

Challenges faced by persons displaced by river Nyamwamba floods: a case study of Muhokya camp, Kasese district.

### Introduction

My name is **Muhindo Clement** a third-year student from Makerere University pursuing a bachelor's degree in Social Work and Social Administration. As part of my academic program, am conducting a research study on the challenges faced by persons displaced by the river Nyamwamba floods in the Muhokya camp. You have been selected on purpose to participate in this study because you have indicated that you are a commandant of the camp/service provider to IDPs and you are presumed to be more knowledgeable about the challenges faced by IDPs. This study is purely for academic purposes. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not feel comfortable with. You can stop the interview at any time. Your participation in the study is voluntary and you will not be affected in any way if you decide not to participate. If you agree to participate the interview will take less than half an hour and also your time is highly appreciated and valued. Thank you

Day/ month/ year

...../Nov/2022

To ALL participants: All your answers or information provided will be kept strictly confidential. They will be put together with other people I am talking to get an overall picture. It will be impossible to pick out what you say and no one will victimize you, so please feel free to speak to me honestly. **[Proceed with the interview only if the answer is positive.]**

### Questions

1. How often do the floods occur in this area?
2. Explain the structure of the households in this IDP camp. ....  
.....

3. How are women and men coping with life after the floods in 2020? .....,  
.....,
4. How have supportive services contributed to gender role preservation in this IDP  
maintained to avoid gender-based violence? .....,  
.....,
5. How have children (school-going age) been helped to cope in this IDP camp? ....., ..,  
.....
6. Are there support services provided to victims of floods? .....
7. If yes! What are these support services given to IDPs affected by the floods? .....,  
....., ....., .....,  
.....
8. In your opinion! Do you think people are satisfied with the support services provided  
by responsible individuals?
9. Lastly, what can you say about the general living conditions of people affected by the  
flood caused by river Nyamwamba in the IDP camps? .....,  
....., .....

### **Appendix III: Focus group discussion guide**

*(To be administered to individuals who missed out on the in-depth interviews)*

Challenges faced by persons displaced by river Nyamwamba floods: a case study of Muhokya camp, Kasese district.

#### **Introduction**

Good morning/Afternoon respondents. My name is Muhindo Clement a third-year student from Makerere University pursuing a bachelor's degree in Social Work and Social Administration. As part of my academic program, am conducting a research study on the challenges faced by persons displaced by the river Nyamwamba floods in the Muhokya camp. You have been selected on purpose to participate in this study and not because there is anything known about you but because you are believed to have more knowledge about this study. This study is purely for academic purposes. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not feel comfortable with. You can stop the interview at any time. Your participation in the study is voluntary and you will not be affected in any way if you decide not to participate. If you agree to participate the interview will take less than half an hour and also your time is highly appreciated and valued. Thank you

Day/ month/ year

To ALL participants: All your answers or information provided will be kept strictly confidential. They will be put together with other people I am talking to get an overall picture. It will be impossible to pick out what you say and no one will victimize you, so please feel free to speak to me honestly. **[Proceed with the interview only if the answer is positive.]**

#### **Consent Process.**

As a group, we are going to go over the verbal informed consent before we start our focus group to be sure that you understand why we are having this focus group discussion and to be sure that you voluntarily want to participate.

- I hope to learn from you the issues related to the challenges faced by persons displaced by the river Nyamwamba floods. Similarly, most of us here have one way or another other been affected by these floods. I hope to learn more about these issues.
- In this discussion, we are not trying to get everyone to agree or achieve consensus, rather, we are gathering information. It is okay if you have different opinions and ideas than the person in the group.

### **Focus group ground rules**

Ø The focus group discussion will last for about one and a half hours. (60-90 minutes)

Ø Feel at home.

### **Focus group questions**

1. Let us discuss how long these floods have been affecting the people currently being displaced. Probe to know the month, day and time of the floods.
2. Comment on how floods are affecting the people being displaced by the river Nyamwamba floods.
3. Are there services provided to persons affected by these floods?
4. If yes! Comment on the services provided to persons displaced by the flooding river Nyamwamba.
5. Socially! What are some of the problems encountered by persons displaced by river Nyamwamba?
6. In terms of living! What are the alternative sources of income for the person being displaced by the floods?
7. Comment on the number of meals accessed by IDPs daily.
8. How would you describe the living conditions of IDPs in the camp?
9. Comment on how IDPs cope with the prevailing challenges in the camp.

#### **Appendix IV: Observation checklist**

1. Time of arrival .....Date ...../Nov/2022
2. Name of team leaders for the IDP camp at Muhokya .....
3. Nature of shelters .....
4. The approximate number of children observed per family .....
5. The type of building materials for each shelter .....
6. Does the house reveal the daily habitation of the occupants? .....
7. What could be the cause of absent occupants? .....
8. Do households have both men and women? .....
9. Are households having children? .....
10. Are school-going children attending schools? .....
11. Is the place (IDP) near primary schools? .....
12. Is the IDP having a secondary school to provide service to the children in the IDP? ...
13. Is the IDP camp having land for gardens? .....
14. Is each of the households observed having a kitchen garden for simple food supplements like the dodo, kale (Sukuma wiki), tomatoes, and onions? .....
15. Does the IDP have a water supply? .....
16. Is the IDP having security lights? .....
17. Who provided the security lights? .....
18. Is the IDP camp secure from external intruders? .....
19. Is the IDP having a nearby market? .....
20. Is the IDP having a nearby road network? .....
21. Is the IDP having a nearby police post? .....
22. Is the IDP having a source of firewood? .....
23. Is the IDP having a latrine for sanitation purposes? .....
24. Is the IDP having rubbish pits? .....
25. Is the IDP having a place of worship for the Lord God? .....

**Thank you for your time**

**Appendix V: Attachment of photographs of the Muhokya IDP Camp**



File Photography 01: Taken from file as it was of April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2022 (Independent, 2022 March 28<sup>th</sup>).



File Photography marked Photo 02 shows, the destroyed site in Kanyangeya Cell Taken 2020 May after the violent floods in Kasese Municipality



The above photography 3 show s destroyed house in the Nyamwamba river where huge stones brought by the river were left deposited outside the house in Nyamwamba river valley.



File Photography 04 taken during the flood time in Kasese Municipality in May7th 2022.



Files Photography 05: Shows a mother of six children digging a trench around the house to control the run-off before rain season.



File Photo 06 shows the Global Giving supporting Muhokya IDPs Camp with food supplies.





Houses destroyed in 2020 by violent floods in kasese municipality (file photo)



Violent floods in Kasese photo taken from Kiburara by Red Cross May 2020



Houses destroyed in 2020 by violent floods (File Photo by RED CROSS)

## Appendix VI: IDPs in Africa

<b>Countries Most Contributing to Forced Displacement in Africa</b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>IDPs</b>	<b>Refugees and Asylum Seekers</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage Population Displaced</b>
<b>DRC</b>	5,339,000	978,994	<b>6,317,994</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	4,509,081	150,243	<b>4,659,324</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>South Sudan</b>	2,229,657	2,339,963	<b>4,569,620</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Sudan</b>	3,036,593	913,124	<b>3,949,717</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Somalia</b>	2,967,500	716,974	<b>3,684,474</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Nigeria</b>	3,119,692	424,702	<b>3,544,394</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	1,902,150	30,964	<b>1,933,114</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>CAR</b>	602,134	737,151	<b>1,339,285</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Cameroon</b>	936,767	142,985	<b>1,079,752</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>	872,188	8,814	<b>881,002</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Eritrea</b>		589,104	<b>589,104</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Mali</b>	370,548	197,232	<b>567,780</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Chad</b>	381,289	16,081	<b>397,370</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	301,705	45,825	<b>347,530</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Niger</b>	264,257	17,715	<b>281,972</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total Displaced in Africa</b>	<b>27,282,493</b>	<b>8,420,459</b>	<b>35,702,952</b>	

Adopted from African Centre for Strategic studies (2022).