THE APPLICATION AND PRACTICE OF INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAWS IN GHANA: A CASE STUDY OF EGYEIKROM REFUGEE CAMP.

ABSTRACT

As a signatory to the 1951 United Nations (UN) Convention on the Status and Rights of Refugees and the AU 1969 Refugee Convention, Ghana is obliged by international law and convention to ensure and guarantee the basic rights of refugees in Egyeikrom Refugee camp. These basic rights include but not limited to: right to public education, right to efficient health care services, access and availability of food, shelter, access to safe and good drinking water, security and the right to a clean and healthy environment.

The purpose of the research is to find out what constitute the implementation gaps as far as guaranteeing the basic rights of refugees in Egyeikrom camp is concerned. The study adopted the case study approach and used both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. The qualitative methods used were interviews, focused group discussions, and interviews. A questionnaire was also used to solicit the view of 336 respondents and the data was analyzed using Nvivo and the Statistical Package for Social Science software. The findings from the study revealed that the main implementation gap in Egyeikrom Refugee camp as far as ensuring the rights of refugees are concerned can be seen in the areas of educational rights, shelter, security and environmental conditions in the camp. It is therefore recommended that the UNHCR, Ghana government and NGOs should collaborate together to find lasting solutions to these problems through adequate funding in providing habitable facilities, better security and education in the refugees' camp.

The article is divided into four main sections. The first section gives an introduction to the study and clearly defines the research problem. The second part gives a detailed description of the methods used in gathering data. The third section covers a detailed analysis of data and discussion of the research findings and finally the conclusion and recommendation section.
Keywords: The 1951 UN Convention on the Rights and Status of Refugees, The AU 1969 Refugee Convention, Refugee Laws, Refugee rights, Egyeikrom Refugee camp

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The UN 1951 convention on the status of a refugee is the international accepted convention that defines the status of refugees and binds countries to accept refugees and treat them with maximum respect as enshrined in the convention. The convention defines a refugee “as a person who is outside his or her country of nationality or habitual residence; has a well-founded fear of being persecuted because of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion; and is unable or unwilling to avail him or herself of the protection of that country, or to return there, for fear of persecution” (Amaya-Castro, 2014 p. 69)

The 1951 convention on the status of a refugee and its Protocol in 1969 have been very important documents with regards to the protection of the rights of refugees and in fact, it is these documents that have engineered other important regional instrument on the rights and protection of refugees in other parts of the world. In Africa, for example, the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) which is currently the African Union (AU) came out with a regional supplementary refugee convention in 1969 to further deepen and protect the rights of refugees in the continent. The OAU 1969 refugee convention broaden the definition of a refugee to reflect the African situation where political instability, ethnic conflicts among others also lead to massive inflow of refugees and displacement. It defined a refugee as “Every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing order in either part of or the whole of his country of origin or nationality is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality” (Tete, 2005 p.5)

The OAU 1969 convention also sets out some rights to be enjoyed by persons who qualify to attain the status of refugees among which include the freedom of non-discrimination, freedom of religion, the right to public relief and assistance, right to education, and right to housing.

The United Nation High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is the main UN agency responsible for the protection of refugees. It must, however, be emphasized that the UNHCR relies heavily on donation in order to enable them to work effectively and efficiently. It is also at the mercy of the host country as some countries sometimes refuse to accept some refugees due to matters relating to national security. UNHCR has the authority to advocate and negotiate with Governments, NGO’s and
other stakeholders of host countries to promote the rights of refugees. It does not necessarily have a
direct influence on the decisions that these various stakeholders make (Binnendijk, 2009).

1.1.2 The Research Problem and the Reasons for the Selection of Egyeikrom Refugee
Camp

Ghana as a signatory to the UN 1951 convention on the status of refugees and 1969 OAU
Convention is obliged to ensure that refugees in Egyeikrom Refugee camp have right to public
education, right to gainful employment, freedom of movement, issuance of travel documents,
naturalization, freedom of religion, provision of basic necessities like health care, food ,and a good
and clean water as well as the right to accesses the court to enjoy free and fair trial without
discrimination of any kind.

The primary purpose of the research, therefore, is to uncover the implementation gaps in the
application of refugees rights as far as international instruments and conventions are concerned with
particular reference to the 1951 convention on the status of refugees and its protocol in 1967as well
as the OAU 1969 convention on refugees. Thus the research, seeks to find out the extent to which
Ghana ensures that the refugees in the Egyeikrom Refugee camp are entitled to their rights as
acknowledged and enshrined in both national, regional and international framework. In other words,
the primary task of this study is to identify which rights under the refugee convention act is Ghana
really ensuring as demanded by international law and which rights are Ghana not able to ensure as
expected and base on these implementation gaps offer durable recommendation to the government
of Ghana and other stakeholders for protection of refugees in the Egyeikrom Refugee camp in
Ghana.

The research problem is situated in the broader discourse around the obligation of a host country to
protect the rights of refugees in their territorial borders. This means that being a signatory and
ratifying the 1951 Convention and other related international and regional treaties and conventions,
Ghana has pledged to provide protection to refugees in its territory.

Egyeikrom Refugee camp was selected for the study because it is currently the main camp in Ghana
where refugees from neighboring countries are hosted. Even though Buduburam Refugee camp is the
first camp that was established in Ghana to host refugees, most of the refugees in that camp have
either moved to settle in Egyeikrom Refugee camp or integrated into the Ghanaian community.
Also due to the increase in number of refugees in Egyeikrom refugee camp in recent times, the camp
has received so much attention, support and donations from the Ghanaian Government,
philanthropist, NGOs and other countries as well. For example the Government of Denmark has over
the years provided numerous supports to the camp and on August 2016, the Danish ambassador in
Ghana together with some Danish auditors visited the camp to assess the impact of Denmark’s
collection to the camp (UNHCR, 2016).

2.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1.1 Introduction

This section gives a detail description of how the research was conducted. It describes the study
design, study population, source of data, research instrument, sampling procedure and the
framework of data analysis.

2.2 Study Design

The research design adopted for the study is the Case-study approach, employing both qualitative
and quantitative method of data collection. The adoption of a case study approach enabled the
researcher to use a questionnaire to solicit the views of respondents on the which rights that they
think are been well protected and ensured by the Ghanaian authorities and which rights in their view
are not well protected and ensured by authorities as enshrined in international and regional
conventions. In other words by adopting a case study approach, the researcher was able to use
questionnaire to solicit the views of respondents on the implementation gaps in the refugee camp and
to be able to make a comprehensive analysis, the viewpoints of respondents were juxtaposed with
the personal observations and interviews made by the researcher so as to arrive at a well detailed,
comprehensive and objective findings. According to Creswell (2009), the case study strategy of
inquiry enables the researcher to investigate in-depth into programmes, event, activity, process, or
one or more individuals. A case study approach enables a researcher to focus his or her full attention
on the respondents because the researcher has a definite sample or respondents which in most
cases are not scattered along wide areas or range and as such an in-depth inquiry is likely to be achieved.

2.3 Study Population

The Egyeikrom Refugee camp is located in Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abirem (KEEA) Municipality which is in the Central Region of Ghana. It was established on 20th July 2011 by the Government of Ghana with the assistance of UNHCR mainly to host Ivorian refugees and asylum seekers who fled their home country to Ghana because of the violence that erupted in Côte d’Ivoire after the 2010 presidential elections. In the year 2015, the camp also recorded about 450 new arrivals as a result of the recent presidential elections that were conducted (UNHCR, 2016).

The camp receives its assistance mainly from the Government of Ghana through institutions like the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), the Police, the Municipal Assembly as well as the Ghana Refugee Board. In addition to the above, other institutions like the National Catholic Secretariat (NCS) also assist in the provision of health service, food, shelter as well as water and the management of sanitation in the camp. Moreover, The Christian Council of Ghana (CCG) also provides Basic Education for refugees, and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is mandated to take in charge of the implementing livelihood programmes such as skills training, apprenticeship programmes, small business support, English proficiency classes and agriculture (UNHCR, 2016).

According to the UNHCR, as at the year 2016, the camp had a population of about two thousand, one hundred and twelve (2,112) people.

2.4 Research Instrument and Sample Selection

The research made use of both primary and secondary sources of data. With regards to the secondary source, the researcher made use of books, articles and reports that were of relevance to the work. Information on the internet was also studied. With regards to the primary source, on the other hand, the researcher made use of observations, focused group discussions as well as the use of a questionnaire to solicit the views of respondents on what they think constitute the implementation gap as far as their rights as refugees are concerned.
With a total population of 2,112 and at 95% level of confidence (i.e. 0.05% margin of error) and by using the simple formula for selecting a sample which is \( n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2} \) where \( n \) represents the sample size, \( N \) represents the total population and \( e^2 \) represent the margin. A sample size of 336 was selected from the population for the study. Thus:

\[
\begin{align*}
  n &= \frac{2112}{1 + 2112 \times 0.05^2} \\
  &= \frac{2112}{1 + 2112 \times 0.0025} \\
  &= \frac{2112}{1 + 5.28} \\
  &= \frac{2112}{6.28} \\
  &\approx 336.3 = 336
\end{align*}
\]

In order to obtain a comprehensive and an unbiased analysis, the personal observations, short interviews, and findings of the focused group discussions that were made by the researcher was analyzed alongside the response of the respondents.

The collection of data for the study was done within a period of three months, thus, from June 2017 to August 2017.

2.5 Framework for Data Analysis

The collected data from the field was edited, coded and fed into the computer by the use of the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 20) software for the purpose of data analyses. The SPSS software enabled the researcher to highlight important elements that in the view of respondents constitute the implementation gaps and this was compared with personal observations, interviews as well findings from some focused groups discussions that the researcher conducted. The processed data that was produced by the SPSS software was presented by the use of percentages, figures, and tables in order to comprehensively analyze the data.

Also, the qualitative data that was gathered from the short interviews and personal observation of the researcher was fed into Nvivo software for the purpose of a comprehensive analysis.
3.1 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

The section looks at the analysis of the data gathered from the field as well as a detailed discussion of the findings of the research.

3.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The socio-demographic characteristics of respondents give a clear picture of respondents who participated in the survey. The socio-demographic variables which were considered include sex, age, educational background and country of origin (See Table 1).

### Table 1: Distribution of respondents by demographic characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-23</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-29</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-35</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-40</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 above</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational background</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic ( Primary/JHS)</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No formal education</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country of Origin</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field survey, 2017. NB: Sample size (n): 336

3.3 Basic Rights Enjoyed in the Camp

Inferring from the 1951 convention on the status of refugees and other legal instruments, refugees are entitled to several rights among which include: The right to integration and assistance, the right to wage-earning employment, the right to housing, the right to education, public relief and health care, family unity and reunification, access to court, freedom of residence and movement, security among others (Da Costa, 2006). However, for the purpose of this article, the basic rights to be enjoyed by refugees in the camp will be limited to right to public education, right to efficient health care services,
access and availability of food, shelter, access to safe and good drinking water, security and the right
to a clean and healthy environment.

By knowing which rights refugees in the camp enjoyed and comparing that to the rights that they are
generally expected to enjoy, one can identify the implementation gap.

To begin with, a personal observation made by the researcher, revealed that most of the refugees
were in possession of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) card. The NHIS card is an
insurance card that enables individuals in Ghana to get free access to health services and as such
the researcher went further to conduct an interview in order to ascertain how the refugees obtained
the card. When respondents were interviewed as to how they obtained this card, they were of the
view that it was the UNHCR that enrolled them on the NHIS and gave them that card in order to
enable them get access to health facilities in Ghana and in fact quite a few of them testified that the
NHIS card has been helpful in some situations due to the fact they were able to access health service
in some hospitals without having to pay anything. This is what one of the respondents said:

“We were assembled and our photographs and finger prints were taken, then after, we were given
this card by officers and we were told to use it when we visit public hospitals for health care services”

This observation was juxtaposed with the response of respondents when they were asked whether
their right to health care has been catered for. When respondents were asked whether, in their
opinion, their rights to efficient health care services have been catered for to their expectation, the
following responses were obtained: 42% of respondents stated that they agree with this assertion
with 26% stating that they are not really sure whether their health care needs have been catered for
or not. 19% indicated that they strongly agree and finally 13% of the respondents, on the other hand,
disagreed with this assertion (See Figure 1). This finding indicates a mixed feeling with regards to the
healthcare service in the camp. Thus, though majority of the respondents’ concord, quite a large
number i.e. 26% were of the view that they were indecisive.

Figure 1: Distribution of respondents by health in the camp
In one of the focused group discussions with respondents, most of them were of the view that they are not really bothered about their educational rights because they are adults but that of their children is of great concern to them and in their best opinion, their children are not been given the best form of education. A respondent is noted to have said:

“I don’t care about my education because I am old but my child needs to go to school to be a better person in future”.

Also when some of the officers providing services and seeing to the day to day administration of the camp were interviewed about the status of education in the camp, they were of the view that though it is difficult to ensure that the educational rights of the refugees are well guaranteed, they are doing their best to provide them with the best form of education that they can. They added that their main challenge is that it has become difficult to secure sponsorship or educational scholarship for the refugees.

On the educational rights of the respondents, the following were the responses which were obtained: the greater portion representing 61% indicated that in their opinion, they strongly disagree with the assertion that their educational rights have been duly catered for. 14% of the respondents also stated that they disagree while 13%, on the other hand, were of the view that in their opinion their educational rights have been duly catered for and finally 12% of the respondents stated that they have not made any decision on that yet (See Figure 2). This suggests that to a large extent, most of the respondents are not happy with how their education rights are handled in the camp.
Furthermore, a personal observation made by the researcher confirmed the fact that refugees in the camp were served with lunch and supper during most of the time that the researcher visited the camp for the collection of data. When the response of respondents on whether food is available and accessible at all times was analyzed, it revealed that almost all of the respondents thus 96% were of the view that food is always available and accessible in the camp. A follow up question to that was how often they get access to food in a day and the response that was analyzed indicated that majority of the respondents representing 74% were of the view that, they have access to food thrice in a day with the remaining 26% percent indicating that in most cases they have access to food only twice in a day (See Figure 3).
The researcher observed that, in most cases, respondents were given one sachet of water when served with food. Though some complained that the one sachet is not enough, most of the refugees were content with the one sachet of water provided for them. Furthermore, the researcher in an interview with some of the respondents asked whether they are provided with drinking water only when they are served with meals and this is what a respondent said:

"If you are thirsty, you can ask for water and the camp administrators will make some available for you but in order not to waste the drinking water, the camp administrators don’t leave the water in the opening but always keep it safe somewhere”.

In a focused group discussion, a respondent said:

"Once they provide us with food every day they also provide us with water as well”. When the response of respondents on whether they have access to good drinking water was analyzed, it revealed that majority of the respondents representing 64% were of the view that they strongly agree and 24% also indicated that they agreed while 9%, on the other hand, disagreed and finally 4% who have not made any decision on this assertion yet (See Table 2).
Table 2: Distribution of respondents by accessibility and availability of good drinking water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>87.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>96.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undecided</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field survey, 2017. NB: Sample size (n): 336

Again, a personal observation made by the researcher revealed that most of the refugees reside under emergency plastic sheet tents. What is worse is that these plastic tents are worn out and most of them are very weak. Officers’ in charge of the day to day administration of the camp confirmed to the researcher in an interview that the issue of refugees living under emergency plastic tent has been in existence since 2011. The camp administrators said “Even though countless efforts and appeal have been made to authorities to come to their aid, the situation continues to remain the same”.

On the issue of shelter in the camp, the majority of the respondents representing 81% were of the view that the kind of shelter in the camp is very poor. This was followed by 16% who also indicated that the condition of the shelter in the camp is poor with only 3% stating that the kind of shelter provided in the camp is good (See Figure 4).
The researcher observed that in most cases there were few police officers around the camp to ensure security and safety of the refugees and the reason was that the police post in the camp was in a very poor condition that needs to be repaired. Some camp administrators in an interview with the researcher stated that in their view there are just a handful of policemen in the camp because the police post in the camp is in disrepair and as such, no police officers want to be posted there to work. They added that the few officers that are on post are also not delighted at work because they are not happy with their working environment hence affecting their efficiency and effectiveness in ensuring security in the camp.

Most of the respondents were not happy with the security situation in the camp as the majority of them representing 63% indicated that they are not secured due to the insufficient presence of the police in and around the camp. This was followed by 27% who also stated that they do not trust the few police officers that are around and finally 10% were of the view that they are not secured in the camp due to the threat of sexual violence (See Figure 5).
Finally, the researcher observed that solid waste management in the camp was not properly managed. An interview with camp administrators revealed that the cost of waste management has risen so high and the inflow of donation and cash to the camp by NGO’s and the Government of Ghana, on the other hand, has reduced drastically making it difficult to properly manage solid waste in the camp due to cost.

When respondents’ views about how they will rate the environmental condition of the camp were analyzed, it revealed that majority of them representing 84% stated that the environmental condition of the camp is very unhealthy. 9% on the hand said it was clean finally the remaining 7% indicated that they don’t know (See Figure 6). From this finding, one can argue that in the views of most of the respondents the camp is surrounded by filth which poses a health threat to them.

**Figure 5: Distribution of respondents by the security situation in the camp.**

Source: Field survey, 2017. NB: Sample size (n): 336

**Comment [AR38]:** This figure 5 especially the one under strongly agree should be under disagree and vice-versa to factually represent disagreement with the questionnaire item.

**Comment [AR40]:** while

**Comment [AR41]:** Add

**Comment [AR42]:** Add
Figure 6: Distribution of respondents by the condition of the camp environment

Source: Field survey, 2017. NB: Sample size (n): 336

4.1 CONCLUSION

Inferring from the above research findings, one can argue that the main implementation gap in Egyeikrom Refugee camp can be seen in the areas of educational rights, shelter, security and environmental conditions in the camp.

As stated above 61% of respondents were of the view that their educational rights especially that of their children has not been duly catered for. An interview with camp administrative officials confirmed this assertion as the officers admitted to the fact that even though continuous efforts are made to guarantee the educational rights of the refugees, it is very difficult to secure an educational scholarship for refugees in the camp.

Again, shelter in the camp is not encouraging as the researcher observed that most of the refugees live under emergency plastic sheet tent. What was more appalling was the fact that camp administrators in an interview with researcher said that the situation of refugees living under emergency plastic sheet tents has existed as far back as 2011 even though numerous complaints have been made to authorities to get the situation rectified. It was thus not surprising that majority of the respondents representing 81% were of the view that the condition of shelter in the camp is very bad.
Also, the security situation in the camp is not anything good to write home about as most of the respondents thus 63% were of the view that the insufficient presence of the police in the camp makes them feel insecure. It was observed that the police post in the camp was in a state of disrepair and needed to be innovated as such police officers do not like to be posted to that place and the few ones that come on duty are not delighted about their working environment which goes a long way to affect how the police officers are to effectively work.

Finally, the environmental condition in the camp is also very bad which could lead to the spread of numerous diseases among refugees in the camp. Thus camp administrators are not effectively able to manage waste especially solid waste in the camp mainly due to cost.

It is thus recommended that the UNHCR, the Government of Ghana, NGO’s and other stakeholders on the issues of refugees should pay particular attention to the above rights and find durable solutions to mitigate the above-stated problems. Donors and government officials should also embark on constant monitoring in the camp to guide and assist camp administrators with innovative and effective ideas to effectively manage the camp.

REFERENCE


LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UN United Nations
WWII World War Two
AU Africa Unity
OAU Organization of Africa Unity
UNHCR United Nation High Commission for Refugees
NADMO National Disaster Management Organization
NCS National Catholic Secretariat
CCG Christian Council of Ghana
ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency
NHIS National Health Insurance Scheme

APPENDIX

Questionnaire

TOPIC:

THE APPLICATION AND PRACTICE OF INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAWS IN GHANA: A CASE STUDY OF EGYEIKROM REFUGEE CAMP.

Dear Respondent,
I am a researcher conducting a study on the above topic. This survey seeks to investigate into the implementation gap with regards to the rights that are expected to be enjoyed by refugees in Egyeikrom Refugee camp as provided by international and regional conventions so as to make constructive suggestion to policymakers in order to mitigate the problem or perhaps eliminate the problem and the information being sought is purely for academic purpose and nothing else. You are therefore assured that any information and responses provided will be treated with strict confidentiality and thus will not be disclosed to any individual, group of people or organization which might mislead the information. Your name is not in any way required and it will not take more than twenty (20) minutes of your time to complete the questionnaire. Thank you for your participation.

QID: ………………….                     Name of Interviewer: ……………………………………….

Section A: BACKGROUND DATA

Please tick the appropriate answer where applicable.

1. Sex  1. Male [ ] 2. Female [ ]

2. Age   1. 18 – 23 [ ]   2. 24 – 29 [ ]   3. 30 – 35 [ ]   4. 36 – 40 [ ] 5. 41 and above [ ]


6. What is your country of origin? 1) Côte d’Ivoire [ ] 2) Liberia [ ] 3. Togo [ ] Others (please specify)………………………………………………………………………………
SECTION B: LIFE IN EGYEIKROM REFUGEE CAMP

7. How long have you stayed in the camp? 
   1. One month - 6 months [ ] 2. 7 months-1 yr. [ ] 3. 1-2 years [ ] 4. 2 yrs-3 yrs. [ ] 5. 3 years and above

8. What registration documents do you currently possess?
   1. none [ ] 2. Refugee certificate/ID [ ] 3. Proof of registration [ ] 4. waiting slip [ ] 5. asylum seeker pass [ ] 6. ration card [ ] 7. token [ ] 8. other

9. How do you get information about services that are provided in the camp? 
   1. Radio [ ] 2. Posters [ ] 3. camp leadership [ ] 4. Agencies [ ] 5. fellow residents [ ] 6. other

10. In your opinion, do you believe that you are being provided with enough information about services in the camps? 
    1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

11. Have you ever had an encounter with anybody you know from your home country that encourages you to continue to stay in the camp and not to return back home? 
    1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

12. If yes, what are some of the reasons they give? …………………………………………

13. Have you had any personal experience of sexual violence in or around the camp? 
    1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

14. If no, have you heard of any person you know who have had such experience before? 
    1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

15. If yes, how often do you hear such complains? 

16. What is your greatest problem with living in the camp? 
    1. Loneliness [ ] 2. Sickness and poor health services [ ] 3. psychosocial problems [ ] 4. discrimination in access to food and other services [ ] 5. violence [ ] 6. I would like to move somewhere else but I cannot [ ]
SECTION C: BASIC RIGHTS ENJOYED IN THE CAMP

17. Do you think that authorities have provided you with the need assistance to facilitate your integration? 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ].

18. Your rights to efficient health care services have been duly catered for to your expectation?

19. Your educational rights have been duly catered to your expectation. 1. Strongly agree [ ] 2. Agree [ ] 3. Disagree [ ] 4. Strongly disagree [ ] 5. Undecided [ ] 6. Others [ ]

20. Is food always accessible and available at all times? 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

21. If yes how often 1. One in a day [ ] 2. Twice in a day [ ] 3. Trice in a day [ ] 4. Others please specify [ ]

22. If No, why [ ]

23. Your rights to public relieve and healthcare has been duly catered to your expectation. 1. Strongly agree [ ] 2. Agree [ ] 3. Disagree [ ] 4. Strongly disagree [ ] 5. Undecided [ ] 6. Others [ ]

24. How will you rate the kind of shelter offered to you? 1. Excellent [ ] 2. Very good [ ] 3. Good [ ] 4. Poor [ ] 5. Very poor [ ]


26. Do you feel secured and protected in the camp? 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ] If no, why?

   1. Insufficient presence of police [ ] 2. Police present but do not trust them [ ]
3. Insufficient oversight by agencies [ ] 4. Belong to minority clan and experiencing discrimination [ ]
5. The threat of sexual violence [ ] 6. Insufficient services (shelter, health etc) 7. Other
(Please specify) ...........................................
27. Have you ever reported any security related problems to the police based in the camp? 1. Yes [ ]
2. No [ ]
28. If yes, did the police provide a solution to the problem you reported? 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]
29. Are you satisfied with the solution provided by the police? 1. Yes [ ] 2. [ ]
Which of the following solutions would you prefer? 1. Local integration [ ] 2. repatriation [ ]
3. Resettlement [ ].

Thank you once again for your time.

Comment [AR51]: Delete all these Questionnaire instrument. They cannot be accommodated in a journal paper of this international standard.