
HUMANITARIAN AID ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF REFUGEES IN UGANDA. A CASE STUDY OF NYUMANZI REFUGEES SETTLEMENT ADJUMANI.

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ABSTRACT

The refugee crisis has become one of the biggest challenges of the 21st century. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the number of refugees in the world reached 25.4 million and that of asylum seekers reached 3.4 million in 2017. The study assessed the civil society organizations and conflict management among the refugees in Uganda and it focused on the accessing the role of the humanitarian aid in managing the socio-economic lives of refugees in Nyumanzi refugee settlement in Adjumani district, examining the challenges faced by humanitarians in managing the social-economic lives of refugees in Nyumanzi settlement Adjumani district and determine the strategies used by humanitarians to improve the socio-economic lives of the refugees in Nyumanzi refugee settlement Adjumani district. The study complied of 60 respondents who was the selected refugees in the camp and simple random sampling was used in obtaining the sample. The primary data was generated closed questionnaire which were provided out to the respondents and different publications that are related to the topic of the study were used to obtain the secondary data. From the findings, majority of the respondents 53.8% generally agreed that the humanitarians help the refugees in their socio-economic welfare in Nyumanzi refugee settlement in Adjumani district. This was also supported by 17.3% who strongly agreed with the statement. However, 13.5% disagreed, 7.7% strongly disagreed and finally 7.7% were not sure whether the media and the Press contribution for the improvement in the refugee camps in their socio-economic lives. The government of Uganda should construct more refugee camps to cater for large populations of refugees from DRC and Sudan

Key words: **humanitarian aid, socio-economic welfare and refugees**

Background to the study

In line with Uganda refugee reaction monitoring settlement truth sheet: (June 2018), Nyumanzi has turn out to be the most important refugee agreement in Adjumani district in terms of populace size of approximately 43,000 guys, girls, and kids (Musaibah et al., 2023).

Nyumanzi refugee agreement is largely populated by using refugees from South Sudan of specially the tribes of Nuer, Madi, Dinka and so forth. Nyumanzi refugee agreement is domestic to greater than 20,000 long-time period refugees displaced through the warfare in South Sudan (Ninsiima et al., 2023).

Regardless of their relatively recent arrival, residents are already nicely-hooked up and a sturdy community has emerged wherein refugee families actively collaborate with every different to proportion resources. despite the fact that many refugees are resilient, gaps in vital sectors, including schooling and water, fitness and sanitation, persist and undermine refugees' potential to deal with their displacement (Ninsiima et al., 2023).

Consistent with Uganda refugee reaction tracking agreement reality sheet: (June 2018), the present-day civil warfare in South Sudan commenced on 15 December 2013. Although it was brought about by means of disagreements inside the authorities, its roots are historical and relate to the failure to create inclusive modes of governance inside the newly unbiased South Sudan.

in line with IRRI (2015), the file confirmed that during response to the refugee inflow, Ugandan authorities and UNHCR had once more driven refugees into settlements (Ntirandekura & Christopher, 2022). Despite voluminous evidence that refugee settlements are costly, inefficient, and limit the ability of refugees to experience their rights in exile, the settlements were justified by using the government who argued that they were only for supplying humanitarian assistance. nevertheless, the refugees faced insufficient humanitarian assistance and lots of refugees interviewed in February 2014 expressed their wish to live outside the agreement structure. in the record, IRRI recommended a technique in which humanitarian assistance may be supplied through neighborhood authorities' systems that allows you to promote, in place of undermine, the natural method of interaction among refugees and host communities (Derrick et al., 2023).

In line with UNHCR (2019) reviews on deadly Violence inside the agreement, on thirteen December 2019, 4 humans had been reportedly useless, along with 2 refugees and two Ugandans. 12 others sustained minor injuries and have been rushed to Adjumani district sanatorium, wherein they received remedy by using UNHCR partner scientific groups worldwide (MTI). 10 of the injured were given discharged after a few days, were already discharged, at the same time as 2 others had been noted Kampala's Mulago sanatorium for similarly treatment (Kazaara & Kazaara, 2023).

Healthcare offerings, the fitness centre serving the agreement is positioned a way away and serves approximately forty-three,000 refugees leading to congestion within the medical institution and damaging refugees' get entry to fitness services. This is annoyed by the lack of ambulance offerings specifically affecting pregnant mothers who frequently find themselves giving start on the manner to the centre and is a large mission for those households specifically of the late-night women with labour education, Nyumanzi refugee agreement though being the most important in Adjumani District has most effective 6 colleges in overall with 3 being primary colleges in which greater than four,000 kids go every day, these schools in which all installed through the building tomorrow one NGO that has greatly being assisting training in Adjumani and part of South Sudan.

Problem Statement

In step with Uganda refugee response tracking agreement fact sheet: (June 2018) hundreds of thousands of refugees now not best in Nyumanzi refugee agreement but also round the world would really like to attain the great social and monetary life this is to mention freedom to free training, spiritual, cultural, political, loose international exchange and a lot greater that any citizen would have had. they had given something to collect a stead lifestyle of independence (Anthony et al., 2023). The fitness centre serving the agreement is positioned a long way away and serves about forty-three,000 refugees in addition deteriorating their get right of entry to remedy. Refugees face a gap in get right of entry to non-food gadgets (NFIs). The distribution of NFIs upon arrival manner they're now worn main to congestion within the sanatorium and unfavorable refugees' get right of entry to fitness services (John et al., 2023). This is irritated with the aid of the lack of ambulance offerings especially affecting

pregnant moms who regularly find themselves giving delivery at the manner to the centre. The insufficient gadget available preventing proper examinations blended with a constrained range of health workers and a terrible referral machine out main refugees to proportion their items with friends. missing NFIs which include mosquito nets have caused excessive instances of malaria. Refugees also said insufficient cooking substances along with saucepans, plates and jerry cans, and a loss of bedding substances such as mattresses and bed sheets. The absence of scholarship opportunities specially for put up-number one students has precipitated a high rate of dropouts (Victor et al., 2023). Kids of secondary

college going age are left without an opportunity after finishing primary school. The excessive tuition fees and absence of faculty feeding applications in the primary faculty has additionally impacted get admission to of refugee children to training. this is exacerbated by way of a bad satisfactory of education due to the congestions in lecture rooms and excessive instructor in step with pupil ratios (Sub- County et al., 2023).

The inadequate amount and negative first-class of the food allotted to refugees has exacerbated food protection inside the settlement. Refugees complained that the food cannot closing them for a month and is regularly previous. Furthermore, the lack of land available for farming worsens meals safety as refugees are unable to cultivate food as an alternative. Shelters are in negative circumstance which has led to leaking inside the houses at some stage in the rainy season (Francis et al., 2023). The conditions in the houses are made worse due to overcrowding and the refugees sharing shelters to avoid getting moist from the rain. Refugees have no access to constructing materials to conquer these issues.

Research objectives

- To access the role of the humanitarian aid in managing the socio-economic lives of refugees in Nyumanzi refugee settlement in Adjumani district
- To examine the challenges faced by humanitarians in managing the social-economic lives of refugees in Nyumanzi settlement Adjumani district.
- To determine the strategies used by humanitarians to improve the socio-economic lives of the refugees in Nyumanzi refugee settlement Adjumani district

Research question

- What is the role of the humanitarian aid in the socio-economic lives of refugees in Nyumanzi refugee settlement in Adjumani district?

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- What are challenges faced by humanitarians in building up the social-economic lives of south Sudanese refugees in Nyumanzi settlement Adjumani district.
- What are strategies the humanitarians can use to improve on the socio-economic lives of the refugees in Nyumanzi refugee settlement Adjumani District?

Methodology

Research Design

The study used the descriptive survey research design to study the roles played by the humanitarians in managing the socio-economic welfare of refugees. According to Lovell and Lawson (1971) descriptive research is concerned with conditions that already exist, practices that are held, processes that are ongoing and trends that are developing. A descriptive survey design helps the researcher to collect information from various respondents. The researcher then summarizes the data and presents it using data presentation methods such as frequency tables and percentages, then makes interpretations for the purpose of clarification (Orodho, 2004). Descriptive survey research design is most appropriate when the purpose of study is to create a detailed description of an issue (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). This research design was appropriate to use since it could elaborate more about the humanitarian aid to the socio-economic welfare of the refugees in Nyumanzi refugee settlement. A survey design was used in this study to investigate and establish the factors that influence girl-child participation in education.

Study Population

The respondents were refugees who had a population size of approximately 43,000 men, women, and children at the opening in January 2014, Nyumanzi has become the largest refugee settlement in Adjumani district. Nyumanzi refugee settlement is largely populated by refugees from South Sudan of mainly the tribes of Nuer, Madi, Dinka and so on. Nyumanzi refugee settlement is home to more than 20,000 long-term refugees displaced by the conflict in South Sudan. 239,335 refugees from South Sudan are being hosted in this refugee settlement of Nyumanzi refugee settlement.

Sample Size

Kothari (2008) defines sample size as “the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample.” The sample size was derived from the total population; in this study the sample size was one respondent from the selected sample refugee settlement.

Kombo and Delno (2006) defined sampling as a procedure the researcher uses to gather people, places or things to study. It is a process of selecting a number of individuals or objects from a population such that the selected group contains elements representative characteristics found in the entire group. The study used both probability and non-probability sampling techniques.

Data Collection Instrument

The data collection techniques employed for the research include the use of structured

Questionnaires.

This research used self- administered questionnaires for the respondent. The justification for using this instrument is that questionnaires are easy to administer and analysis where the population is large. In addition, the questionnaires were used because the study focused on opinions attitude; feeling and perception of the respondents which helped them deliberate such freely.

Data Analysis

Data processing and analysis involved interpretation of information collected by use of computer through data processing in greater depth presented; Data was presented in form of reports, tables and graphical forms using SPSS (Nelson et al., 2022).

RESULTS**Table 1 showing different strategies employed by humanitarians in managing the socio-**

	Statement	SA		A		NS		D		SD	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
A	Have the humanitarians managed to improve the socio-economic lives of the refugees in Nyumanzi refugee settlement Adjumani district	18	34.6%	23	44.2%	3	5.8%	6	11.5%	2	3.8%
B	Have the humanitarians been helpful in improving the socio-economic welfare of refugees	14	26.9%	30	57.7%	2	3.8%	5	9.6%	1	1.9%
C	Has the host community had the implementation in curbing the factors that affect humanitarian aid	17	32.7%	27	51.9%	2	3.8%	4	7.7%	2	3.8%

From table 1 showed that majority of the respondents agreed that the humanitarians have managed to improve the socio-economic lives of the refugees in Nyumanzi refugee settlement Adjumani district. These were supported by

34.6% who strongly agreed. However, some of the respondents disagreed with the statement and the rest were not sure.

Have the humanitarians been helpful in improving the socio-economic welfare of refugee's majority of the respondents 57.7% who agreed. 26.9% strongly agreed and 3.8% were not sure whereas 9.6% disagreed and 1.9% strongly disagreed with the statement.

Results in table 4.1 also indicated that has the host community had the implementation in curbing the factors that affect humanitarian aid. This was based on the majority of the respondents 51.9% who agreed with the statement and 32.7% who supported by strongly agreeing to the statement. However, 7.7% and 3.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively whereas finally 3.8% were not sure about the subject.

Table 2 Showing findings on the role of the humanitarian aid in managing the socio-economic lives of refugees in Nyumanzi refugee settlement

	Statement	SA		A		NS		D		SD	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
A	Do the humanitarians help the refugees in their socio-economic welfare in Nyumanzi refugee settlement in Adjumani district	9	17.3%	28	53.8%	4	7.7%	7	13.5%	4	7.7%
B	Media and the Press contribution for the improvement in the refugee camps in their socio-economic lives	14	26.9%	30	57.7%	2	3.8%	5	9.6%	1	1.9%

Source, Researcher's construct 2021

Results in table 2 show that majority of the respondents 53.8% generally agreed that the humanitarians help the refugees in their socio-economic welfare in Nyumanzi refugee settlement in Adjumani district. This was also supported by 17.3% who strongly agreed with the statement. However, 13.5% disagreed, 7.7% strongly disagreed and finally 7.7% were not sure whether the media and the Press contribution for the improvement in the refugee

camps in their socio-economic lives. Results indicated that. This was based on the majority of the respondents 57.7% who generally agreed with the statement and 26.9% who strongly agreed. However, 9.6% disagreed, 3.8% were not sure and finally 1.9% strongly

Conclusion of the study

Basing on the findings, it was concluded that the conditions for self-reliance do not exist in their settlement camps, all refugees rely on the humanitarian aid for their wellbeing and that has caused vulnerability among them which sometimes lower their levels of independence in Nyumanzi settlement camp.

According to the findings in table 1, it was concluded that efforts to integrate services to the implementation in curbing the factors that affect humanitarian aid strategy was developed and considers the enjoyment of refugee rights pre-requisite if developmental approaches to refugee assistance and this was based on the majority of the respondents 51.9% who agreed. Care and maintenance programs have been established to improve the socio-economic life of refugees and the host communities' citizens ensures participation of refugees in the distribution of the few available resources which are all done in order to resolve some issues of lack E.g food distribution.

Recommendations of the study

The government of uganda should construct more refugee camps to cater for large populations of refugees from DRC and Sudan

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