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# Relief Aid Dependency Syndromes: A Case for Disaster-Prone Moroto District in Uganda

Richard Acaye  
*Walden University*

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# Walden University

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2015

Abstract

Relief Aid Dependency Syndromes: A Case for Disaster-Prone Moroto District in

Uganda

by

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MSc, Development Management, The Open University in London, 2004

BSc, Agricultural Economics, Makerere University Kampala, 1996

Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Public Policy and Administration

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## Abstract

Humanitarian aid, while useful in the short run, sometimes has the effect of contributing to poverty and poor economic conditions in the long run. This occurs when recipients of relief aid lose their initiative to fend for themselves and become reliant on external aid. The purpose of this mixed method study was to evaluate the degree to which dependency on long term aid has contributed to chronic poverty in the Moroto district of Uganda. This study was grounded on Harvey & Lind's conceptualization of the dependency syndrome. The research questions addressed the relationship between household production and investment pattern with number of year as aid beneficiary, while exploring the beneficiaries' perceptions on the roles of relief aid in their livelihood. Survey data were acquired from 75 participants from five sampled villages in Moroto District; qualitative data were acquired from the same villages involving five focus group discussions with 15 key informants per village. Quantitative data were analyzed using multivariate regression analysis and resulted in a finding of a statistically significant negative relationship between household production and investment with number of years spent as aid beneficiary. Qualitative data were inductively coded, and then organized around key themes. These findings suggest that many rural Ugandans believe that if aid were to cease, they would either migrate to an area where aid was available, or die of starvation. Implications for positive social change are connected to a recommendation to organizations offering humanitarian aid to package relief aid with other programs that support the recipients' resilience building capacity in order to save lives and reduce chronic poverty that is common in disaster-prone areas around the world.

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## Dedication

This dissertation is dedicated to my wife, Beatrice Achan Acaye, and the children, Agenorwot Precious Beatrice, Aber Denise Layado, Oyella Doreen Gender and Acellam Clarence Joseph. Your endurance, support and encouragement were instrumental in the completion of my doctoral study.

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## Chapter 1: Introduction to the Study

### **Introduction**

The topic for this study is about the effect of continuous provision of relief aid to disaster-affected people over an extended period of time. Such action is believed by many critics in the humanitarian domain and other host governments to significantly contribute to creation of a condition known as dependency syndrome (Harvey & Lind, 2009). This is a situation whereby the relief aid beneficiaries are believed to lose their initiative to fend for themselves in order to improve their livelihoods, other than relying on relief handouts. Findings from past qualitative studies such as by Harvey & Lind, (2009); Siyoum et al. (2012); etc. were not exhaustively conclusive about the relationship between the relief aid and dependency syndrome. Their method of study was based on proxy indicators, as the means of measuring the effects of long-term provision of aid on beneficiaries. However, the current literatures based on economic models such as the one developed by Nicola Limodio (2011) emphasized the need to conduct an empirical study to corroborate or dispute the earlier findings based on proxy indicators. This controversy is negatively weighing on the humanitarian agencies and other host governments to conclude on the impacts of long-term distribution of relief aid to the people in disaster-prone areas. I have therefore conducted this study to ascertain whether dependency syndrome is a myth or reality.

This study was conducted in the disaster-prone area of Moroto District of Karamoja region in northeastern Uganda. Moroto District is a place where people had continuously been receiving relief aid for many years due to high frequencies of disasters

in the area. The district was then the only place in Uganda with the highest number of humanitarian agencies in the country (MFPED 2013).

The potential positive social implications for this study are that it will contribute to the formulation of policy that would help streamline humanitarian interventions in chronic disaster-prone situations. That is, aid must not be given indefinitely to the disaster-affected people; there must be some ways of empowering these people to eventually withstand the effect of subsequent disasters on their own.

In this chapter, I briefly discussed background information about dependency syndrome, based on a summary of past literature, after which, I presented the problem statement. The chapter briefly stated the purpose of the study and the research questions and hypothesis. The chapter also provided a detailed description of the theoretical and conceptual framework upon which this study was grounded. This chapter included discussion of the theory that formed the basis of the research as well as the null and alternative hypothesis. Further details of theoretical foundation and conceptual frameworks are discussed in Chapter 2. The chapter provided definition of some key terms conceptually used in this study and presented the assumptions, scope, delimitations, and limitations of this study. Finally, the significance of this study and its implication for positive social change are discussed. This chapter then concluded by summarizing the whole chapter and setting the stage for the next chapter.

### **Purpose of the Study**

This study employed a comprehensive convergent mixed qualitative and quantitative research approach that would holistically investigate the impacts of

prolonged provision of relief aid in disaster-prone areas. The study qualitatively explored the beneficiaries' lived experiences about the roles of relief aid in their livelihoods as well as their perceptions about dependency syndrome. The quantitative component of the study examined the effect of relief aid on the beneficiaries' behaviors and how it could lead to a dependency mentality, such as a change in labor/productivity pattern, savings, investment, and consumption pattern. The purpose of all these was to establish the truth about the notion of dependency syndrome in relation to the continuous provisioning of relief aid over a prolonged period of time, and further to recommend better ways of administering relief assistant to people living in chronic disaster areas. Mixed research method was chosen to provide a holistic approach to the study, which would be capable of providing the missing information about the notion of dependency syndrome in the study, according to the identified gap in literature. This study explored the beneficiaries' perceptions about relief aid based on their lived experience, and these was compared with and integrated with the empirical findings about the impact of prolonged provision on relief aid on behaviors that could lead to dependency mentality such as decreased productivity pattern, reduced savings, investments, and household consumption pattern. The independent variable in this study was long-term provision of relief aid, while the dependent variables were activities that signify progress towards dependency mentality, such as reduction in household productivity level, savings, and investment and consumption pattern. The covariates in this study were age, sex, and household size. Regression analysis was conducted to establish the correlation and the relationship among these variables.

## **Background**

Relief aid in the past decades was the main means of saving lives of disaster-affected people in many places around the world, but eventually it became more prominent in disaster-prone areas of Africa, Asia and the Caribbean (Bronwen & Josiah, 2013). However, due to increased frequencies of disasters in many parts of the world, many relief agencies decided to stay indefinitely in disaster-prone areas and continued providing relief aid year after year, for over a decade (Bronwen & Josiah, 2013). Some host governments and other critics began to raise concerns about the perceived negative consequences of such relief aid distributions, and these kind of concerns later gave birth to the notion of dependency syndrome (Harvey & Lind, 2009).

In response to the above concerns, many humanitarian agencies resorted to commissioning studies to establish the effects of long-term and repeated relief aid distribution on the beneficiaries in relation to dependency syndrome. For example in 2005, Oxfam GB commissioned a study for that purpose; the study was conducted by Over Sea Development Institute in Kenya and Ethiopia (Harvey & Lind, 2009). The survey concluded that dependency syndromes are not a direct negative result of the distribution of relief aid, rather the way the relief aid is administered. In response to the complaints by the government of Ethiopia about food aid as the main cause of dependency syndrome, Siyoum, Hilhorst, and van Uffelen (2012) conducted a study in Ethiopia about food aid and dependency syndrome; they concluded that food aid was not the cause of chronic food insecurity in Ethiopia as alleged by the government.

However, Anderson et al. (2012) explored the perception of relief aid beneficiaries about relief aid and dependency syndrome, and they concluded in their report that relief aid beneficiaries believed that dependency syndrome was a real phenomenon. Other literature on empirical studies about the effects of long-term provision of relief aid showed that prolonged provisioning of relief aid could lead to dependency syndromes. For example, Andersen et al. (2007) applied some microeconomic theory to establish the impacts of remittance on the poor people of Nicaragua. The findings confirmed that remittances solve poverty problems in the short run. However, in the long term, remittances end up tying the recipients into a state of dependency. Andersen et al. further stated that the effect of remittances was similar to that of the current relief interventions called vouchers and cash programming. Limodio (2011) conducted theoretical research based on microeconomics principles and mathematically developed a model that demonstrated the effect of relief aid on the non-beneficiaries and the beneficiaries. He concluded that relief aid caused people to drop their labor so that they could join the safety net or relief program; this would also eventually tie people into a state of dependency. However, contrary to relief aid, an article published by the Chronic Poverty Research Centre, in a briefing paper January 2011 (Shepherd, Wadugodapitiya, & Evans, 2011) argued that social assistance helped fight poverty in the short term.

The current gap in literature about relief aid and dependency syndrome lies on the variation of conclusions from qualitative and quantitative studies conducted independently. So far, there has been no holistic approach such as mixed method study

conducted to establish the relationship between the roles of prolonged provision of relief aid and the notion of dependency syndrome. This study, utilizing findings from a holistic approach, was able to corroborate some of the qualitative findings by Harvey and Lind (2009) as they based their study on the analysis of the beneficiaries' behavior.

This study employed a convergent parallel mixed method research approach, using a holistic approach and integrating some related qualitative analysis employed by Harvey and Lind (2009) and Siyoum et al. (2012). The study went further too empirically determine the relationship between the long-term provision of relief aid and the effect on the household labor, saving and investment pattern. The interpretation and discussion of the integrated findings from both the qualitative analysis and the quantitative application of microeconomic models in the context of Moroto District in Uganda further revealed the relationship between relief aid and dependency syndrome.

### **Problem Statement**

The truth about the impacts of long-term distribution of relief aid, which was associated with the notion of dependency syndrome, was surrounded by a lot of unresolved arguments. It was not clear to the humanitarian agencies and other host governments whether dependency syndrome is a myth or reality. The notion had been used by many humanitarian agencies and host governments to prematurely cut aid to the vulnerable disaster-affected people, while other measures of responding to the notion of dependency syndrome by the humanitarian agencies and host government included premature transition from relief to a development program in fear of causing dependency

syndrome (Harvey & Lind, 2009). All these interventions had very negative impacts on the lives of disaster-affected people.

Therefore, the uncertainty about the effect of relief aid in relation to dependency syndrome has led to lack of clear guidelines on how humanitarian agencies should handle the situation of recurrent emergencies without compromising the life of the affected people or tying them into permanent dependency on external aid.

An earlier study conducted by Harvey and Lind (2009) based on qualitative analysis of people's behaviors concluded that dependency syndrome is a myth. Siyoum et al. (2012) conducted a study about the effect of food aid in relation to dependency syndrome in Ethiopia, following the principle of Harvey and Lind (2009), and ended up with a similar conclusion. However, they noted the limitation of their studies, where they recommended further research using other empirical approaches to establish if their findings could be corroborated. Andersen et al. (2007) employed some microeconomic theory while studying the impacts of remittance on the poor people of Nicaragua, and concluded that remittance, like relief aid, solves immediate poverty problems in the short run, but in the long term ends up tying the recipients into a state of dependency. He further likened these findings to the current relief interventions called vouchers and cash programming. Limodio (2011) conducted a theoretical research based on microeconomics principles and mathematically developed a model about the effect of relief aid on labor distribution among the non-beneficiaries and the beneficiaries themselves. He concluded that relief aid causes people to drop their labor so that they could join the safety net or relief program; this would eventually tie people into a state of

dependency. However, he also noted that his theoretical model needed to be empirically tested to lend credence to his model. The current gap in literature here lies within the fact that there is no comprehensive holistic study based on the analysis of the beneficiaries' behaviors conducted to corroborate the previous findings. This study used a qualitative approach and findings from previous studies and went further too empirically established that there is a significant relationship between long-time distribution of relief aid and dependency syndrome as expressed by the people in disaster-prone areas in the context of the Moroto District in Uganda.

### **Research Questions and Hypotheses**

This study applied a convergent parallel mixed research method that was able to holistically establish the relationship between prolonged provision of relief aid and the creation of dependency syndromes. Qualitative and quantitative data were collected and analyzed to answer the research questions, as described by Tashakkori and Creswell (2007), in defining the principle question summarized below. Therefore, the principle research question that needed to be answered during this study was as follows:

What is the extent to which long-term provision of relief aid contributes to causing dependency syndrome to the people living in disaster-prone areas of Moroto District in Uganda?

The subsequent secondary questions are as follows:

*Q1:* What are the effects of long-term provision of relief aid to the people in disaster-prone areas of Moroto District, in relation to labor use and productivity pattern, household savings, investments, and consumptions pattern?



*Q2:* What are the perceptions of the relief aid beneficiaries in regards to the roles played by relief aid in their livelihoods?

*Q3:* How does the relief aid recipients' perceptions, based on their lived experience, relate to the notion of dependency syndrome?

*Null Hypothesis 1:* Long-term provision of relief aid (independent variable) caused no change on the labor use/productivity pattern of the people in disaster-prone areas in Moroto District.

*Alternative Hypothesis 1:* Long-term provision of relief aid (independent variable) actually caused reduction in the labor use/productivity pattern (dependent variable) of the people in disaster-prone areas in Moroto District.

*Null Hypothesis 2:* Long-term provision of relief aid (independent variable) caused no change in the household savings and investments pattern (dependent variable) of the people in disaster-prone areas in Moroto District.

*Alternative Hypothesis 2:* Long-term provision of relief aid (independent variable) actually caused reduction in the household savings/investments (dependent variable) of the people in disaster-prone areas of Moroto District.

Bivariate linear regression analysis was conducted using SPSS packages to establish if there was a linear relationship between the numbers of years a household was in a relief aid program with household productivity pattern. Similar bivariate analysis was done with household annual income/savings. Multivariate regression analysis was conducted, based on the available literature so far, to test the effect or establish if other household difference such as age of the household head, sex, and the household size had

significant influence on the result of the bivariate analysis. The analysis was also meant to establish if there were any causal relationships among these variables other than just relying on the correlation alone, which does not explain the nature of the relationship in this case (see detail under analysis in Chapter 3).

### **Theoretical Foundation**

The theoretical foundation of this study was based on the research model developed by Andersen et al. (2007) and Limodio (2011). Andersen et al. applied the microeconomic model similar to the one developed by Limodio to investigate the effect of remittance on the poor people in Nicaragua; this same principle was also used to quantitatively measure the impacts of relief aid, especially food aid, cash, and/or voucher transfers on the poor people in Moroto District. These three types of relief interventions are the ones currently cherished by many humanitarian agencies during emergency responses. The hypothesis developed to measure this impact is that long-term provision of relief aid (independent variable) caused people to modify their behaviors in terms of changes in labour use/productivity pattern; household saving rates; and investments and consumption pattern (dependent variables; Andersen et al., 2007).

The above hypothesis was further corroborated in a research done by Limodio (2011) where he developed a model derived from the microeconomic formulae where he explained that non-aid beneficiaries tend to enjoy higher levels of utility than the vulnerable people who are usually targeted by relief aid because of their peculiar constraints. However, whereas relief aid is provided, it would offset the normal utility equilibrium for the people in that society enjoyed by the non-beneficiaries. In other

words, “Because aid transfers affect the income of the vulnerable without affecting their equilibrium labor-leisure position”, marginally richer (non-beneficiary) individuals may lose the “advantage of unconstrained optimization” (Limodio, 2011, p. 10). Therefore, as a result of the disutility of working longer hours by the non-beneficiaries, they may decide to drop their labor supply in order to join the relief aid program or safety net. (See detail in Chapter 2.) This would, in the long term due to continuous provision of relief aid, tie people in a state of permanent dependency.

### **Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework chosen for this study was taken from Harvey and Lind’s (2009) dependency syndrome concept. According to Harvey and Lind, relief aid jeopardizes the beneficiaries’ effort to seek own solutions to their problems and therefore they become more vulnerable to developing dependency mentality or syndrome, that is a situation which people expect continued assistance; this therefore undermines initiative, at individual or community levels and hence dependency syndrome. Relief aid is also believed to destabilize local economies, and therefore creating a continued need for relief assistance with the possible effect of trapping people into ongoing or chronic dependency on outside assistance (Harvey & Lind, 2009).

Therefore, the concepts upon which I based the argument to investigate the relationship between the roles of relief aid and the notion of dependency syndromes were the following (Harvey & Lind, 2009; See detail in Chapter 2):

1. People rely on relief aid distribution as a principal part of their livelihood strategy. In this case, it would therefore mean that relief aid should be able to

adequately meet households' food requirements for a healthy living. This was measurable during the household survey.

2. Therefore, to successfully rely on relief aid, the provisioning of aid must be regular and beneficiaries clearly understand their entitlements. This information could be gathered from the beneficiaries if the provision of relief aid was regular, predictable, and people were aware of their entitlement based on their experiences. This reliability of aid would enable relief aid to sufficiently meet all the requirements for a household to depend on it alone for a normal living.
3. People who depend on aid as their core livelihood strategies chose to engage less in other productive activities. In this situation, it would mean that people are not willing to involve themselves in any other productive activities, and people would be unable to develop any coping mechanism in the absence of relief aid. In such a situation, it would therefore mean that people are totally aid dependent.
4. At a community level people chose to engage less in voluntary community development activities because they always expect free relief aid distribution. This theory was investigated more during focus group discussions with the communities.

The above theories provided the framework upon which the data collection instrument was developed so as to effectively gather information that would answer the research questions. Therefore, individual interviews with the selected respondents and

focus group discussion was conducted based on the above theories so as to provide positive clues to the extent to which relief aid could create a situation of dependency syndrome. The data were qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed and conclusions drawn based on the emerging themes.

### **Nature of the Study**

The design of this study was a mixed method convergent parallel design where data collection and analysis from the two strands were collected at the same time but independently analyzed. This is an approach where data collection from the field as well as the analysis processes from both qualitative and quantitative strands were concurrently done but independently during a single phase to help reduce the time of data collection (Creswell & Plano-Clark, 2011). This is one of the approaches that allowed holistic analysis of all issues to investigate the relationship between the roles of long-term provision of relief aid and dependency syndrome, hence closing the gap in the literatures as recommended by several researchers about the topic. The qualitative aspects of this research were built on the findings by Siyoum et al. (2012), but this study applied the basic concept based on a broader context in Moroto District in Uganda. The study explored from the beneficiaries' perspectives the roles of relief aid in their livelihoods and their perceptions about relief aid in regard to the notion of dependency syndromes.

The quantitative aspect of this research investigated the impacts of long-term provision of relief aid (independent variable) in relationship to the modification of the recipients' lifestyles in term of labor input into productive activities; saving rates; investment; and consumption pattern (dependent variables) at household level. This

helped to empirically indicate if dependency on relief aid would reduce a person's initiatives to fend for his or her household. Other control factors such as individual household differences, specifically the age of the household head; sex; and household size, were considered and empirically tested to establish how relief aid affects households differently. This would provide a detailed analysis about the categories of people who are most vulnerable to the negative impacts of relief aid.

The methodology of this study further involved collection of qualitative data from the purposefully selected respondents from the targeted villages in Moroto District. Data were obtained from only relief aid beneficiaries who were able bodied and had the responsibility of not less than two dependents. Structured interview protocol and questionnaires were used to conduct individual household interviews, while focus group discussions were done with key informants at the community level. The primary quantitative data were collected through household surveys of the same respondents for the qualitative ones. However, the number was based on a statistically representative sample of respondents. Analysis of qualitative data, especially the focus group discussion, was done using manual coding, reflection, and categorical analysis, not on the computer software such as Nvivo as previously planned because some of the qualitative data from individual interviews were analyzed using SPSS software. The quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS software; the results were presented and discussed in relation to the available information presented in the literature.

### **Definition of Terms**

Some of the key terms in this research that needed to be operationally defined in the context of this study were the following:

*Relief aid:* This term generally refers to all forms of humanitarian assistance offered to the disaster-affected people by charitable organizations or government to save lives and or eventually rehabilitate them out of the negative impact of the disaster on their livelihoods. This study would specifically refer to the relief aid to mean food aid and cash/voucher programs. These are currently the cherished types of humanitarian responses frequently used by most agencies.

*Dependency:* The term as frequently used in the field of humanitarian aid was described by Harvey and Lind (2009, pp.9) to refer to “something that undermines people’s initiative;” “contrasted with a variety of positive values or terms, notably independence, self-sufficiency, self-reliance and sustainability;” and “seen as a particular problem when relief assistance has been provided over a prolonged period.” This is how the term dependency is conceptually used in this study.

*Dependency syndrome:* According to Harvey and Lind (2009, pp.9), the phrase dependency syndrome is defined as “an attitude and belief that a group cannot solve its own problems without outside help,” In this study, the group was the people living in disaster-prone areas of Moroto District.

*Humanitarian agencies:* This term in this study refers to all forms of charitable organizations; UN agencies; national and or international nongovernmental organizations

(NGOs); Red Cross Societies who offer relief assistant to disaster-affected people in time of crisis or emergencies.

*Host government:* This refers to the government administration or ruling structure in a country where a relief operation is being implemented. They are usually the structure and people in authority over the administration of the country.

*Donor community:* This refers to any organization and/or government or individuals who give money or any other form of assistance for free to the charitable organizations to help save lives and or rehabilitate people affected by disasters during emergencies.

*Beneficiaries:* These are the people directly affected by the disaster (disaster-affected people), and they are targeted by the humanitarian agencies as the direct recipients of the humanitarian assistance. They are the ones who directly receive the humanitarian assistance as direct benefits.

### **Assumptions**

This study assumed that the way people modify their behaviors in time of emergencies, especially during the time they are receiving relief aid, would be a true proxy indicator that can reliably be used to measure the effect and or impact of relief aid on the intended targets. Another assumption in relation to the variables in the study was that a reduction in the acreage of land normally cultivated by a household was a manifestation of reduction of labor supply. This study also assumed that there would be no major disruptions in the social and economic settings in the proposed research areas so that during data collection, the respondents would found at home as per the appointment,



and there would be few situations that could bias their response during the interviews.

The study further assumed that there would always be an adequately available number of participants that fully met the selection criteria and would be willing to participate in the study. That is, I assumed that all the people in Moroto District had been beneficiaries of relief aid and/or affected by relief aid activities as specified above. This would, therefore, make the statistical sampling of the people to be interviewed relevant, without having to look for the people who met the criteria in each of the targeted villages.

This study also assumed that the longer a beneficiary had been a relief aid recipient, the bigger the assistance they received; therefore, during regression analysis, the study would take the number of years the recipients was benefiting from relief aid as a measure of the volume of relief aid received from the aid organizations. Practically, it would be difficult to quantify the amount of aid received from the aid agencies over such a proposed number of years in the design; it is specifically more difficult with food aid.

### **Scope and Delimitations**

Moroto District was chosen as the best fit for this study because it is a place that has experienced the greatest frequency of natural disasters in Uganda, and the district has for over three decades been under relief aid interventions by various humanitarian agencies continuously every year round to date (MFPED, 2013). People from all the villages from Moroto District were beneficiaries of relief aid or had been affected by relief aid activities in one way or another. The purpose of this study was to find out the impacts of long-term provision of relief aid on poor people living in disaster-prone areas. This made Moroto District ideal for this study, given the above background about Moroto

District. Further, the delimitation of this study was that the study dealt with people who were direct beneficiaries of relief; that is, the study targeted people who were beneficiaries of food aid, vouchers, and cash programming, as an accurate measurement of other humanitarian interventions would have been difficult, according to the design of this study. This selection criterion formed the scope within which both household surveys and interviews would limit their activities. The study was conducted in the Moroto District alone out of the seven districts of Karamoja region, which has more or less the similar characteristics.

### **Limitations**

Moroto District, and Karamoja region as a whole, has been the only unique part of Uganda where there was a continuous presence of humanitarian agencies over a long period of time; on the other hand, a lot of research studies and assessments were conducted in these regions. There was therefore a possibility that most respondents may not have been willing to give true information due to some kind of interview fatigue or because of other higher expectations. This limitation was addressed by initially providing thorough explanations about the purpose of the research and assuring the respondents that participation in the research was purely voluntary. This assurance was made to the respondents by the research assistant, a native who is serving with Moroto Local Government as Forestry Officer. His presence during the research greatly changed people's perception of my research as government development plan other than the usual humanitarian research

The sampling of villages where the research respondents were selected was somehow limited to places which are accessible due to poor infrastructural development such as the roads in Moroto District as well as very erratic weather patterns. This same district is also prone to other forms of insecurity such as armed cattle rustling. To remedy this limitation, the researcher had to interview more willing households who met the selection criteria in accessible villages to realize the planned statistically representative samples. This approach may have some bearing on generalization of the findings to the larger population. Whatever the case may be, I endeavored to interview a statistically representative sample, whether they were outside the randomly selected villages so as to add value to the conclusions.

My intent was to interview some of the respondents who had been under relief aid for up to 5 years or more. The study was likely to encounter some loss of memory from such respondents, and this might have affected the quality of responses, especially things to do with numbers or quantities, or utilization of resources such as savings, investment, and consumption. I tried to fill this gap by obtaining such information from the agencies who implemented the program in terms of reports and other secondary data.

### **Significance**

The main intention of this research was to undertake a detailed and comprehensive mixed method research to establish the impacts of long-term provision of relief aid in relationship to the notion of dependency syndrome. Dependency syndrome is shrouded as a negative impact of prolonged provision of relief assistant to the disaster-affected people; however, the truth about it was still contested by some earlier qualitative

researchers (Harvey & Lind, 2009). Clarifying the truth about the relationship between roles of relief aid and dependency syndromes would add knowledge in the field of humanitarian programming and stop other uninformed practices by some humanitarian agencies that would endanger the life of the disaster-affected people on the assumption that their program is causing dependency syndromes.

Dependency syndrome was assumed by relief stakeholders over many years to have been caused by prolonged provision of relief aid to disaster-affected people (Harvey & Lind, 2009). Harvey and Lind (2009) in their conceptual definition linked dependency syndromes to the destruction of people's initiatives to fend for themselves, and this would eventually have long-term negative impacts to the economy of a country as a whole. Moroto District and the general Karamoja region had been under relief aid intervention for over three decades consecutively due to the increased frequencies of disasters (MFPED, 2013); any study that would contribute to a solution that would enable the people from disaster-prone areas to build resilience to the continuous disaster will save humanitarian agencies from being seen as the major beneficiaries of the relief aid themselves.

At the humanitarian agencies' level, this study will contribute to streamlining approaches on how relief aid should be administered over a prolonged period of time in a way that empowers the recipients to significantly be able to respond to their future needs other than waiting for external handouts, given the fact that many agencies are now experiencing donor fatigue in obtaining humanitarian funding due to current economic recession. There would also be no more fear of premature cut back of relief aid to the

recipients at the time when they needed it most due to fear of creating dependency syndromes by government and relief agencies.

The contribution of this study to positive social change in the community is by contributing to policy formulation that would ensure effective utilization of donor resources meant to save lives and empower the disaster-prone people by humanitarian agencies. Clarifying the truth about the roles of relief aid in relationship to dependency syndromes will create an open environment where relief agencies are surer of what they are doing other than doubting the impacts of their interventions because of fear of causing dependency syndromes. The findings and recommendations will contribute to streamline decisions and policy development in regards to administration of relief operation by the humanitarian agencies, donors, as well as the government. This would very essential for the case of Moroto District that had been considered as chronically disaster affected. The humanitarian agencies would now start thinking differently based on streamlined humanitarian policy on chronic disasters.

### **Summary**

This chapter began by briefly introducing the topic for this study, and it went ahead to discuss some brief background information about the notion of relief aid and dependency syndromes. The chapter made some references to past studies about the effect of prolonged provisioning of relief aid to disaster-affected people in relation to dependency syndromes. This briefly highlighted what the current situation about the topic looks like. The chapter then presented the problem statement in term of gaps in knowledge about this topic and why this study needed to be done. The chapter then

clearly stated the research questions, the theoretical and conceptual framework upon which this study is grounded, and it also briefly described the nature of this study. This chapter also defined key terms used in this study according to the context of the research, outlined key assumptions, limitations and delimitations of the study, and concluded by briefly explaining the significance of this study.

Chapter 2 will then present a detailed review of literatures about what is so far known about this topic according to past studies. The chapter went further to discuss into detail about the foundational theory where this research is grounded and the tools used in the previous related studies. Chapter 2 will then conclude by presenting detailed information about the study area and why this location is very important to address the research questions raised in this study.

## Chapter 2: Literature Review

### **Introduction**

The problem this study investigated was the impact of prolonged provisioning of relief aid to disaster affected people in relation to the notion of dependency syndrome, based on the context of Moroto District in northeastern Uganda. The purpose of the study was therefore to investigate the roles played by relief aid in relation to the notion of dependency syndrome, which is the term used to describe the negative impacts of prolonged provisioning of relief aid to disaster-affected people, and recommend better ways of implementing relief assistant in a situation of chronic disaster.

Humanitarian relief had been one of the major ways in which people affected by disasters are supported by the humanitarian agencies such as NGOs, Red Cross, and other charitable organizations to save lives. This initiative was started before the First World War by a man called Henry Dunant who later became the founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC; Harvey & Lind, 2009). The need for humanitarian support grew tremendously during the Second World War while there were massive displacements of people who had nothing to eat and nowhere to sleep. This event generally led to escalation of the number of humanitarian agencies as well as to the formation of United Nation humanitarian wing.

With the colonization of the rest of the world by the European countries, the focus on humanitarian assistance shifted to the poor countries mostly in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean, due to both natural and manmade disasters (Bronwen & Josiah, 2013). Due to the frequent reoccurrence of disasters in some parts of the poor

countries, many humanitarian agencies actually pitched camps in those countries and remained there, providing relief aid to the affected people over a long period of time. After realizing that this relief aid has not brought any change in the life of the beneficiaries, many critics, including the host governments and some humanitarian agencies, later turned around and blamed relief aid for causing what came to be known as dependency syndrome, which is known for making people lose their initiative to improve their lives in anticipation that relief aid would always be provided (Harvey & Lind, 2009).

Dependency syndromes have been blamed in the relief aid recipient countries for destroying the people's initiatives, and therefore making relief aid recipients permanently dependent of relief handouts (Harvey & Lind, 2009). Dependency syndromes have also been blamed for causing disincentive effects to non-beneficiaries and beneficiaries, therefore leading to reduction of labor supplies, careless consumption pattern, lack of savings, and overall trapping people into permanent dependency as well as undermining the economy (Limodio, 2011).

### **Dependency Syndromes: Theory or Facts**

Provisioning of relief aid to the disaster-affected beneficiaries over a longer period of time is believed to create what Siyoum et al. (2012) called dependency syndromes. The important concern about it is that the aid recipients will lose the initiative and the urge to work very hard and solve their own problem in the anticipation that free relief handouts will always be provided, or other people would deliberately reduce their effort to work hard to improve their livelihood so that they are considered vulnerable



enough to qualify for free relief handouts. In Ethiopia, according to Siyoum et al., the government directly attributed prolonged provision of food aid as the cause of chronic food insecurity in Ethiopia. This belief has been contested by many institutions and organizations who later commissioned studies to establish the truth about the assertion, and others came to contested conclusions that dependency syndromes do not exist; it is rather an attitude problem among the aid workers (Lind & Jalleta, 2008). Other critics argued the notion that dependency syndromes depend on the way the relief aid is administered (Harvey & Lind, 2009). Therefore, to date, there is still conflicting literature about the roles played by relief aid in relation to the notion of dependency syndromes due to limited comprehensive scholarly research conducted in this field of study.

This chapter, therefore, discussed the boundary of this research, presenting current and credible information from peer-reviewed articles from different researchers and perspectives about dependency syndromes, especially whether this notion is just a myth or the truth. The approaches and methodologies proposed for this study are also argued from the current literature. The literature presented in this chapter is therefore grounded in the foundation and conceptual framework as outlined in Chapter 1 and discussed in this chapter in detail.

### **Literature Search Strategy**

The literature review on dependency syndrome and its relationship to the prolonged provision of relief aid began from an Internet search of credible sites. Secondary sources were reviewed, and through looking at the useful references, I obtained relevant journals and books that led me to the search of more useful articles to

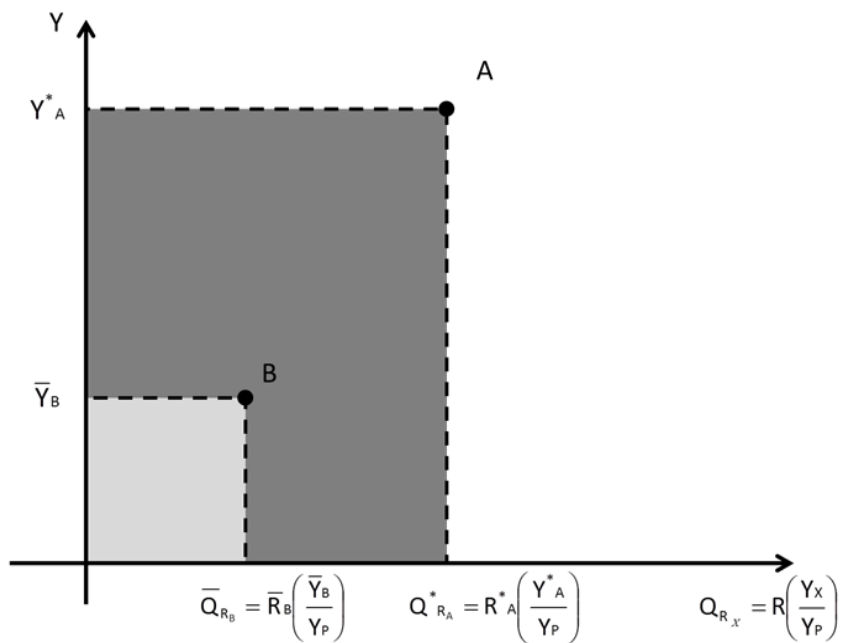
make this review more robust. These readings laid the foundational framework and conceptual theories guiding this study about the relief aid, roles and relationship with dependency syndromes. The major search terms I used at the various search engines were *Relief aid and dependency syndromes; The impacts of relief aid on beneficiaries; The truth about dependency syndromes; beneficiaries perception of relief aid; the impacts of relief aid on labor, savings and household investments; and The impacts of income transfers on h/hold labor supply, savings, investment and consumption*. The articles that were prioritized for the literature review were those published from 2007 and after; however, some peer-reviewed articles obtained from the references of other journals which were published prior to 2007 were very useful and were also referred to in this literature search.

The scholarly search started from the Walden University Library. I contacted several search engines/databases such as Academic Search Complete, EBSCO eBook, Political Science Complete, ProQuest Central, and SAGE Premier, but they did not yield any substantive journals or articles related to my research topic. I had to turn to Google Scholar linked to the Walden Library, and that became the main source of information as the uses of other Walden University databases were disappointing. The materials obtained from Google Scholar were always checked and verified from Walden Library site to ensure that they were peer-reviewed articles. I also used other search engines outside the Walden Library, especially when looking for literature about studies conducted by some NGOs and individual commissioned consultants.

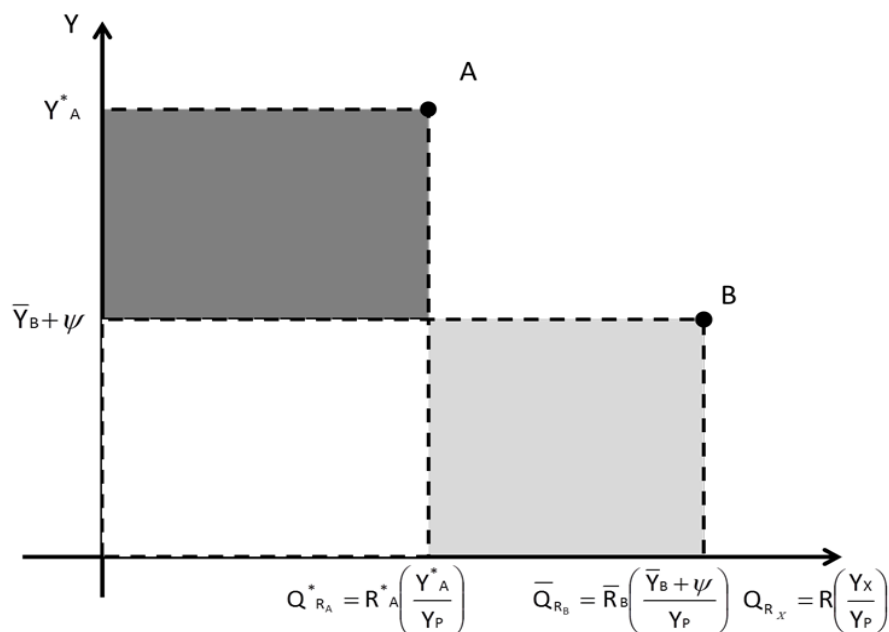
## **Theoretical Foundation**

### **The Microeconomic Theory of Dependency Syndrome**

This is a theory and hypothesis that was developed and presented by a World bank researcher, Limodio (2011), based on economics principles that contrarily concluded that provision of relief aid to disaster-affected people for a longer time leads to a situation of dependency syndrome. He explained that the people who not receiving aid will eventually drop their labor due to reduced utility and would want to be targeted by relief aid. The hypothesis behind this is a bit complicated, but is based on the economic theories and principles of income, labor, wage rate, and leisure, which interact to bring about utility. The hypothesis as derived by the microeconomic formulae explain that in a normal situation, non-beneficiaries tend to enjoy higher levels of utility than the vulnerable people who are usually targeted by relief aid because of their peculiar constraints. However, the provision of relief aid would offset the normal utility equilibrium for the people in that society enjoyed by the non-beneficiaries. “Because aid transfers affect the income of the vulnerable people (targeted beneficiaries) without affecting their equilibrium labor-leisure position, marginally richer (non-beneficiary) individuals may lose the “advantage of unconstrained optimization” (Limodio, 2011, p. 10). Therefore, as a result of the disutility of working longer hours by the non-beneficiaries, they may decide to drop their labor supply in order to join the relief aid beneficiaries or safety net. This change is presented graphically in Figure 1:



*Figure 1.* Equilibrium positions of aid and non-beneficiaries before aid programme. A graph of the equilibrium positions before the aid program for both the vulnerable individuals (group B) and the marginally richer ones (group A). (Limodio, 2011). On the vertical axis is the daily income per worker, while on the horizontal axis is the leisure quality units  $Q$ .



*Figure 2.* Equilibrium positions of aid and non-beneficiaries after the aid programme.

A graph of the equilibrium positions after the aid program, expressed with, for both the targeted vulnerable individuals (group B) and the marginally richer non-beneficiaries ones (group A). (Limodio, 2011). On the vertical axis there is daily income per worker, while on the horizontal axis there are leisure quality units  $QRX$ .

The above theory was further collaborated at a nation level in relation to foreign aid by an article published in a Development Economic Journal (Chatterjee & Turnovsky, 2007) which argued that the endogeneity of labor – leisure choice is propagated by the foreign aid shock.

### **Reviews of Microeconomic Model Related Literatures on Aid and Dependency**

Several reviews of empirical literatures from various scholars confirm the above hypothesis developed by Nicola Limodio (2011). The aim of the model was to look for evidence and or lend credence to the findings that aid programs can exert some distributional distortions that lead to changes in the labor supply. The purpose of these reviews was also to shed light on the current controversial debate about dependency

syndromes; this study seeks to clarify whether it is myth or reality and also to open up avenues for further empirical research to verify the practical truth about the mathematically derived model and theory by Limodio (2011).

Several empirical literatures had been cited in support of the above hypothesis that asserted that relief aid causes some distortions in the distribution channel among the community as hypothesized by the above model. Some controversial pieces of evidence cited were about a study conducted in Afghanistan where the researchers concluded that some communities in the aid recipient areas modified their behaviors after receiving external assistance, and that, therefore, led to an increase in unemployment as well as suspension of participation in public goods maintenance (Groupe 2005).

Another case was reported in Northern Kenya in 2006 where there were large distributions of relief aid from the European food aid to the drought affected people in Loiyangalani town. This activity marginally replaced the normal practice of agricultural activities, because the relief targeted about 50% of the population with free food aid, and as a result, the non-beneficiaries were gradually dropping their labor in order to receive free food aid (Waithera, 2011). A similar case was reported in Niger in 2005 where a New York Times article reported that “In Niger, the hungry are fed, but farmers may starve” (Burley 2005). This statement reflected a situation where there was some kind of displacement of farmers due to imbalanced disincentives because of the farmers seeking free relief food, rather than concentrating on their normal productive activities. This situation is capable of creating a long term negative effect on agricultural production in

Niger, and therefore, it was reported that the President of Niger deeply criticized UN aid agencies for spreading the culture of dependency (Limodio 2011).

Ethiopia is known to be the world's largest recipient of food aid over the last two decades (Siyoum et al., 2012). A lot of researches were therefore conducted in Ethiopia to find out the impact of long provisioning of food aid in the country. The initial assumption by the government of Ethiopia was that food aid was causing dependency syndromes among the communities, and therefore food aid was the main cause of chronic food insecurity in Ethiopia as a whole (Siyoum et al., 2012). First, there was an anecdotal report by Salisbury (1992) which narrated that there was significant modification of behaviors of the food aid beneficiaries in terms of giving up the work, refusing to participate in public work so as to secure further extension of food aid programme in the areas. This anecdotal report in Ethiopia was further collaborated by a research conducted in Zimbabwe for master thesis by Everson Ndlovu (2011) which concluded that excessive food aid program tended to paralyze the productive capacity of the recipients and therefore trapping them in increasing vulnerability and hence prolong dependency. These reported behaviours are totally similar to the behavior described in the Economic theory above. These kinds of behaviors that Limodio (2011) described in his hypothesis constitute what he called "community moral hazard". However, some researcher like Christopher B. Barret (2006) has associated such behaviors with unintended consequences of food aid other than the negative effect of food aid per se.

Another supportive literature to the Economic theory described above was a case in Sri Lanka which involved the targeting of food stamp beneficiaries into the program.

The report indicated that in an effort to substitute the then old general food subsidy, the pro-poor food stamp approach described above was introduced (Sahn & Alderman, 1995). The research into the program later indicated that there were a reasonable number of people who significantly dropped the number of hours worked per day so as to maintain themselves in the relief program.

While there had been significant growth in the literature in this field in support of the above discussed theories and hypothesis, the author also recognized that “there is still too little emphasis to rigorously investigate the impacts of aid programs, especially income transfer programs, on key variables like labor supply, private insurance, savings, accumulation, and their relation with income distribution” (Limodio, 2011 pp. 18). Limodio further argued that, as shown in his current model, there are also reasons to believe that a major cause of the dependency significantly lies in the decision making of the people who were not targeted as beneficiaries in the program., and they found it rather appropriate to become part of the program by reducing or completely dropping their labor supply. Therefore, further empirical study needed to be conducted in these areas to justify or authenticate the economic model, as the development of this model according to the author was meant to encourage further research into these areas.

## **Conceptual Framework**

### **Conceptual Definition of Dependency Syndromes**

This study is more particularly concerned with investigating the relationship between the roles of relief aid and dependency syndromes, which is associated with prolonged provision of relief aid to disaster affected people over an extended period of



time. Accordingly, the conceptual definition of dependency syndrome adopted for this study are from the many literatures consulted that approach the definition by first defining the term “Dependency,” which is a very important term throughout this study. The term dependency in itself in the humanitarian world has a negative connotation, and it is considered something that is not desirable (Harvey & Lind, 2009). Harvey and Lind further argued that in the humanitarian world, the term dependency is associated with provision of relief in contrast to the development program; therefore, it is more associated with a situation that undermines the initiative of people, independence, self-sufficiency, sustainability. It is generally considered as a prerequisite to situations that lead to what is referred to as dependency syndromes. Therefore According to Harvey & Lind’s (2009) definition, with which I also concur for this study, the term “Dependency syndrome” in the context of their study referred to as “An attitude and belief that a group cannot solve its own problems without outside help” (Harvey & Lind 2009 pp. 9). This definition is typically characterized by the concept of development practitioners that contrast dependency with empowerment and sustainability. However Siyoum et al. (2012) argued that dependency syndrome is a myth and stereotype, but not a reality; it should therefore be defined from the point of view of who is actually dependent; is it the relief aid beneficiaries? Is it the humanitarian agencies or the government itself? However, this research defined dependency from the beneficiaries’ point of view which is the central purpose of this study as “a condition where farmers (poor people) modify their social and economic behavior in anticipation of food aid.” (Siyoum et al., 2012 pp. 7)

Therefore, given the definition of dependency syndromes as above, many humanitarian agencies and host governments reacted in many ways as a measure to curve down the impact of dependency syndromes. Some humanitarian agencies opted to cut down relief aid to the affected people prematurely when the need was still high, as a way of avoiding dependency syndrome; while others decided to shift prematurely from relief provision into development programs. This led to massive suffering of the disaster affected people. A case in point sighted by Harvey and Lind (2009) was operation lifeline in South Sudan where the effect of prematurely shifting from relief to development was catastrophic. The government of Ethiopia openly asserted that the main cause of chronic food insecurity in Ethiopia was due to prolonged distribution of food aid and decreed that all able-bodied people must work in order to receive relief aid; and that is what led to the introduction of the currently popular safety net program in Ethiopia (Siyoum et al., 2012).

### **Dependency as a Justification for Reducing Relief**

Many humanitarian agencies, including other host governments became concerned about prolonged provisioning of relief aid and opted to try other solutions like reducing the time period of provision of relief, or reducing the entitlement or even the coverage of relief operations. All were in line of fear of creating dependency syndrome. However, Harvey & Lind, (2009, pp.15) sighted in their report as a case study, “The 1996 review of Operation Lifeline Sudan”

It was noted that aid agencies had frequently justified reducing rations on the grounds that it would stimulate communities to re-establish production and income-earning activities. It argued that, rather than enabling war-affected

communities to rebuild their lives, this strategy had the effect of making people more vulnerable to being forced into exploitative working conditions, reducing their access to food and increasing their exposure to violence. It concluded that the idea that, the reduction of food aid will reduce aid dependency is deeply flawed

### **Dependency as a Justification for Shifting from Relief to Development**

Many agencies also found the justification to prematurely shift from a relief program to a more development oriented program because of the belief that relief aid causes dependency syndromes among the beneficiaries and the community at large. This was reported in the particular case of long running relief operations such as those noted in long displacement in Somalia as well as displacement due to prolonged civil war in South Sudan (Harvey & Lind, 2009). However, Harvey and Lind cited a review of the consequences of humanitarian assistance in Sudan by (White & Cliffe (2000:

Relief is seen as necessary when conflict makes populations vulnerable, but because relief is free to beneficiaries, it can be seen as creating disincentives and undermining the functioning of markets, making people dependent. There is thus a perceived tension between the humanitarian imperative – assistance to those in needs – and a return to the development process. This has been addressed by attempts to protect assets, to invest in productive capacities, to repair infrastructure, to improve services and to use local organizations and build local capacities.

After a thorough review of the reasons why those beneficiaries were unable to transition to self-sufficiency from the developmental oriented intervention as indicated in the two case studies above, it was realized that the aid agencies did not understand the root causes of vulnerability of the affected people. A critical analysis of the situation of the affected people actually revealed that these people had lost all their means of production or any other livelihood assets due to the prolonged civil strike. They were therefore unable to reconnect to developmental interventions that have not fully understood their current context.

### **Literature Review Related to Key Variables and Concepts**

#### **Impacts of Relief aid on Labor Supply, Savings, and Investment**

The research based on the above theory and hypothesis has been extrapolated to include other forms of income transfer such as remittance which is reported to be able to cause people to modify their behaviors in such a way that it generally causes a negative effect on labor supply, in terms of reduced working hours, reduced participation in public schemes or work, reduced investment and savings. Therefore, this led to what Andersen called “Moral Hazard problem” (Andersen et al., 2007). This condition led to a reduction in the level of production in the community as well as negative impacts on the economy as a whole, therefore tying up people to depend on relief aid.

Andersen et al. (2007) applied the micro-economic model similar to the one developed by Limodio (2011) to investigate the effect of remittance on the poor people in Nicaragua; this same principle can also be used to quantitatively measure the impacts of relief aid, especially cash and or voucher transfers on the poor people in Moroto district,

as most of the humanitarian interventions have shifted from direct food aid to cash/voucher transfers. The hypothesis developed to measure this impact is that the impacts of remittance or cash transfers (independent variables) would cause the beneficiaries to modify their behaviors in terms of changes in labour supply, household saving rate and consumption/investment pattern (dependent variables) (Andersen, 2007). The model was developed to demonstrate how this hypothesis worked is as shown below:

In order to investigate such mechanisms, we run regressions of the following type:

$$\Delta y_{i,t} = \alpha x_{i,t-3} + \beta r_{i,t-3} + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

Where  $\Delta y_{i,t}$  is the change in the relevant decision variable (e.g., hours worked) by individual  $i$  between 1998 and 2001,  $x_{i,t-3}$  is a vector of control variables including age, sex, years of education, location, number of children in the household, etc. in 1998, and  $r_{i,t-3}$  is the natural logarithm of per capita remittances received (the amount of remittances received by the household divided by the number of household members) in 1998. (Anderson et al., 2007, p. 13)

However, this research will not have any time lag ( $t-3$ ) as in the above model since data is going to be collected at once, not over a period of three years. Secondly, another difference of the above model with this research is that Andersen used data already collected by the government over a period of three years, while this research will collect its own data directly from the primary recipients of relief aid. Therefore, this study

applied some aspects of the analysis used by Andersen (2007) without including any time lag (see detail under data analysis in Chapter 3).

This research concluded that remittance is a very important source of income generally for the poor families in Nicaragua. The report further stated that remittance tends to reduce household vulnerabilities and upward social mobility as long as the recipient doesn't depend on it too much. However, according to Andersen (2007) the research has also shown that remittances tend to cause moral hazard problems as described above in terms of reduction in the labor supply (urban areas dominate) on the assumption of receiving more remittances. Remittance, according the report does not seem to enable the beneficiaries' households to increase their savings and or investment, but rather allow them to invest more in health. This result, therefore, indicated that remittance works best by trying to shield the recipients only in adverse situations such as health, while it has a long term effect of causing moral hazard problems that tend to induce dependency and therefore reduce economic growth in the long run. Andersen (2007) further argued that the aid vouchers that are currently one of the most popular humanitarian modes of intervention, only next to cash transfers, work the same way as remittance. If adequately supplied, it also has the potential to take people out of poverty in the short term, but at the same time causes moral hazard problems by reducing household labor supply on productive activities, and therefore, in the long run will make the household dependent on aid vouchers.

## **Conceptual Framework**

Harvey and Lind (2009) and Siyoum et al. (2012) conducted qualitative studies entitled “Relief aid and dependency in Ethiopia and Kenya” and “Food aid and dependency syndromes in Ethiopia” respectively, and they all arrive at a similar conclusion about the notion of dependency syndrome, as the researchers all used similar conceptual framework. This is the same foundational framework upon which this study is grounded and is based on two of the conceptual theories which were developed by Harvey and Lind (2009). These studies agreed with the conceptual framework, and I conducted the qualitative component of this study based on them (Harvey & Lind, 2009 pp. 11):

1. “Relief risks creating a dependency mentality or syndrome in which people expect continued assistance. This undermines initiative, at individual or community levels.”
2. “Relief undermines local economies, creating a continuing need for relief assistance and trapping people into ongoing or chronic dependency on outside assistance.”

Therefore, in order to be able to measure the impacts of dependency on relief aid by the disaster affected people, some proxy measures were developed based on the assumption that people would modify their behavior in a manner that could be used to explain the relationship between the roles of relief aid and the notion of dependency syndromes. Harvey and Lind (2009) developed some dependency hypotheses which formed the basis of developing the tool for data collection in this study; and they finally

concluded according by their own reasoning that prolonged provisioning of relief aid does not cause dependency syndromes as assumed by many critics, but it is rather the way relief is administered to the beneficiaries that matters. This study would also pursue, through both individual household interviews as well as focus group discussions, the impacts of how the relief aid is administered on the livelihood of the recipients as well as its relationship to dependency syndrome. Below are the summaries of the dependency hypothesis. However, if the findings of the study would establish the true position, there would be other recommendations to close some of the gaps that include the way relief aid should be administered in a situation of prolonged disaster without making people dependent on aid.

1. “People depend upon aid provision as a core part of their livelihood strategy”

This would therefore mean that relief aid should be able to provide for a significant portion of the household livelihood needs for the extended period of time. In some practical situations, some households are not able to engage in normal livelihood activities due to some limitations such as old age, sickness, or disability. These should be considered as a special case of dependency other than dependency syndromes.

2. “In order to depend on aid people have to be able to rely on a regular provision and clearly understand their entitlements”.

The above hypothesis would therefore be true if the provisions of relief aid to the beneficiaries are regular. The beneficiaries of relief aid should be able to clearly understand what their entitlements are and be free to demand them; and the means of determining who should be the beneficiary of relief aid must be transparent.



3. “People depend on aid and choose not to engage in other productive activities”.

In this situation, people would chose to engage less in productive activities such as agriculture and other investments in anticipation that relief food would be provided or the price of food would drop due to provision of relief food. Other livelihood coping strategies in the community would be disrupted, e.g. number of people engaging in casual work for income would reduce as the need for income is no longer critical. People would limit their activities to invest and maintain other important assets such as water points, rebuilding houses in anticipation that external support would come through relief assistance. Finally, people’s participation in public works projects, e.g. through cash for work would mean that people do not have sufficient labor to significantly engage in meaningful livelihood activities, and this would therefore trap them permanently into dependence on relief aid.

4. “At a community level people are less willing to participate in development activities without compensation due to an expectation that relief will continue to be provided freely”.

At the community level, this hypothesis implied that people would be less willing to participate in ongoing community development project activities, especially when relief aid had just been distributed. People in the community would develop a belief whereby relief aid is considered to be free and additional resources are always provided by humanitarian agencies other than a resource that requires people’s commitment or effort and time.

### **Beneficiaries' Perceptions about Dependency Syndrome**

Based on the first three hypotheses mentioned about dependency syndromes, a study entitled "Food aid and Dependency Syndrome in Ethiopia by Siyoum et al., (2012) was conducted to ascertain the impacts of prolonged provision of food aid in Ethiopia and how this relates to the notion of dependency syndromes. The researcher applied beneficiaries' perception approach about dependency syndrome in conducting this study. The authors argued that dependency syndromes cannot be measured directly, and they therefore decided to measure dependency syndrome by proxy indicators based on the assumption of modification of beneficiaries' behavior as outlined in the hypothesis above; here are the procedure and findings according to the research:

**Reliability of food aid.** This is based on the argument in the hypothesis 1 above, a household could only be able to depend on food aid and decide not to engage in other productive activities aimed at improving its food security situation, if the availability of the resources is reliable; i.e. this could only be possible if the provisioning of food aid is regular and reliable. The various categories of food aid beneficiaries interviewed at the household's level and other government administrators at field level described from their experience that since the early period when food aid delivery began in Ethiopia, the delivery of food aid had never been reliable (Siyoum et al., 2012). Siyoum further reported that the respondents explained that usually food aid is delivered later than scheduled; therefore, the beneficiaries cannot rely on food aid as the major sources of food for the household. From my experience of relief aid operation with many humanitarian agencies, distribution of food aid is more reliable in a refugee situation than

for populations based in their homes, such as drought affected people. The main assumption by humanitarian agencies is that people always have local coping mechanisms to rely on in case of a temporal shortage of food supplies.

The same situation is also reoccurring even under the ongoing productive safety net program that was meant to ensure predictable transfer of relief aid as a way of fighting the assumed dependency mentality in the country. According to Siyoum et al. (2012), there are massive complaints from the beneficiaries concerning the delayed delivery of cash transfers and food aid despite the commitment to the donors and beneficiaries in the proposal by the agencies to effectively deliver relief aid. Timely and predictable delivery of relief was argued in the safety net program as the pillar of success for this program to effectively fight over dependency on free relief aid that could lead to the development of dependency syndromes among the recipients

**Share of food aid in household's food need.** This is the same argument behind hypothesis 2 above: for people to be able to depend on food aid, the quantity of aid provided should significantly contribute to the total amount of food required by the household for a healthy and active life over an extended period of time; this would have the effect to influence the decision of the recipients whether to rely and depend on food aid or engage in other productive activities. However, in the case of Ethiopia, according to Siyoum (2012), the people interviewed including officials from both the district and regional levels confirmed that during the hard period or the peak of the crisis, food aid became the major sources of household food. The household interviewed during the

study however contrasted that even at time of crisis; the food aid provided was not enough to cater to the required household consumption needs (Siyoum et al., 2012).

According to Siyoum, the beneficiaries generally maintained during the research that food aid makes up a small portion of the share of the total household food requirement; the recipients have to engage in other livelihood activities in order to make up for the household food gaps. Even when the current beneficiaries were asked to state how much contribution the food aid from the current safety net program contributes to their total household food requirement, the average response indicated only 20% (Siyoum et al., 2012). This result is a bit shocking because this author initially argued that the government of Ethiopia has introduced safety net programs as a solution to food aid that is blamed for causing dependency syndromes in the country. The above result would indicate that the safety net program is also tying people up in vicious cycles of poverty, as the beneficiaries have to divide their labor between the work for food in the safety net program and the time for other productive activities to fill up the 80% food gap not met by the safety net program.

**Types and nature of livelihood activities.** Types and nature of livelihood activities people could engage in form a part of proxy indicators that could be used to gauge the level of aid dependency by the disaster-affected people. According to the interviews with the beneficiaries in Ethiopia, most of the relief aid beneficiaries were found to engage in other livelihood activities so as to make up for the food gaps and other household requirements. These kinds of activities are described by humanitarian agencies during the time of crisis as coping mechanisms; however, such kinds of activities usually

become the norms even in the absence of crisis, especially in a situation of chronic disaster-prone areas. These survival mechanisms would then become the communities' normal livelihood activities. Siyoum et al, (2012) used the number of livelihood activities relief aid beneficiaries were engaged in as a proxy indicator for measuring the extent to which food aid causes dependency syndrome. The findings from the study indicated that the poor households have to engage in multiple livelihood activities in order to make up for household's requirements. The logical conclusion from these findings would therefore explain that if households are able to engage in other multiple livelihood activities in order to fill up the gap left by relief aid, then they have not lost their initiative to fend for themselves or improve their livelihoods. They won't, therefore, develop the so called dependency syndromes.

Harvey and Lind's (2009) research about relief and dependency was purely a qualitative study based on the above four hypotheses. However, they also recommended at the end of their study that an empirical study would need to be conducted, especially in trying to determine the relationship between attitude and dependency syndromes in order to either corroborate or lend credence to their conclusions. However, from the literature reviewed during this study, I did not come across any comprehensive empirical study or mixed method research conducted to establish the nature of the relationship between the roles of relief aid and dependency syndrome. Therefore, there is a dire need for other researchers to develop other quantitative approaches in the study about dependency syndromes in order to corroborate the qualitative findings reviewed in this literature and/

or refute their findings and set new foundations for further research in order to establish whether dependency syndrome is a myth or reality.

### **The Study Area**

This study will be conducted in Moroto District in North-eastern part of Uganda. This place is situated in the arid and semi-arid part of Uganda, and the district is one of the seven districts within the semi-arid region called Karamoja Region in Uganda. Moroto District is specifically selected for this study because of its suitability to the main interest of this study; the district is almost permanently supported by humanitarian activities year after year. It is also a chronic disaster-prone area mostly due to drought and or floods, which is commonly attributed to the effect of climate change.

Most agro-ecological regions of Uganda are differently suffering from the effects of current climatic change, e.g. landslide in Bugisu and Western region, floods and droughts in some parts of Northern and Eastern Uganda. However, Moroto District, and Karamoja region as a whole is the worst affected. This is due to other factors, such as historical, social and economic marginalization of this region since the colonial period, therefore making this region the least developed part of Uganda to date (Mubiru, 2010). Moroto District is described by the government of Uganda National Climate Change Adaptation report as “characterized by a combination of acute poverty, vulnerability to drought, poor infrastructure and basic services delivery, limited marketing opportunities, natural resource degradation, social and cultural marginalization, long-standing dependency on external aid and most importantly chronic insecurity” (pp. 8).

Moroto District is therefore one of the most chronically food-insecure districts in Uganda, given the above mentioned challenges faced by the region. Besides the above challenges, the cause of chronic food insecurity in Moroto District is attributed to the generally little amount of rainfall received, which is poorly distributed and very unreliable, coupled with poor soil fertility (Mubiru, 2010). The temperature is generally high throughout the year. The major economic activities in the region are pastoralism; however, due to the increased effects of drought, many former pastoralists have fallen out of cattle keeping and have resorted to agriculture that used to be practiced by the sedentary population. The frequency of occurrence of natural disasters, i.e. flood or droughts has tremendously increased in the recent decades besides the above challenges; this has caused many humanitarian agencies to pitch camp in Karamoja for several decades.

### **Implication of Dependency Syndrome for Moroto District**

Unfortunately, I have not found any specific studies conducted in Moroto about dependency syndromes or the effect of prolonged provision of aid in Moroto Districts. What I found had been written in non-peer reviewed articles. Newspapers reflect personal opinion that the people in Karamoja are suffering from dependency syndromes, which is why the place is grossly underdeveloped compared to the rest of Uganda. The reality is that in 2009, a Ugandan government reported that since 1964, the Karamojong have relied on food relief handouts, year-in year-out (Mubiru, 2010). However, given the presence of many humanitarian agencies in Moroto district up to the time of this research, and given the above literature about dependency syndromes, there is an important need to

conduct this study and come up with the myth or reality about the notion of dependency syndromes in Moroto District and Karamoja region as a whole. In addition, the research provided recommendations on how humanitarian agencies should package their intervention to suit the chronic nature of the disaster and build self-reliance in the long run.

### **Summary and Conclusions**

This chapter started by introducing the problem for the study, which is to investigate the truth about notion of dependency syndromes in the context of a disaster-prone district in Uganda called Moroto by holistically investigating the relationship between the roles of relief aid and the notion of dependency syndrome. Dependency syndrome is a terminology that describes a situation where people lose their initiative to proactively engage in activities that improve their livelihoods, due to the prolonged provisioning of relief assistance. The purpose of the study is to establish if this is the case in Moroto District and then recommend how relief assistance should be best administered in such a situation.

During this literature search, I ventured into many sources of information with the biggest concentration on the use of Walden Library. Several data bases and search engines were used with various search terms, but they yielded very few results related to this topic; I had to resort to the use of Google Scholar linked to Walden library as the major sources of information.

The foundational concepts and theories that formed the basis of this study were ineptly discussed in this chapter. The main conceptual framework within which this study



is grounded is the conceptual frame work about dependency syndrome developed by Harvey and Lind (2009 pp.11) which stated that

1. “Relief risks creating a dependency mentality or syndrome in which people expect continued assistance. This undermines initiative, at individual or community levels”.
2. “Relief undermines local economies, creating a continuing need for relief assistance and trapping people into ongoing or chronic dependency on outside assistance”.

These form the major foundation within which this study is grounded; however, to fully meet the holistic objective of this study, I also reviewed literatures in other theoretical concepts such as the Micro-Economic model developed by Limodio (2011) about the impact of relief aid on labor supply and how prolonged provisioning of relief aid could tie people into a permanent state of dependency.

Further literature was also discussed in this chapter on some research conducted to support some of the above mentioned foundational framework. These include the studies conducted by Harvey and Lind (2009) in Kenya and Ethiopia about dependency and relief aid and another study conducted by Siyoum et al. (2012) in Ethiopia about food aid and dependency syndromes. These were all qualitative studies using the same conceptual frame work, and they all concluded that provision of relief over an extended period of time does not necessarily cause dependency syndromes among the recipients; it is rather an attitudinal problem, usually as a result of poor administration of relief assistant as well as over expectation of the outcome of relief assistance by the

humanitarian agencies and other host governments. The gaps in the literature which these researcher seek to fill is by conducting a holistic study that would quantitatively and qualitatively explain the extent to which prolonged provisioning of relief aid to the recipients could lead to a situation known as dependency syndrome. This qualitative component of this study started from where the previous researchers have stopped and proceeded to conduct a quantitative component of the study that made the findings about the truth of dependency syndromes more robust.

The micro-Economic theory developed by Limodio (2011) was done through theoretical research based on the economic principles of the impacts of relief aid on labor distribution. No practical research has been done to justify his model, and he recommended this as a gap that should be further researched. Andersen et al. (2007) conducted a research about the impacts of remittance on poor people in Nicaragua; some of the methodological principles he used were applied in this study to investigate the impacts of relief aid on labor supply, household savings, and investment and consumption pattern. This study therefore used a mixed quantitative and qualitative research method to holistically analyze and integrate the findings to make a robust decision about the truth or myth of dependency syndromes.

## Chapter 3: Research Method

### **Introduction**

The main intention of the study was to undertake a mixed qualitative and quantitative research approach to holistically provide an in-depth explanation about the relationship and/or impacts of long-time provision of relief aid and the notion of dependency syndromes. This study qualitatively explored the roles of relief aid in the livelihood of the relief aid beneficiaries as well as their perceptions about dependency syndrome. The quantitative component of the study analyzed the effect of relief aid on the beneficiaries' change in labor pattern, savings, and investment and consumption patterns. The purpose of all these was to establish the extent to which provisioning of relief aid over a prolonged period of time brought about what the humanitarian agencies called dependency syndromes from the perspective of people from disaster-prone Moroto District in Uganda.

A mixed research method was chosen as it would provide a holistic approach to the study that would fill up the gap in the literature about the extent to which continuous provisioning of relief aid over a longer period of time could bring about the situation known as dependency syndrome. This study explored the beneficiaries' perceptions about relief aid based on their lived experience, and this was compared, contrasted and integrated with the empirical findings about the impacts of prolonged provision on relief aid on their labor pattern, savings, and investments and household consumption patterns to provide holistic answers to the research questions.

This chapter provides a brief description of the place and people where the research was conducted, and then proceeds to describe the research design and the rationale for the research. The chapter also describes in detail the roles of the researcher during the data collection processes from identification of participants to the beginning of data analysis. This chapter describes a detailed methodology of the research in a way that it can be replicated by any person of concern in the future. These included procedures of participants' selection, instrumentation and pretesting, and recruitment of an interpreter. Detailed data analysis procedures are described in this chapter for both qualitative and quantitative data. These included the explanation of how a threat to validity was handled, issues of trustworthiness, and ethical procedures as required by Walden University's Institutional Review Board (IRB).

### **Setting**

Moroto District is one of the seven districts in northeastern Uganda, constituting what is commonly referred to as Karamoja Region. This is the only region in Uganda that is situated in the semi-arid zone, bordering South Sudan and the major parts bordering Turkana and Pokot ethnic group in Kenya. This is the region that is chronically prone to natural disaster year after year, like many other pastoral areas in Africa. The disasters here are also compounded by some form of insecurity, due to armed cattle rustling among the ethnic groups in the region, as well as with the neighbors in Kenya and Sudan (Mubiru, 2010).

The main livelihood activities in Moroto District are pastoralism; however, there are increasing numbers of pastoral dropouts due to the effect of droughts who are now

resorting to growing crops as a coping strategy (MFPED, 2013). Moroto District was chosen for this study because this is the first place in Uganda where humanitarian activities started, and many humanitarian agencies have consistently maintained their activities here for over 30 years. The place is frequently prone to disasters, and therefore, provision of relief aid in Moroto District has been the norms for many years consecutively. Presently, Moroto District is the place hosting the highest number of humanitarian agencies in Uganda (MFPED, 2013).

Moroto District, as pointed out by Mubiru (2010), is situated in the semi-arid region of Uganda where rainfall is very low and erratic. The environment is best suited for rearing animals, and the major means of livelihood is pastoralism, with the exception of people currently referred to as pastoral dropouts because they have dropped out of pastoralism due to hard hit disasters; these people now resort to primitive agriculture as a way for survival. The district is very hot with high temperature throughout the year. This is the region that in many instances either suffers from drought or floods most of the time and the frequency has significantly increased in recent years due to the effect of climate change.

The Uganda Millennium Development Report for Uganda (2013) has classified Moroto District as the poorest district in Uganda for other reasons associated with government neglect since the colonial period, harsh environmental conditions, frequent natural disasters, and insecurity due to interethnic armed cattle rustling. The World Food Program is the longest serving humanitarian agency in Moroto District (Mubiru, 2010), and many other United Nation agencies and international humanitarian agencies joined in

and have maintained a presence in Moroto District due to the increased frequencies of disasters in the region.

There is an established system of governance under the decentralized systems of government that makes Moroto District semi-autonomous from the central government. All the relevant ministries are represented at district level, and there is a clear administrative structure with a chain of command that makes access to the people and to any relevant secondary information for this research from the government ministries and other humanitarian agencies present in the district easily accessible.

### **Research Design and Rationale**

This study employed a convergent parallel mixed method research where data for both qualitative and quantitative strands were concurrently collected and independently analyzed; then the outcome was merged and compared to provide holistic answers to the research questions. Therefore, the principle research question that needed to be answered during this study was the following:

What is the extent to which long-term provision of relief aid contributes to causing dependency syndrome to the people living in disaster-prone areas of Moroto District in Uganda?

The subsequent secondary questions are as follows:

*Q1:* What are the effects of long-term provision of relief aid to the people in disaster-prone areas of Moroto District, in relation to labor use and productivity pattern, household savings, investments, and consumptions pattern?

*Q2:* What are the perceptions of the relief aid beneficiaries in regards to the roles played by relief aid in their livelihoods?

*Q3:* How does the relief aid recipients' perceptions, based on their lived experience, relate to the notion of dependency syndrome?

The central concept of this study was that long-term provision of relief aid in disaster-prone areas could tie people into chronic poverty that would make them dependent on external assistance, and therefore, they would lose their initiative to fend for themselves and subsequently improve their livelihoods. This situation would have long-term negative consequences, such as the creation of dependency on relief handouts leading to chronic poverty as well as negative consequences on the economy of the country as a whole. This study would therefore aim to establish to what extent the relief aid beneficiaries perceived doing less for themselves by dropping labor hours and investing less for the household as a prerequisite to dependency syndrome, and what were their lived experiences and understanding of the roles of relief aid in their livelihood?

This study, therefore, used convergent parallel research design, for which, according to Creswell and Plano-Clark (2011), the process involved simultaneous collection and analysis of data for the two strands at a time. Therefore, after successful completion of data collection from the field and the analysis exercise, the results from the two strands were compared and combined to ascertain whether there was any causal relationship, correlation, and or contradiction (Creswell & Plano-Clark, 2011). According to the design of this study, the first secondary research question was tackled by undertaking a quantitative study where the information collected was analyzed to

ascertain whether it was true that aid recipients were bound to decrease or completely drop their productive activities as well as household investments because they wanted to join and or remain in the relief program. This effect was theoretically observed that it would in the long run be capable of making people fall into the trap of dependency syndromes as argued in the microeconomic model (Limodio 2011). However, at the same time, I independently analyzed the data from the qualitative strand gathered through individual household interviews and focus group discussions with the key informants in the community to establish whether the findings would provide explanations about the notion of dependency syndrome (see detail in data collection procedure below).

The results of independently analyzed quantitative and qualitative data were compared and combined to establish how they were able to answer the research questions and subsequently to clarify whether dependency syndrome is an attitude problem more than a reality. The findings from the quantitative analysis were expected to either corroborate or disagree with the qualitative findings.

The rationale for choosing convergent parallel mixed design method was first to independently find out if empirical analysis of the impacts of long-term provision of relief aid would corroborate and or compliment the qualitative findings from an in-depth discussion with the selected people in the disaster-prone areas. The mixed methods approach was expected to provide some hybrid information (Creswell, 1998) that would establish to what extent long-term provision of relief aid could lead to the creation of dependency syndrome. However, from the literature gathered from past qualitative studies such seyium.et.al; Harvey & Lind; etc. the researchers recommended in their



reports the need for further studies in this area using a quantitative method to establish if the findings could corroborate their conclusions.

On the other hand, the microeconomic model mathematically derived by Limodio (2011) indicated that empirical analysis of the impacts of long-term provision of relief aid would lead eventually to chronic poverty that could tie people to external assistance. Hence, this could support the argument that dependency syndrome is not a myth but is a reality. These are therefore the reasons behind the choice of convergent parallel method to independently corroborate the findings from the two strands and/or integrate the findings to provide holistic answers to the research questions.

The other reason for choosing this approach as compared to other mixed research approaches was to save on the amount of time required to complete the research as well as the resource requirements because the data from the two strands would be collected at the same time and also concurrently analyzed to provide integrated and holistic explanations (Patton, 2002).

### **Role of the Researcher**

The roles of the researcher began from the design of data collection tools based on his trainings, experiences and other information from literature reviews. After the completion of the data collection tool, the researcher then proceeded to identify and sample at least five villages from where the data were collected. Using a statistical procedure, I sampled 75 participants for the individual household interviews. This sample population was from food aid beneficiaries' lists that were obtained from the community leaders. Five focus group discussions, each comprising at least 15 people, were

conducted, one in each of the selected five villages in the study areas (see detail under sampling section).

I am the principle researcher, but I do not speak the local language. My next role was to identify and recruit a competent and experienced native interpreter who was educated up to university level. This interpreter is local government staffs who double as the focal point for the research done in the district. I provided detailed explanation about the questionnaires and the consent form to the interpreter, and he translated them into Ngakarimajong language for easy translation during administration. Before we started the actual data collection, I administered a confidentiality agreement, which the interpreter signed to ensure confidentiality of the information he is exposed to during the data collection process.

The interpreter was already an experienced researcher from the district. I took him through the basis of ethical consideration during the data collection to ensure that he has the knowledge. The principle role of the interpreter was to translate between me and the respondents as I was administering the questionnaires. He was also translating between the participants and me during focus group discussion, while I was recording the proceeding using a pocket digital voice recorder. The interpreter further helped me to transcribe all the recorded proceedings during the focus group discussion into digital text in English.

The interpreter is an Extension Officer working for the Forestry department, helping the community in planting trees. His familiarity with the local people in the villages cause him to be easily welcomed in all the villages, and this situation greatly

reduced the possibility of perceived power differences between the respondent and the interviewers that would bias the result of the interviews with the respondents.

A lot of research had been conducted in Karamoja region including Moroto District and the communities are tuned to receiving immediate feedback in terms of relief projects or other related benefits. It was potentially thought that it could raise the expectations of the community to associate any research with direct benefits, such as being selected to benefit in an upcoming relief intervention. Similarly, it was also suggested that there would be a need for incentives in order for respondents to effectively participate in the research. However, incentives were unnecessary due to the familiarity of the interpreter with the local people in the villages.

## **Methodology**

### **Participant Selection Logic: The Population**

The populations for this study were the people living in Moroto district and were victims of the frequent disasters in the district who had received and or been affected by relief aid activities. These people were from the various villages located all over Moroto district. The targeted population were the people who directly received and or were affected by a relief aid program, e.g. head of households; able bodied people with some responsibilities such caring for children or other household dependents. I used the two stage sampling to identify the participants for the two strands of the study from this population to minimize biases in the study. The identification process of participants for the quantitative component of the study involved statistical sampling to obtain a representative number of prospective respondents who directly participated in the

research. I identified the participants for the qualitative strand of the study by first obtaining the current food copy/lists of food aid beneficiaries from the local community leaders.

### **Sampling Strategy**

The sampling method that I used in this research for the quantitative data collection was two stage cluster random sampling (Frankfort-Nachmias, & Nachmias, 2008). Moroto District, as any other district in Uganda, is comprised of the smallest administrative units called villages; it is at this level that the study sampled the participants for the research. Information available from Moroto District Local Government Administration shows that the district is made up of four sub counties and 20 villages. This study therefore sampled five villages from two main sub counties for the household survey during collection of quantitative data. I then obtained the lists of food aid beneficiaries from the community leaders in the sampled villages and used them to randomly select the representative number of people interviewed during the study. The determination of the required sample size followed statistical method where I used statistical variables such as the effect size, alpha level and the statistical power level.

The information for the qualitative strand of this research was also collected from the same villages sampled above for the quantitative one, as the distribution of relief aid in Moroto had been uniformly conducted throughout the district. This approach was meant to enable a better comparison and or integration of the findings after the analysis of information from within the same population in order to provide logical and holistic explanations about the impacts of long term provision of relief aid. However, all the

participants for the interviews were only those who met the set criteria, i.e. a prospective respondent should be an adult head of household, who is able bodied and taking care of at least two other dependents in the family (man or woman).

### **Participant Selection**

The selection of participants for the qualitative component of the research, as mentioned above, was two stage cluster sampling. I first clustered five villages from the 20 villages in Moroto district, and then I used criterion based sampling strategy to select the research participants for qualitative study. The respondents were purposely selected based on the information rich criteria, such as people who have at least benefited from relief aid programs such as Food aid, Cash and or Vouchers. Priority was given to adults and physically active heads of household, i.e. heads of household who have responsibilities for at least two or more children. Child headed households and other vulnerable member of the communities were excluded from the study, as they are not so physically involved in other livelihood activities. Participants for the quantitative aspects were randomly selected from the five above clustered villages, i.e. the respondents were randomly sampled from the same villages as participants in the qualitative study.

To facilitate the process of random selection of quantitative participants, I used the previous list of food aid beneficiaries and randomly sampled the respondents from the list. The community leaders then led the research team to the sampled villages to validate the identity and presence of the sampled households. However, the available information in Moroto district indicated that almost everybody in the district has directly benefitted from relief aid distribution; the exceptions are only NGOs and government employees

from other parts of Uganda outside Moroto District. This situation made it difficult to compare the findings using non relief aid beneficiaries. However, a comparison was still made based on the number of years a respondent benefitted from relief aid as a proxy indication of the natural state.

### **Sample Size**

The qualitative component of this study was conducted using focus group discussions that were held in each of the five sampled villages. Each village held one focus group, comprised of 15 key informants from the community in the village; this therefore made up a total 75 participants in the group discussions. The 75 participants in the discussion consisted of a great enough number of participants to reach saturation during the data collection.

The sample size for the quantitative component of the study was computed based on the analysis of appropriate sample size using the table for dependent 2t-test. I based this analysis on the justified values for effect size, alpha level and statistical power level chosen. Statistical power was defined by Cohen, (1998) as the probability that an agreed statistical test will be able to detect the differences or relationship among the variables. As the rule of thumb, Cohen proposed a statistical power of 80% as most appropriate for most behavioral science study; I also followed his recommendation as this was my field of the study. The alpha level which I chose for this study was 0.05; this was meant to give me 95% confidence level probability of rejecting the null hypothesis correctly or arriving at the right conclusion. Another important value that was calculated in order to determine

the sample size is the 'effect size' that is used to indicate the strength of the relationship among the variables being tested.

According to Cohen (1998), the effect size needs to be calculated from the previous research using the formula: Effect size = Mean Difference/Standard Deviation.

Cohen (1998) therefore specified the following effect size conventions:

“Small:  $d < .50$ ”

“Medium:  $d = .50$  to  $.80$ ”

“Large:  $d > .80$ ”

For this study, I chose a medium effect size of 0.80 that is strong enough to detect the causal relationship among the variables I was testing in this study. Therefore, according to the 2t-test table, given the above values of the important statistical variables, the sample size for the quantitative component of the study was computed to be 15 households per sampled village; therefore, a total of 75 participants were sampled from the five villages.

### **Participants Recruitment**

I started the process of identification of research participants by first obtaining permission from the relevant government officials in Moroto district. I paid courtesy calls to the key government officials and introduced the purpose of the research, and they assigned one staff from the district to work along with me. I then travelled to the selected villages and was introduced to the local leaders in the sampled villages. I then obtained from the local leaders a copy of the food aid beneficiaries list, which I used for sampling the research participants. The local leaders then led the research team to the sampled

names to validate if they met the selection criteria mentioned above. Those who did not meet the criteria were replaced by randomly choosing from those who met the criteria.

A sample in simple term refers to the number of research participants that have been statistically and or conventionally determined to participate in the study so that the findings from the study would have relevance to the general population or could be generalized to reflect the situation in the whole study area. Saturation, on the other hand, is a state reached by the researcher during data collection where any further interviews above the obtained number does not yield new information (Rudestam & Newton, 2007). It is a point where all sources of data are exhausted, and the research team should stop any further data collection. The relationship with the sample size is that saturation may be reached before interviewing all the sampled participants, and in this case, the interview has to stop to avoid wasting time and other resources.

## **Instrumentation**

### **Qualitative Components**

The instruments used for collecting the qualitative data for the research were primarily the interview and focus group discussion protocol. The interview protocol was designed in the form of a questionnaire and was first translated by my interpreter into the native language for each of the administration. While I designed a focus group discussion protocol for collecting the information from the community's experience with dependency syndrome. The instruments, as attached in appendix B, were designed in a way that it would stimulate a lot of discussions from the open ended questions in the relevant areas of this study. This instrument provided the overall guide on how the



discussions during the interviews and focus group discussions should be steered in a way that the research team would be able to get to the true depth of the truth from the community.

During the interviews, the interpreter was translating between me and the respondents. I recorded the response directly into the questionnaires for each interview with every respondent. A similar arrangement was done during the focus group discussion. The translator was interpreting and moderating the discussions. I recorded the entire proceedings using a digital voice recorder. The recordings were then transcribed into digital text in English.

During my literature reviews, I have not come across any standard or approved or published data collection instrument that I can directly use in this study; however, I designed my own interview protocol based on the literature I have read from similar past studies. Harvey and Lind (2009) conducted a qualitative study related to this topic of the study, and some of the approaches they used are quite applicable to this study; therefore, I borrowed some of their ideas in designing the data collection instruments. Siyoum et al. (2012) conducted a qualitative study about food aid and dependency syndrome in Ethiopia; this study also borrowed a lot of ideas for the design of its qualitative component of the instrument. The reason for borrowing some idea from their past studies was based on the fact that this study tended to measure other similar variables to the previous studies, but in a different context and with a different approach.

The ways and approach by which the questionnaires were administered were discussed at length with the interpreter before he translated into the native language; a

copy was sent IRB for approval. The instrument was further refined to ensure that the questions were logical and was able to collect the actual information expected. The structuring of the questioning in the interview protocol drew heavily on the experience of the research assistants (interpreter) to ensure relevancy and compliance with local customs. The instrument was pretested outside the sampled research villages using people that met the proposed selection criteria; this pretesting also helped familiarized the research team with the administration of the questionnaires. The data collected during the pre-testing was analyzed and discussed with the research assistants to establish that the instrument was really able to collect the information that the researcher intended to obtain. The pre-testing was also done to establish validity and credibility of the measuring instrument.

### **Quantitative Components**

The instrument that I used for collecting quantitative data for this study was basically household survey questionnaires. These questionnaires (*see Appendix A*) were designed in English and then translated into the native language by the research assistant. I administered the questionnaires myself to the respondents with the help of the research assistant translating the questions in the local language, and I recorded the responses directly into the questionnaires. This research assistant is a Forest Officer, working with Moroto district local government with a qualification of a first degree. He conducted much research with other agencies in Moroto district previously; therefore, he was very experienced in all aspects of research. The questionnaires consisted of closed ended questions, only to ensure ease of administration as well as to collect the intended

information. I have not personally come across any approved or published quantitative data collection instrument related to this field of study; generally, I had not even seen or read any comprehensive literature on quantitative studies of this nature. This lack had been highlighted by the other researchers as a gap in the literature about the study on relief aid and dependency syndromes. However, I have designed the questionnaires based on the micro-economic model about relief aid and dependency developed by Limodio (2011). Secondly, I also borrowed some ideas in the design of the questionnaires from a study conducted by Andersen et al. (2007) about the effect of remittances on the poor people in relation to dependency. The conclusions about effects of remittances on the recipients are closely associated with the effect of relief aid, especially cash and voucher transfer program, which are currently the favorite response by most humanitarian agencies.

The questionnaires were also pre-tested outside the proposed research areas after calibrating to ensure internal consistencies prior to the actual data collection for the study. The data collected during the pre-testing was analyzed and discussed with the research assistant to establish the validity and reliability of the instrument and the extent to which the data collected using the instrument was capable of answering the research questions.

### **Data Analysis Plan**

#### **Quantitative Data**

The statistical software I used to analyze my quantitative data was SPSS; this software is the most common data analysis software used to analyze data in behavioral science studies such as this one. I am personally more familiar with using SPSS in

quantitative data analysis than any other statistical package. Therefore, before the data analysis process began, the questionnaires completed from the field were thoroughly checked for any visibly missing data, the ones with many blank spaces were removed, and the number of completed questionnaires was updated to ensure that we had the maximum responses, as per the planned sample size. I employed one research assistant (data entry) who was inputting data into the SPSS software as they were brought, and then I performed the actual data cleaning and screening using the SPSS software.

The most common sources of errors associated with data analysis are typing error during data entry, wrongly coded data, fabricated data, measurements and interview errors, which I am fully aware of in advance and took all relevant steps to minimize. The first application that I used to clean and screen the data was use of descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics enabled detection of errors such as outliers, missing data, and unexpected associations between variables as well as checked for logic in the data. The purpose of this process was to detect errors and correct them before I embarked on the final analysis, such as running those important tests. I scrutinized the information from the descriptive statistics for errors by looking at the minimum and maximum values, likeliness of a value, standard deviation, mean and median. I scrutinized the frequencies so as to locate the incorrect data that had been entered among the variables; this error is usually detected when the data are not normally distributed. I also employed the use of scatter-plot graphs to detect if there were expected associations between variables as well as detection of outliers. However, I took special precautions to ensure that any wrong

data was removed before running further tests other than other true and unexpected data such as outliers

### **Hypothesis and Analysis Plan**

The quantitative component of this study tested two different but related dependent variables; therefore, there were two different null and alternative hypotheses to be tested using the same statistical approach:

The null hypothesis one states that long term provision of relief aid (independent variable) caused no change on the labor use/ productivity pattern of the people in disaster-prone areas in Moroto district.

The alternative hypothesis one states that long term provision of relief aid (independent variable) actually caused reduction in the labor use/productivity pattern (dependent variable) of the people in disaster-prone areas in Moroto district.

The null hypothesis two states that long term provision of relief aid (independent variable) caused no change in the household savings and investments pattern (dependent variable) of the people in disaster-prone areas in Moroto district.

While the alternative hypothesis two states that, long term provision of relief aid (independent variable) actually caused reduction in the households' savings/investments (dependent variable) by the people in disaster-prone areas of Moroto district.

During the data analysis, I used descriptive statistics to analyze the demographic information about the respondents, and the quantitative responses as well from the open ended questions in the questionnaires; this also helped to clean and screen the data before running other statistical tests. A scatter plot diagram was used to test if there were any

correlation between the variables that were being tested, as well as to establish if the variable met the condition before conducting further analysis to test the hypothesis. An independent sample t-test was no longer conducted after I realized that it would not add any value when I realized from the scatter plot that bivariate regression analysis would be the best to test the hypothesis.

The responses from the open ended questions were uploaded into the SPSS software as strings and analyzed as frequencies using descriptive statistics. The frequencies of the response were grouped and presented in tabular form to indicate the preference of the respondents. Some frequencies in the quantitative data were exported to excel worksheets, where the result of further analysis were present as figures in graphical form to represent the strength of the result or response.

The detailed SPSS analysis began by first running a bivariate linear regression analysis to evaluate the significance of the relationship between the predictor variable (independent) and the criterion variables (dependent). This test was meant to directly address the research questions about the relationship or the extent to which the number of years a person has been receiving relief aid can predict the changes in the variables such as productivity level, savings rate and investment by the households. These tests especially addressed the two hypotheses and provided the basis for either rejecting or accepting the null hypothesis. Tabular presentation of these tests was able to indicate the strength of the relationship between the two variables tested. Therefore, the linear relationship between the above mentioned variables as indicated by scatter-plot, and the test are meant to show how well the changes in productivity patterns and household

savings/investment is explained by the number of years under which a participant received relief aid; and level of significance of the relationship  $r$  and  $r^2$ .

Multiple regression analysis was also conducted for each of the dependent variables with the control variables such as age of the head of household, family size, and gender of the household head as predictor (independent) of variables with household productivity patterns and investment/savings as criteria. This analysis was run to establish if these variables have a significant effect on the extent of the relationship shown by the bivariate analysis. These variables were first cleaned and corrected to ensure that they met the eight assumptions required to run a significant multivariate regression analysis. The result of analysis was able to present the statistical significance of the test, estimated model coefficients and the individual contribution of each of the variables to the overall result in a tabular form. The results were presented both graphically as well as mathematically, using  $F$ ,  $p$ , and  $R$  and  $R^2$  values.

### **Qualitative Components**

The data analysis techniques planned to be used to analyze my qualitative data was what Teddlie and Tashakkori (2009) termed as “thematic analysis.” This is a technique whereby the information gathered during the data collection are cleaned and screened, and then broken down with codes assigned to them and then grouped into themes according to similarity. The important strategy used here is what they called categorical strategies, which according to Teddlie&Tashakkori (2009) involved breaking down the narrative data according to the various codes and then rearranging the coded information into categories. This was meant to ease making sense out of the data in a

manner that would facilitate comparisons of the findings with the literature reviews, and thereafter, leading to a better understanding of whether the research questions are being answered.

Therefore, the transcribed data from the focus group discussions were then manually broken into code. I did not use the software Nvivo as earlier planned because the volume of the data could be easily managed manually.

The practical data analysis processes as summarized by Creswell and Plan Clark (2008) began by critically examining the database and scrutinized if the available information would be able to address the research questions and the hypothesis.

Therefore, I began the analysis by breaking the transcribed text into smaller units such as phrases or paragraphs and then assigning labels to each unit. The labeled units were those phrases that were grouped as reflecting similar evidence, and they were assigned names so that they reflected the larger picture of the situation. Therefore, the subsequent step of the data analysis was to group the information from the data base into codes, and then group the codes into broader perspectives that form themes. The related themes were grouped to form categories, and all these processes of the codes, related themes and categorization into the broader perspectives were actually what formed the results of analysis that provided the answers to the research questions. The final results of the analysis were presented as discussions of the themes and categories.

The quantitative and qualitative data were independently analyzed, and the findings from the two analyses were compared and combined to find out if there were any causal relationship and or correlation and how the interpretation of the results were



able to effectively answer the research questions; i.e. to show how well the quantitative and qualitative findings were able to provide explanations about the impacts of long term distribution of relief aid to disaster-prone people in relation to creation of dependency syndromes.

### **Threats to Validity**

External validity in the context of this study refers to the extent to which the results of this study can be generalized confidently to the wider population outside the study areas. There was a generally contemplated minimum threat to external validity in this study as this was not an experimental or quasi-experimental study; however, in order to maximize external validity, I embarked on minimizing such threats by ensuring that a representative sample was randomly selected from all the study areas. This selection ensured that the study was conducted in the natural setting where the respondents were based, i.e. the questionnaires were administered from the individual households in their homes rather than inviting them to a specific location to avoid any biases due to alteration of habitat.

Internal validity in this study context refers to the extent to which the result obtained in the research study is a function of the variables that were systematically measured, manipulated and/or observed during the study. To minimize threats to internal validity in this study, I ensured a standardized use of questionnaires so as to minimize the threat to validity from history and instrumentation. The questionnaires were designed based on the local context with the help of the native research assistants, and it was peer reviewed by other experts in a similar field. The research assistant (Interpreter) was

thoroughly trained to understand the essence of each of the questions in the questionnaires and the general processes of effective data collection. I initially pre-tested questionnaires with the research assistant as part of the training as well as for the purpose of validating to ensure relevance and capability of collecting information that would answer the research questions. However, the pre-testing was done outside the sampled population for the actual research. I minimized threats from mortality and selection by randomly sampling a larger number of participants and interviewing more respondents than what were planned in the study sample size. This selection was meant to help in maintaining the required sample size after initial cleaning of data was done. I administered the questionnaires myself with the translation into the local language by the interpreter; this helped in minimizing the threat from maturation interaction, and the research assistant was trained to first explain the purpose of the study carefully to the respondents and built a rapport before the interview began.

I was, at the final stage, not expecting much threat related to construct and/or statistical conclusion, as most of the threats that would possibly bias the result of the test were already taken care of above. There was, therefore, no peculiar statistical conclusion or construct validity threat envisaged in this study.

### **Issues of Trustworthiness**

#### **Credibility**

The concern with credibility here was to ensure the study actually measured what it intended. This study, therefore, ensured credibility by applying the following strategies: First, data collection instruments were designed based on previous studies where the

instruments were peer reviewed, calibrated and pretested to ensure that they were really collecting the information for which they were intended. The research assistant was employed from the local community where he was able to quickly build a rapport or interact freely with the respondents in order to build trust so as to understand the true context of the respondents' situations. During the data collection, through the research assistant, I was able to ask the same questions in a number of ways so as to ensure consistency in the response as well as triangulation of the information collected. I also ensured that the research assistant was well trained to apply other tactics that would ensure honesty of response from the respondents, e.g. I explained the purpose of the research to the respondents and assured them of their rights to withdraw from the interview anytime without offending anybody before signing the consent form. There was a compulsory debriefing session every evening with the research assistant to reflect on the interviews conducted from the field, as well as the opportunity to review the data collection strategies every day and to evaluate if we were getting relevant information as well as learning from the previous mistakes.

### **Transferability**

Transferability as applied in this context was based on the definition by Shenton (2004) as the extent to which the results of this study can be applied to other situations. This has been one of the disputed facts by many scholars - how practically this could be the case, especially in the field of qualitative study where the studies are always considered to be context specific. However, to ensure transferability of this study, I provided a thorough description of the study methods as well as detailed contextual

information about the research field sites so as to allow the potential readers to understand the study and be able to replicate in a similar situation. I also ensured that there was sufficient description of the phenomenon under research, in this case dependency syndromes due to prolonged provision of relief aid.

### **Dependability**

The dependability concern here is that if the work is repeated in the same context and with the same participants, it should produce similar results. This was ensured by making a detailed description of the research design and the implementation and the operational detail of data collection including what was actually done at field level. I provided a detailed description of the study on how all these had been done for the readers who wished to replicate the study to pick exactly what I have done in this study. I also provided in this study the sources of the various information gathered to ensure the accuracy of the study findings.

### **Confirmability**

The concern of confirmability in this study was associated with objectivity of the study in relation to the researcher's biases. It is meant to address the extent to which the findings of the study are the results of the experiences and ideas of the informants other than the characteristics and preference of the researcher. Some possible strategies I employed to address this was by triangulation of information to reduce the researcher's biases, i.e. collecting information from various sources to ensure the accuracy of the emerging issues. As any other human being, I am also prone to making mistakes, and I have other specific weaknesses that may interfere with conformity of the study. I was

able to acknowledge in the report some of the personal weaknesses as well as those of the study. I also provided detailed methodological description of the study as a way of providing some kind of audit trail via accurate description of decisions made and procedures followed. I also provided a detailed description of how the data was gathered, analyzed and how findings led to the recommendations in the study.

### **Ethical Procedures**

I started the IRB approval processes immediately. I submitted the completed proposal to the dissertation committee chair to read through. This submission was to ensure that the approval to conduct the research was obtained immediately after the oral defense. Therefore, I started the data collection after I received a written approval from the IRB, of which the copy is here attached as an appendix to the study report. Once I reached Moroto District for the data collection session, I started by first paying courtesy calls to the relevant district government authorities and explained to them the kind of the study I had come to conduct in the district. I also explained the target groups to be interviewed in the district. This courtesy call brought an approval as well as gained support from the leadership. They in turn introduced me to the local leaderships at the village level where the data collection was done. After gaining approval by the government authorities in the district to conduct the study, I immediately recruited research assistants from the local community, person who had attained at least first degree qualifications to help me with interpretation into the local language during the interviews and focus group discussions.

The research assistant was trained by the researcher in all aspects of ethical issues besides the general data collection processes. The community leaders were then mobilizing the participants for the interview, and the interviews were conducted based on prior appointments with the targeted participants.

Before the interview began, the research team introduced itself to the participants and explained to them the purpose of the study and the benefits and the overall procedures of the study. The research assistant explained to the participants that participation was voluntary without coercion, and the participants were free to withdraw anytime from the research whenever they wished. The research assistant team read and explained all the content of the consent form and discussed it with participants to ensure that they understood and that their decision to participate in the study was made from an informed point of view before they signed the consent form. During the interview, the participants were treated with respect and dignity as participants rather than human subjects. The measurement instruments were designed based on the local knowledge of the research assistants; therefore, any questions that raised emotion or were sensitive to local cultures or customs were eliminated or modified to a neutral way if it was very important. The research assistant was well drilled during the training to ensure that the possibility of any adverse event arising during the data collection was minimum; however, the local leaders were also around the vicinity of the data collectors throughout the data collection process to ensure smooth settlement of any unpredicted disputes that may have arisen in the course of data collection.

During the data collection, the participants were assured of the confidentiality of the information they provided. All the information collected or provided was anonymous, and no names were attached to any questionnaires or quoted in the report. I committed myself to the participants to provide them with the feedback about the findings or emerging issues from the information they provided to us at an appropriate time through the research assistants. The research assistant signed a confidentiality agreement before I started working with him and a copy of the signed confidentiality agreement was forwarded to IRB. The proceedings of the interviews and focus group discussion were audio recorded using a digital voice recorder and later transcribed into text where it was stored in the researcher's computer, which is password protected. The questionnaires were screened and coded and then imputed into the computer for further analysis as well as easy storage, while the hard copies of the questionnaires were going to be kept safely by the researcher and later destroyed by the researcher after the study had been accepted by the University and ProQuest for publication. I will personally keep all the information collected confidential and will store this information in a secured place for a period of five years, after which time it will be destroyed.

### **Summary**

This chapter was the most crucial chapter for the success of the study and generally set the stage for how the whole study was going to be conducted. In this chapter, I started by describing briefly the location and the context of the research areas, especially pointing out why the research location was appropriate for this kind of study. The chapter proceeded to describe in detail the research design and the rationale, and then

touched briefly on the roles of the researcher during the study. This chapter then provided a detailed description of the methodology of the research, instrumentation and data collection procedures. The plan for the collection and analysis of data was also described in detail while also pointing out how the issues of threat to validity, trustworthiness and ethical concerns were addressed during the study.

When these three chapters were approved by my dissertation committee, and IRB has also provided me with written approval, I proceeded to data collection for analysis as explained in the next chapter. The raw data collected from the field following the processes outlined in this chapter were cleaned, screened and analyzed, and then presented in Chapter 4 for further discussion and conclusion and recommendations of the study in the final Chapter 5.



## Chapter 4: Results

### **Introduction**

The purpose of this mixed method study was to investigate the truth about the notion of dependency syndrome due to long and successive period of provision of relief aid in disaster-prone areas, specifically in Moroto District in Uganda. The research used two separate sets of data collection approaches in order to give good perspectives about the effect of long-term provisioning of relief aid to a population frequently affected by disasters. To develop an understanding about the effects of long-term provision of relief aid to the people in disaster-prone areas of Moroto District, in relation to labor use and productivity pattern, household savings, and investments pattern, the research employed both open- and closed-ended household survey questionnaires. To establish the perceptions of the relief aid beneficiaries in regards to the roles played by relief aid in their livelihoods, household survey questionnaires with open-ended questions were used. The two data collection tools were combined into one questionnaire, which was directly administered to the respondents with the help of a qualified interpreter.

The next data collection tool was the focus group discussion protocol. Focus group discussion was used to provide an understanding of how the relief aid recipients' perceptions related to the notion of dependency syndromes based on their lived experiences. The information from these two data collection tools was analyzed and the results integrated to answer the three research questions summarized below:

*Q1:* What are the effects of long-term provision of relief aid to the people in disaster-prone areas of Moroto District, in relation to labor use and productivity pattern, household savings, investments, and consumptions pattern?

*Q2:* What are the perceptions of the relief aid beneficiaries in regards to the roles played by relief aid in their livelihoods?

*Q3:* How does the relief aid recipients' perceptions, based on their lived experience, relate to the notion of dependency syndrome?

This chapter further presented the data collection procedures and analysis processes for the household survey, as well as the summary of the results from the focus group discussions held in each of the five villages targeted in Moroto District.

### **Data Collection Procedures**

Data were collected from 75 sampled respondents using both closed- and open-ended questionnaires that were directly administered to the respondents from their homes with the help of an interpreter, I as the principle researcher could not speak the native language. The responses from the interviews were directly recorded into the individual questionnaires administered. Another set of data were collected using focus group discussions conducted with at least 15 key informants in each of the five villages sampled. Here, I also used an interpreter that was translating my questions and probes to the participants, while also translating the basic response from the groups to me, and the proceedings of the discussion were recorded using a digital voice recorder.

### **Recruitment of the Research Participants**

The recruitment of the research participants was based on the sampling procedures and respondents selection criteria identified in Chapter 3. The participants for individual interviews were randomly selected using the list of food aid beneficiaries obtained from the village local leaders. The list was first scrutinized and modified to exclude those who did not conform to the selection criteria; for example, only able bodied people with at least two or more dependents in their household qualified to be selected. During the interview process, the sampled respondents who were not found at home were replaced randomly with a household that met the basic selection criteria. The recruitment of focus group discussion was based on purposeful selection. The participants were selected based on their knowledge, experience, and position in the targeted villages. The focus group discussion targeted key informants in the villages: people who had experienced the relief processes for many years, people who were informed or opinion leaders, and those who were able to interact with relief officials and/or were on relief committees in their villages for at least 5 years.

### **Data Collection Procedures**

The data were collected using both individual household interviews and focus group discussions. Seventy-five participants were randomly sampled for the individual interviews from the five sampled villages in Moroto District. Therefore, using both closed- and open-ended questionnaires, I conducted the interviews with all the respondents from their homes. The interview schedule, the focus group discussion, and the consent form were designed in English but were translated into the native language by

a native interpreter educated at the university level with massive experience in research before data collection began. After the translation, I went further to discuss with the translator and explain each and every questions to ensure that he understood what I actually meant by each question. The interpreter then signed a confidentiality agreement to ensure that the information to which he was exposed during data collection did not leak to the public. The signed copy of the confidentiality agreement was forwarded to IRB. The interpreter first administered the consent form to all the respondents before obtaining their informed consent.

I administered the questionnaires to all the 75 respondents with the help of the interpreter and directly recorded their responses into the questionnaires in English. The focus group discussion participants were purposefully selected to suit the information needs. One focus group's discussion was conducted in each of the five sampled villages. The discussion was moderated by the interpreter in the native language. The proceedings of the discussion from all the villages were recorded using an 8 GB digital voice recorder. The recordings were later transcribed by the interpreter into digital text in English, ready for my analysis.

### **Data Analysis Procedures**

Data from the household interviews were analyzed using SPSS, and at some point for certain multiple response questions, a Microsoft Excel worksheet was used to present some of the results in graphical figures. While the data from focus group discussions were analyzed by direct reflection, coding and categorical analysis, Nvivo software could not be used in the analysis of qualitative data as initially indicated in the proposal. This is

because the data were smaller than the original expectation, as the data collected from open-ended questionnaires were instead analyzed into frequencies using SPSS.

Descriptive statistics was the major tool used to initially analyze both the closed-ended responses and open-ended responses from the household interviews. Frequencies tables and charts were used to present the results of the analysis, while other frequencies tables were again exported to an Excel sheet for further analysis. The use of descriptive statistics was to obtain quantitative information from the respondents' feedback, while at the same time it was used for ordering and cleaning the data for further detailed SPSS analysis. Bivariate and multivariate regression analysis was used to establish the information about the two hypotheses presented in Chapter 3. This analysis was done to answer Research Question 1.

The responses from the open-ended questions were coded and analyzed using SPSS descriptive statistics. The frequencies of the coded responses were analyzed and grouped into themes that were used to answer the Research Question 2. The qualitative data from focus group discussions were analyzed using direct coding method. When the recorded proceedings of the focus group discussion were transcribed into digital text in English, I analyzed the responses from the discussions using reflection and journaling (Merriam, 2002). The response/discussion data from each village were transcribed immediately after the discussions were completed and analysis began when I read through the transcribed data in order to get an overall perception about how the relief beneficiaries perceived the roles of relief aid in their livelihood as well as their understanding about dependency syndrome. Following the initial review, each transcript

from different discussion groups was analyzed question by question to identify emergent codes throughout the responses to the 12 questions. After all the five focus group discussion transcripts had been coded in this manner and merged into one document, the overall responses from the focus group discussions were compared with the analysis results from the quantitative data in order to establish if there was any contradictions and/or whether the results supported each other in answering the research questions.

### **Demographic Information about Respondents**

The result of the analysis indicated ninety eight point seven percent of the respondents interviewed were women; only one respondent was a man. This likelihood was anticipated during the research planning, as men in Karamoja are always away from home either looking after the animals or searching for something for the family. Fifty-two percent of the households interviewed were female-headed households, most of them second wives in polygamous marriages, while forty eight percent were male headed; they are almost split in half. Ninety-one percent of the respondents interviewed were married, and only 9% were widowed. The minimum age of the respondents interviewed was 20 years, and maximum was 65 years; the mean age of the respondents therefore was 40.85 years with standard deviation of 11.36. Likewise, the minimum family size of the respondents interviewed was 2, maximum was 12, and the mean family size was 6.32 persons with a standard deviation of 2.23. Ninety-eight-point-seven percent of the respondents were married households, while only one respondent was widowed. Ninety-five percent of the respondents never went to school at all, while only 5% did not even complete seventh grade in school. Therefore, the characteristics of the people interviewed

according to the results of the analysis of the demographic information very closely matches with the selection criteria for the respondents outlined in Chapter 3.

Table 1

*Summary of Participants' Demographic Information*

<b>Participants</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Scores</b>
1. Gender	Male 1.3%	Female 98.7%
2. Household Head	Male 48%	Female 52%
3. Marital Status	Married 91%	Widowed 9%
4. Age h/hold Head	Min. 20 yrs	Max. 65 yrs (Avge 40.85)
5. Households Size	Min. 2 persons	Max. 12persons (Avge 6.32)
6. Education	Never 95%	Grade 7 <sup>th</sup> 5%

### **Status of Relief Aid Beneficiaries Interviewed**

Analysis of the number of years the respondent enrolled for relief aid indicated that the minimum number of years the respondent was under a relief program was one year, maximum was 10 years and the mean year was 4.95 with standard deviation of 2.09. This study was initially targeting people who had been relief aid beneficiaries for at least five years. Analysis of the kind of relief aid received by the respondents indicated that ninety seven percent of the respondents were food aid beneficiaries, while only 3% were beneficiaries of cash for work. Voucher programs had not yet been implemented in Moroto district.

As Summarized in Table 2, eighty five percent of the respondents received food aid in the range of 100kg to 300 kg during the last relief season. Only 8% received over

500kg during the last relief aid season. The response from other type of relief items received was insignificant since there were only 3 respondents that reportedly benefitted from cash for work.

Table 2

*Distribution of Quantity of Food Received the Last Relief Season*

Quantity of Food Received in Kg.	Number of Respondents	Percentage Scores
100 – 200 kg	46	61%
201 – 300 kg	18	24.0%
301 – 400 kg	3	4.0%
401 – 500 kg	2	2.7%
Over 500 kg	6	8.0%

### **Households Productivity Pattern**

Varieties of crops are grown in Moroto district as shown in Figure 3. Ninety three point three percent of the households in Moroto were engaged in growing Sorghum, seventy two percent maize crops and fifty six percent of the interviewed households were also growing pulses beside oil crops which are grown by only by thirty six percent of the respondents.



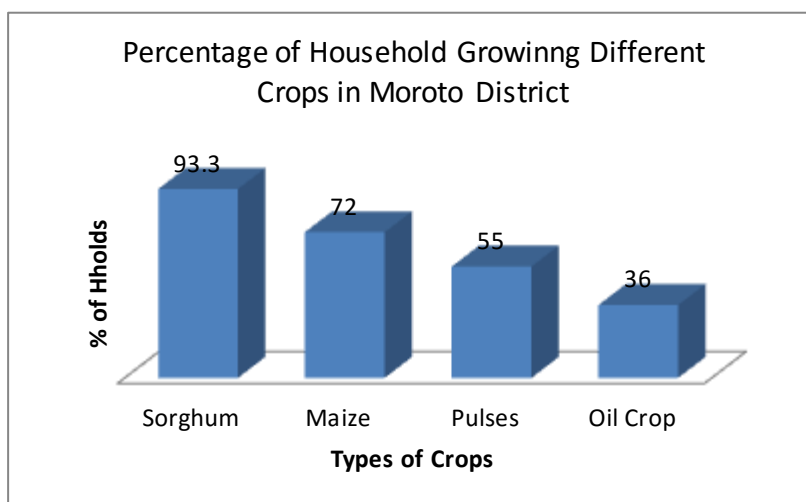


Figure 3. Percentage of households in Moroto District growing various crops.

The analysis of acreages of each crop grown by the respondents in Moroto district before they joined the relief aid program, and the acreage cultivated in the final year they were in the relief program indicated a clear difference. The respondents were cultivating larger acreages of land for each type of crop than when they joined the relief program.

The following figures are the graphical comparison of the two situations: The same pattern was also observed in the cultivation of other crops reported in Figure 4.

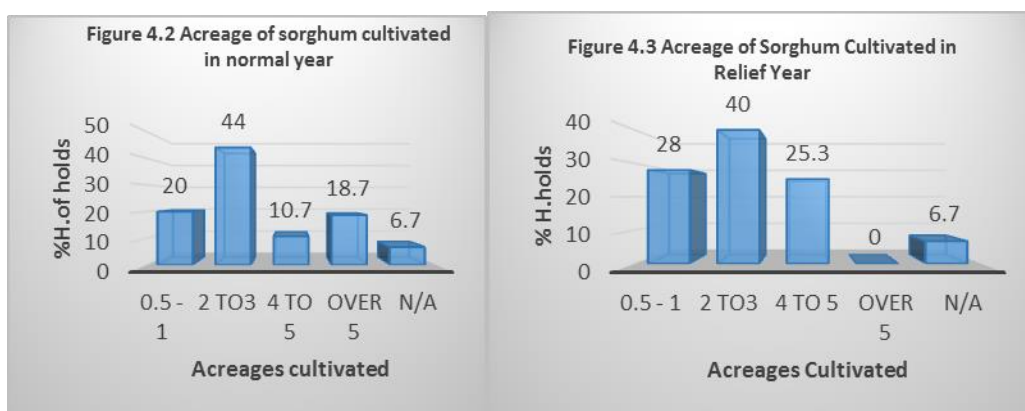


Figure 4. Comparison of the main crop sorghum cultivated in Moroto District.

The analysis of the total acreages of land cultivated by the respondent households in Moroto District in a normal year was compared with acreages of land the respondents cultivated during the year they were receiving relief aid (research year) as summarized in Table 3. The table showed that in a normal period, people in Moroto District on average would cultivate a total of 3.55 acres compared to 2.52 acres after they had been under relief aid. The analyses indicate a modest decrease by an average of 1 acre.

Table 3

*Comparison to Total Acreages of Land Cultivated Before Joining Relief and After Relief Aid Program*

Period of Comparison.	Total Area Cultivated in Acres		
	Minimum	maximum	Mean
Normal Year	1	8	3.55
Relief Year	1	5	2.52

The productivity pattern also followed the same pattern like the total acreage of land cultivated during the normal year as compared to the relief year. Picking Sorghum as the crop is grown by over ninety percent of the people in Moroto district, the harvest was generally lower during the period people were receiving relief aid. See a summary of comparison in Table 4:

Table 4

*Comparison to Quantity of Sorghum Harvested During Normal Year and After Relief Aid Program*

Quantity of Sorghum Harvested in Kg.	% of Households over the comparison period	
	Normal Year	Relief Year
Less than 200 kg	36%	58.7%
200 – 300 kg	17.3%	33.30%
300 – 400 kg	23.7%	8.0%
400 – 500 kg	12.3%	0%
Over 500 kg	10.7%	0%

The same pattern above also applies to other crops grown in Moroto district, i.e. there is a general decrease in the quantity of crops harvested in the relief year compared to normal years before respondents joined the relief program.

After the above exercise, the respondents were asked to give reasons for the reduced harvest during the relief year. Table 5 is a summary response with frequencies from the respondents:

Table 5

*Summary of Response about Reasons for Reduced Harvest during Relief Year*

Reasons for Reduced Harvest	Percentage of the Households
Drought	90.6%
Lack of sufficient labor	20.0%
Lack of Seeds to plant	6.7%
Infertile soil	6.7%
Crop Diseases	9.30%
Destruction by pests	13.3%
Small piece of land	13.3%

This table showed the main reason for the reduced harvest during the relief period was drought; others are insufficient labor force, pests, diseases, and inadequate access to land.

### **Household Savings and Investment Pattern**

This section of the questionnaires aimed to find out how the households were able to utilize their relief aid entitle, with a special focus on investment/savings. It also looked at what other economic activities they engaged in to provide their households with income. When the respondents were asked to estimate the quantity of food they received during the latest relief aid season, the analysis result indicated that sixty three percent reported to have received food ranging from 100 to 200 kg; twenty four percent reported having received between 210 kg to 300kg; 6% received over 500 kg of food.

The respondents were asked to estimate how they usually utilize the relief aid provided to them. Sixty five point three percent of the respondents consumed the whole

of their food ration within the household, some few sold to cater to household needs, while others shared a little portion of the food with their neighbors. Table 6 summarized the utilization of food aid at the household level. The result generally showed that the majority of the beneficiaries were receiving food aid in a quantity that did not allow them to invest some part to earn some income.

Table 6

*Summary of Response about Utilization of Relief Food Aid at Household Level*

How the food aid Was utilized	Percentage of the Households
100% consumed in the household	65.3%
Consumed, but also sold some portion	16.6%
Consumed, but used portion for seeds	20.0%
Consumed, but used some portion for making brew	9.3%
Consumed, and share a portion with neighbor	9.30%

The respondents were asked in an open ended question to state the kind of relief aid they would prefer: Eighty four percent of the respondents stated that they would prefer food aid because cash could easily be converted into something else, and the household could still go hungry. However, sixteen percent reported cash as the most preferred relief intervention because cash is flexible and can be used to cater to other pressing household needs. No other type of intervention was mentioned by any of the respondents.

The respondents were asked in the questionnaires to state currently some of the major economic activities the households are involved to earn income for the households. Table 7 is a representation of the various type of economic activities they were involved in, indicating the percentage of the household involved in each type of activity.

Table 7

*Summary of Response about Economic Activities the Household in Moroto District Engage to Earn Income*

Types of economic activities practiced	Percentage of the Households involved
Sales of livestock & products	0%
Petty trade around the villages	32.0%
Employment opportunity within the village	1.3.0%
Sales of firewood and or charcoal	96.0%
Causal labor for money	48.0%
Selling wild products	2.7%
Others (various types of small activities)	14.7%

The respondents were then asked to state how much money in Uganda shillings a household could earn and/or save per year from these extra economic activities. According to a descriptive analysis of the response, the minimum amount the respondents reported to earn/save was 100,000 Uganda shillings; the maximum reported was 900,000 shillings. Therefore, the average mean household earnings per year were 262,666.67 shillings with a standard deviation of 183,636.93

### **Beneficiaries Perception about the Roles of Relief aid on Their Livelihood**

The purpose of this section of the questionnaire was to assess the relevancy, reliability and the effectiveness of relief aid distribution to the beneficiaries' livelihood. The main aim was to establish if the process of administration of relief aid could allow the beneficiaries to solely depend on it to fully meet their household needs.

The respondents were asked about the frequency at which they always receive food aid. 2.7% of the respondents reported receiving food aid on a weekly basis; this is probably food for work beneficiaries. Twelve percent mentioned receiving food on a monthly basis; and eighty five point three percent of the respondents reported they always received relief aid after a period of more than one month before they would receive another round of relief aid.

In order to find out the beneficiaries' knowledge about food distribution, I asked the respondents to tell me if they were told in advance when they were expected to receive food. Eighty eight percent of the respondents reported that they were always mobilized about relief aid distribution, and they were aware of the dates they were to receive the next relief aid. Only twelve percent reported that they were not regularly told when they would receive food aid. The questionnaire further asked the beneficiaries to state the frequency by which they were able to receive relief aid on the dates they were told. The respondents were asked to state how often they were receiving the food aid in the correct quantity as they were told during the mobilization. Table 8 presents the summary of responses and the frequencies in percentage of households.

Table 8

*Summary of Response about How Often the Respondents Received Food as Mobilized on the Right Dates and Correct Quantity during the Relief Season*

<b>Frequency of Occurrences.</b>	<b>Correct Dates</b>	<b>Correct Quantities</b>
Once during the season	50.7%	48.7%
Twice during the season	18.7%	29.30%
Three times	1.3%	0%
Four times	8.0%	2.7%
Five Times	12%	12%
More than five times	9.3%	8.0%

According to the presentation in Table 8, the majority of the relief aid beneficiaries did not receive relief aid on dates they were told during mobilization, as well as the correct amount of entitlement they were told during the mobilization. This is an indication of how poorly the administration of the relief process was run in Moroto district.

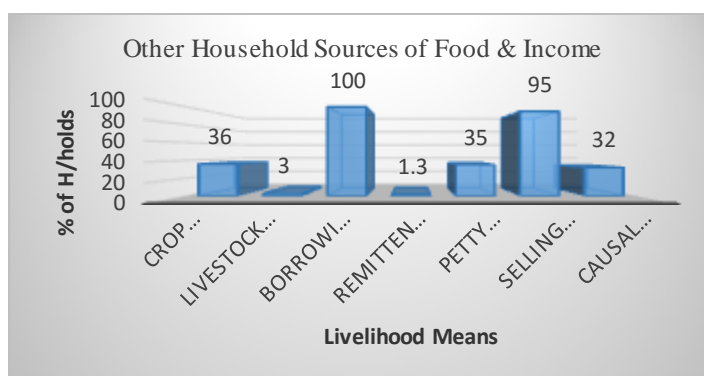
The next question was meant to find out if the beneficiaries were satisfied with the quantity of food aid provided. The question was for the respondents to answer either yes or no if the quantity of food received was able to meet their household needs. According to the analysis result, ninety point seven percent of the relief aid beneficiaries could not get adequate quantity of relief aid to meet their household needs. Only 9.3% of the respondents were satisfied with the quantity of food distributed. Further analysis of



the results indicated that fifty four point seven percent of the respondents reported that the food aid received was meeting less than twenty five percent of the household food needs. Thirty seven percent reported the food aid was meeting about twenty five to fifty percent of their food needs, while 8% agreed that the food aid received could meet over fifty percent of the household food needs. Overall, according to the respondents, the total quantity of food aid distributed was generally inadequate to meet the household food needs.

The next question was meant to establish other means that the respondents utilized to fill up the food gaps in their households. Therefore, the respondents were asked to enumerate the activities they engaged in so as to keep the household moving, and the analysis of responses is summarized in Figure 5. As shown in the graph below, all the respondents interviewed practiced begging and or borrowing from others; ninety five percent survived by selling firewood/charcoal as the major sources of food and income to meet the food gap during the relief aid seasons. Other significant coping mechanisms

included crop production, petty trade and casual labor opportunities



*Figure 5. Coping mechanisms used by the respondents to meet the food gaps.*

In order to gauge the respondents satisfaction with the nature of the current system of relief assistance, the

respondents were asked for a 'yes' or 'no' response to express if they think the relief program is designed in a way that supported their livelihood activities. Eighty eight percent of the respondents answered yes, indicating that the majority of relief aid beneficiaries in Moroto district believe that the food aid is well designed to meet their priority needs. However, twelve percent said no. The reasons advanced by the respondents for high support for their satisfaction with the system was that food aid was the longest relief assistance they had ever had in Karamoja; they therefore depended on food aid as it had always been brought or distributed to them at the time when the harvest used to be very poor. Food aid is generally considered by the people as a normal source of household food

In order to find out more about people's coping strategies, especially during a crisis when they are not receiving relief aid, the respondents were asked if they had ever been dropped off from the relief programs. Forty eight percent said that at one time, their names were not on the food distribution list because the relief aid was targeting only the most vulnerable people, while fifty two percent continuously remained in the food program. Therefore, the coping mechanisms they used during that period of crisis were begging & borrowing from a relative, sale of firewood/charcoal, and casual labor as summarized in Table 9.

Table 9

*Coping Mechanism Employed by the Respondents during Food Crises When They Were Not Receiving Food Aid*

Coping Strategies Employed	Percentage of the Households
Borrowing and begging from relatives	7%
Crop production	12.0%
Sales of firewood and or charcoal	79.0%
Causal labor for money	49.0%
Selling local brews	33.0%

The respondents were asked to state if they think relief aid would continue to be provided in the coming year if the emergency persisted. Seven percent of the respondents answered yes while twenty seven percent said no. Sixty six percent said they were not sure. The purpose of this question was to gauge the predictability of relief from the beneficiaries' perspective. The majority played it safe by answering that they were not sure. However when the food assistant is abruptly discontinued, eighty five percent of the respondents reported that they would be able to sustain their households even if relief aid were discontinued in their areas. Fifteen percent said they can't make it without relief aid. The means used to sustain their households when relief aid was discontinued are the same coping strategies summarized in Table 9.

In an open ended question, the respondents were asked to propose what should be done by the humanitarian agencies and or government to enable them to meet their household needs without any external assistant during the subsequent emergencies. The

purpose of this question was to seek long term solutions from the beneficiaries' perspectives. Table 10 summarizes responses from the 75 respondents interviewed,

Table 10

*Summary Response from the Respondents about What Can Be Done to Empower Them in the Long Term*

<b>Types of Interventions</b>	<b>Percentage of the Households</b>
Restocking of both cattle and small animals	35.0%
Livelihood and skill training	16.0%
Cash programming including saving scheme	12.0%
Provide in come generating activities	9.0%
Agricultural support, e.g. tools, improved seeds, etc.	17.0%
Construction of clean water points	6.0%

## **The Research Hypothesis**

### **Hypothesis 1**

The null hypothesis one states that long term provision of relief aid (independent variable) caused no change on the labor use/ productivity pattern of the people in disaster-prone areas in Moroto district.

While the alternative hypothesis one states that long term provision of relief aid (independent variable) actually caused reduction in the labor use/productivity pattern (dependent variable) of the people in disaster-prone areas in Moroto district.

A scatter plot graph was generated to find out if there was any correlation between the number of years spent as relief beneficiary and the household productivity pattern. The graph below in Figure 6 indicated that there existed a negative correlation.

This test was also done as a precondition to be fulfilled, as one cannot conduct a bivariate regression analysis if there is no correlation at all.

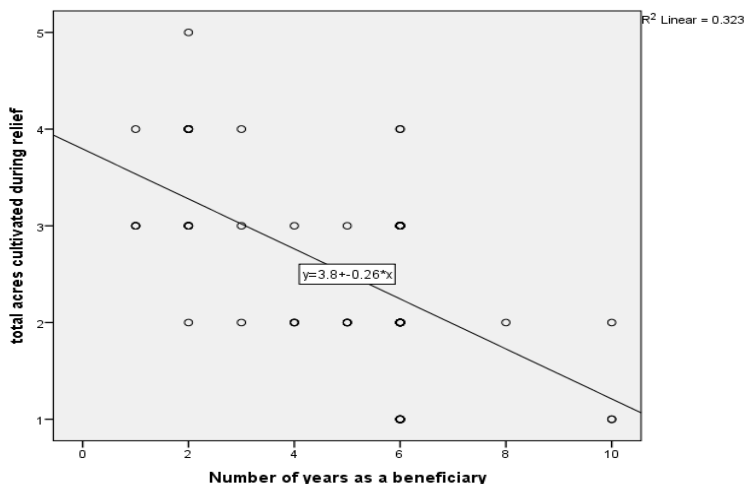


Figure 6. Correlation of number of years household was relief beneficiary with productivity pattern.

Table 11

Bivariate Regression Analysis Table of Hypothesis 1

Model	Coefficients <sup>a</sup>							
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
1	(Constant)	3.795	.234		16.195	.000	3.328	4.262
	Number of years as a beneficiary	-.258	.044	-.568	-5.903	.000	-.346	-.171

a. Dependent Variable: total acres cultivated during relief

A bivariate linear regression analysis was conducted to evaluate the prediction of the household productivity level during the relief period with the number of years the households had been under the relief program. The scatter plot for the two variables as shown in the Figure 6 indicate that the two variables are linearly related such that the

productivity at household level tended to drop with the increase in the number of years a household was receiving relief aid. The regression equation for predicting the overall household productivity level is

$$\text{Predicted overall productivity} = -.258 \text{ number of years a household was under relief aid} + 3.8$$

The 95% confident interval for the slope -.346 to -.171 does not contain the value of zero; therefore, the number of years a household was under a relief aid program is significantly related to the household productivity level. As hypothesized above, the household productivity level decreases with the increasing number of years spent as a relief aid beneficiary.

Accuracy of predicting the household productivity level is strong. The correlation between the numbers of years a beneficiary had been in a relief aid program and the household productivity level was -.57. Approximately 32% of the variance of the household productivity was accounted for by its linear relationship with the number of years spent as a relief aid beneficiary.

## **Hypothesis 2**

The null hypothesis two states that long term provision of relief aid (Independent variable) caused no change in the household savings and investments pattern (dependent variable) of the people in disaster-prone areas in Moroto district.

Alternative hypothesis two states that long term provision of relief aid (independent variable) actually caused reduction in the household savings/investments (dependent variable) by the people in disaster-prone areas of Moroto district.

A scatter plot graph was generated to find out if there is any correlation between the number of years spent as a relief beneficiary and the household earnings/savings. The graph below in Figure 7 indicated that there exists a negative correlation. This test was also done as a precondition to be fulfilled, as one cannot conduct a bivariate regression analysis if there is no correlation at all.

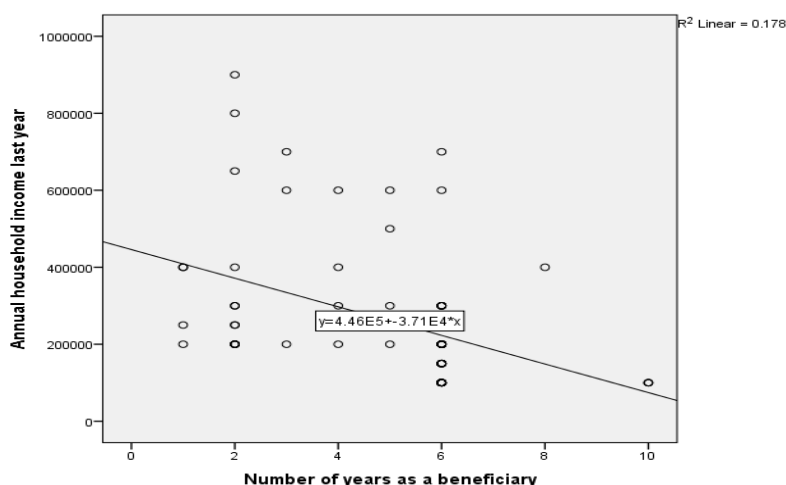


Figure 7. Correlation of number of years in relief aid with household’s savings/income level.

Table 12

Bivariate Regression Analysis Table for Hypothesis 2

Model	Coefficients <sup>a</sup>					95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
	B	Std. Error	Beta				
(Constant)	445933.884	49927.945		8.932	.000	346427.634	545440.135
1 Number of years as a beneficiary	-37148.760	9329.475	-.422	-3.982	.000	-55742.376	-18555.144

a. Dependent Variable: Annual household income last year

A linear regression analysis was conducted to evaluate the prediction of the household earnings/saving level during the relief period with the number of years the

household had been under the relief aid program. The scatter plot for the two variables as shown in the Figure 7 indicates that the two variables are linearly related such that the saving rate at the household level tends to drop with the increasing number of years a household was receiving relief aid. The regression equation for predicting the household saving rate/ investment level is

$$\text{Predicted investment/saving level} = -37148.76 \text{ number of years a household id under relief aid} + 445933.88$$

The 95% confident interval for the slope -55742.38 to -18555.14 does not contain the value of zero; therefore, the number of years a household was under a relief aid program is significantly related to the household saving/investment level. Therefore as hypothesized above, the household investment/saving level decreases with the number of years spent as a relief aid beneficiary.

Accuracy of predicting the household productivity level was moderate. The correlation between the numbers of years a beneficiary had been in a relief aid program and the household earnings/saving level was -.42. Approximately 18% of the variance of the household investment/savings was accounted for by its linear relationship with the number of years spent as relief aid beneficiaries.



### Multiple Regression Analysis

Table 13

#### *.Multiple Regression Analysis Tables for Hypothesis 1*

<b>Model Summary</b>											
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate							
1	.214 <sup>a</sup>	.046	.006	.947							
a. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, Age of the household head, Household size											
<b>ANOVA<sup>a</sup></b>											
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.					
1	Regression	3.058	3	1.019	1.137	.340 <sup>b</sup>					
	Residual	63.662	71	.897							
	Total	66.720	74								
a. Dependent Variable: total acres cultivated during relief											
b. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, Age of the household head, Household size											
<b>Coefficients<sup>a</sup></b>											
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Correlations		
		B	Std. Error				Beta	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Zero-order	Partial
1	(Constant)	5.656	1.921		2.944	.004	1.825	9.487			
	Age of the household head	.001	.014	.011	.069	.945	-.026	.028	-.082	.008	.008
	Household size	-.051	.069	-.120	-.736	.464	-.189	.087	-.124	-.087	-.085
	Gender	-1.435	.956	-.175	-1.502	.138	-3.341	.471	-.182	-.175	-.174
a. Dependent Variable: total acres cultivated during relief											

A multiple regression analysis was conducted to evaluate how well the other household characteristics predict the level of productivity at the household level during a period under a relief aid program. The predictors were household size, age of the household head and gender of the household head, while the criterion variable was the household productivity level. The linear combination of household characteristics was significantly related to the productivity level of the household,  $F(3, 71) = 1.14$ ,  $p < .34$  as shown in Table 13. The sample multiple correlation coefficient was 0.21 indicating that

approximately 5% of the variance of the household productivity in the sample can be accounted for by the linear combination of household characteristics. In Table 14, I presented indices to indicate the relative strength of the individual predictors. All the bivariate correlation between the household characteristics and the household productivity level were not negative as expected, and only the two indices, household size and gender were poorly statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ). On the basis of this correlation analysis:

Table 14

*Bivariate and Partial Correlation of the Predictors with the Household Productivity Level*

Predictor	Correlation between each predictors and the household productivity	Correlation between each predictor and h/hold productivity controlling for all other predictors
Age	-.082	.008
Household Size	-.124	-.087
Gender	-.182	-.175

Table 15

*Multiple Regression Analysis Tables for Hypothesis 2*

<b>Model Summary</b>											
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate							
1	.541 <sup>a</sup>	.293	.263	157647.136							
a. Predictors: (Constant), Household size, Gender, Age of the household head											
<b>ANOVA<sup>a</sup></b>											
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.					
1	Regression	730930673833.325	3	243643557944.442	9.804	.000 <sup>b</sup>					
	Residual	1764535992833.341	71	24852619617.371							
	Total	2495466666666.666	74								
a. Dependent Variable: Annual household income last year											
b. Predictors: (Constant), Household size, Gender, Age of the household head											
<b>Coefficients<sup>a</sup></b>											
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Correlations			
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Zero-order	Partial	Part order	
1	(Constant)	1724403.290	319879.945		5.391	.000	1086580.794	2362225.786			
	Gender	-616131.607	159105.540	-.387	-	.000	-933379.043	-298884.171	-.406	-.418	-.386
	Age of the household head	-5508.885	2267.483	-.341	-	.018	-10030.117	-987.652	-.377	-.277	-.242
	Household size	-1990.367	11548.395	-.024	-.172	.864	-25017.213	21036.479	-.291	-.020	-.017
a. Dependent Variable: Annual household income last year											

A multiple regression analysis was conducted in relation to hypothesis two to evaluate how well the other household characteristics predicted the level of earnings/savings at the household level during a period under a relief aid program as shown in Table 15. The predictors were household size, age of the household head and gender of the household head, while the criterion variable was the household earnings/savings level. The linear combination of household characteristics was significantly related to the earnings/saving level of the household,  $F(3, 71) = 9.8$ ,  $p < .00$ . The sample multiple correlation coefficient was 0.54 indicating that approximately 29%

of the variance of the household income/savings in the sample can be accounted for by the linear combination of household characteristics. In Table 16, I presented indices to indicate the relative strength of the individual predictors. The bivariate correlation between the household characteristics and the household income/savings level were negative as expected, but only gender and age were moderately statistically significant ( $p < .00$ ) on the basis of this correlation analysis, while household size was statistically insignificant.

Table 16

*Bivariate and Partial Correlation of the Predictors with the Household Income/Saving Level*

Predictor	Correlation between each predictor and the household income/saving	Correlation between each predictor and h/hold income and saving controlling for all other predictors
Age	-.038	-.28
Household Size	-.29	-.020
Gender	-.41	-.42

**Focus Group Discussion: Beneficiaries' Perception on Dependency Syndromes**

Focus group discussions were conducted in each of the five selected villages in Moroto district. Three focus group discussions were conducted with female only groups while two were with male only groups. The discussions were conducted separately in order to allow the female participants to independently express themselves without any intimidation by the males, since Karamoja is culturally a male dominant society where

women cannot fully participate or express themselves in any public discussions lest they may be punished if they happen to contradict any man during the discussions.

Therefore, to start the focus group discussion, the participants were asked to enumerate their major sources of livelihood when there were no relief aid activities in their villages. The respondents from across all the five villages had similar livelihood activities such as making charcoal and gathering firewood for sale; making local brew called “Kwete”; collecting big stones and also breaking these big stones into aggregate, hence earning a living. Livestock rearing was their traditional livelihood means, but most of them have now lost those animals due to armed cattle rustling with their neighbors in Kenya and repeated drought. Others, mostly women, do grow some few crops for consumption. The male groups reported participating in the mining of gold, marble and lime stone and said the following: “we do sell these minerals to businessmen in the market, and they even cheat us during transaction time.” Other livelihood means practiced also include collecting sand and stones and loading the trucks. They fetch these materials from the river; hunting wild animals and gathering wild products that could be sold for money besides the above mentioned livelihood activities

The participants were then asked to explain if the introduction of relief aid brought about any significant changes or effects on their livelihood activities. All the three female discussion groups agreed that the introduction of relief aid has negatively affected their livelihoods. They said that nowadays, community members have paid much attention to relief aided activities, for example planting trees; cleaning around the water bodies; opening up road to the well; and other NGO introduced activities such as

horticulture and mushroom growing, which was introduced by Action Against Hunger, German Technical International Assistance (GIZ), Good Samaritan Purse and (DDG-ECHO) European Commission Humanitarian aid Office, along with a few others. These activities have undermined their previous livelihood because people would prefer to participate in these activities in exchange for money or food. This assistance has made them ignore their income-generating activities like charcoal burning and fire wood collection among others and only participate in paid relief activities, which they consider to be short term.

However, contrary to the women groups, the male groups argued that the introduction of relief aid has impacted their livelihood positively because they had lost their main livelihood means, i.e. livestock rearing due to repeated droughts, as well as poor crop harvest due to poor soils and droughts. They said that relief aid provided them additional sources of food that would provide them with the energy to participate in other hard labor, such as breaking rocks into aggregates to sell as construction materials. They also argued that relief aid provided for them ready food in the household as they are still juggling to sell the products since the demand is very low in the market.

The participants were asked to give their opinion about the major factors that catalyzed the changes in their livelihood due to the introduction of relief aid. All the respondents from all the five groups unanimously responded that some of the reasons included famine due to prolonged drought and poor soil fertility; diseases; and cattle rustling that they said, “have rendered us very poor, and we cannot even afford a coin for taking the sick person at home to the hospital.” Even the activities or livelihood means

they are involved in cannot generate enough income to help them meet the family's daily needs. Most of their previous livelihood activities could not generate enough income which could help them meet daily needs. All the participants strongly believed that relief aid was their lifeline without which life would not go on normally anymore.

The above response was further corroborated by the response below when I asked the participants what they would do if relief aid were suddenly discontinued in their villages or Moroto District as a whole. The participants from four groups responded that in the absence of relief aid in the district, there would be a high rate of insecurity, famine, and death as a result of starvation, acceleration of cattle rustling, theft and increase in the cases of migration since people would tend to shift to areas where relief aid is being provided. However, one female group from Nakapelimen villages argued that they would survive by putting into practice the knowledge gained from some training, which were introduced by the non-governmental agencies like DDG -ECHO in Moroto in livelihood activities such as horticulture and growing mushrooms; they will rely on these skills for a while to sustain their livings but still, the stopping of relief aid suddenly means those who are not energetic enough will die because of hunger and even disease, which are associated with malnutrition.

The participants emphasized that previously, they had a lot of animals and people could have a good harvest to sustain them. They also reported that during those days, even humanitarian aid was minimal compared to the present. Therefore, people need humanitarian aid in order to bridge some gaps in their cost of living.

The participants were asked their opinions about the impacts of repeated and long term provision of relief aid to the communities in their villages. The women's group in Longoroko village reported that people have lost the spirit of being creative and innovative because of relief aid; therefore, most youth participate in community activities that are introduced and being supervised by the non-governmental organizations since a token of appreciation is attached to at the end of the work, hence, promoting laziness. The women's group from Lorukumo village also argued that people have lost the spirit of being creative and innovative because of relief aid; therefore, most youth participate in these community activities that are being supervised by the non-governmental entities since payment is expected at the end of work as a token of appreciation. This has, therefore, promoted reluctance by the youth to participate in voluntary work or concentrate on other work that could give them money, therefore promoting laziness.

The participants from all the male groups argued that relief aid supplemented the little resources that they could afford to provide to the household members from income earned from the gold mines and the little they get from breaking the stones. Therefore, this has impacted the communities positively. Others argued further that other forms of relief aid, for example, the provision of relief aid in terms of food and horticulture practices that were introduced to the communities by some non-governmental organization such as DDG-ECHO and GIZ in Moroto has impacted the communities positively. The third women's group from Loputput village also reported that people are no longer self-reliant because of relief aid activities, because most able bodied people wait to participate in these community activities that are being implemented by the non-



governmental organizations since monetary reward is a must at completion of work. Hence, no hard work occurs among people, which has brought about a negative impact on the community.

The participants in the focus group discussion were then asked about their opinion to suggest how relief aid should be designed so as to support livelihood strategies in the long term and empower people to be able to meet their own needs during the subsequent disasters. The women group from Longoroko village said the government and humanitarian agencies should increase the amount of food distributed per family, because what they get currently is not enough to feed the entire household for a reasonable number of days. They further suggested that besides food aid, humanitarian aid agencies should provide the youth with life skill trainings; provide infrastructure development project; supply animals just like what was previously implement by the government of Uganda through the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) program, which has also provided fast maturing seeds as well as introducing more economically viable activities such as brick lying to keep the youth busy. Hence, this enables them to generate income. A similar response was obtained from the women's group from Nakapelimoru and Loputput besides emphasizing that relief aid should be targeted at the most vulnerable member of the communities such as the elderly or disabled head of family. They emphasized the need to be provided with tools that would support them as they carry out their previous means of livelihood, such as making stone aggregates and mining. They further emphasized the need to equip youth with vocation skills training to enable them become self-reliant.

Respondents from the male focus group discussion also emphasized the need for vocational skill training: they pointed out the view that vocational training for the youth in the areas of brick lying, horticulture growing skills, and business skills would be helpful instead of focusing on the elderly only who do not contribute to the development of the society. They encouraged humanitarian agencies and government to implement more restocking exercise programs as most of them lost their livestock to armed cattle rustling; livestock used to be their main sources of food and income. In addition, humanitarian agencies should prioritize educating the children, i.e. build schools and support children to attain higher education as one of the long term solutions of their recurrent disasters.

The participants were asked to explain factors they think could contribute to and or affect the long term success of humanitarian aid strategies in their villages. The various participants responded that due to wide spread illiteracy and ignorance among the affected community, the relief beneficiaries are always targeted, not based on needs per se, but also under the influence of some educated people who will endeavor to drive relief efforts to benefit their favorite choice, i.e. biases in targeting. The second point they emphasized was absence of access roads in some villages hindering these humanitarian organizations from reaching them. One women's group reported that the criteria used for registering beneficiaries is biased in that vulnerable people only get aid, for example, breast feeding mothers and the elderly, but not all people that are equally affected. Other reasons they emphasized was that there is a great deal of bureaucracy in the whole process by both government and other humanitarian bodies in that decisions take long to

be made, and yet disasters are hitting the community, seriously hence hindering the success of humanitarian aid in their villages. Another point raised by the participants was that there is high level of illiteracy and ignorance among their community leaders that make them easily manipulated by some politicians and therefore leads to biases and corruption, i.e. relief aid is sometime diverted to meet political interests instead of beneficiaries' assessed needs.

The participants were asked to explain how they used to participate in development work in their villages. The women respondents from Longoroko villages said that they used to participate in developmental work in their villages without expecting any pay from any member of the community. "For example, we do participate in maintaining the cleanness of water sources like boreholes, collecting thatch for roofing the huts, creating access roads leading to boreholes and to any other facility of the community among others." Unfortunately, this community developmental work is now affected by food for work, which has been introduced by some non-governmental organizations in that people have developed the phobia of expecting rewards after work. Hence, relief aid has affected the voluntary participation in the village. Respondents from one women's group in Nakapelimen reported that they still participate in developmental work with no expectation of any pay: "We consider it to be some kind of community social responsibility to do village work because it is for the benefit of everyone in the village." For example, they reported that recently one NGO called Samaritan Purse introduced food for work for the community to participate in water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) program, but that did not stop people from participating in voluntary

work. Respondents from the last three groups argued that people now days expect payment from every piece of work. They do not believe that this is natural behavior, but it's because of poverty that has hit the community. Food for Work will, at the end of the day, enable the participants to get something to take to their family members.

After explaining the meaning of dependency syndromes, the participants were asked to discuss the notion of dependency syndromes, and explain if such conditions were being experienced by the people in their villages. Women from Longoroko villages unanimously argued that the fact is clear enough in that most of their sources of food and earnings greatly comes from humanitarian organizations and the government in terms of relief aid. However, they insist that the notion of dependency syndromes, as explained to them, is not yet realized among the people of Longoroko village. The second women's group argued that if they still had livestock as they owned previously, people would not have been so much dependent on relief aid. They reported that they lost all their animals to cattle rustling, and that affected the whole of Karamoja region. They said people cannot live without relief aid because nowadays, there are no animals that one can at least sell to earn income for meeting home needs. Therefore, the aspect of dependency syndrome is not being experienced, but it is only those who are educated and staying in towns that have developed and reconstituted the notion of dependency syndrome, but it is not the case as explained. All other groups agreed that they cannot currently live without external assistance, "We still call for assistance from the government and other agencies that have the heart of helping the society." They further argued that they have to rely on the government and other humanitarian bodies to supply them with relief aid in their

villages because their poverty situations are out of their control due to frequent and prolonged famine; disease; prolonged drought. Therefore, the notion of dependency syndrome has not been realized in their village as perceived by the educated people, but they believe that they should be assisted at this time.

### **Evident of Trustworthiness**

I determined the trustworthiness of these mixed methods convergent parallel research in relation to dependability, transferability, credibility, and conformability, as previously discussed in Chapter 3. I determined the credibility of the study by applying methodological triangulation of data collection through both focus group discussions with key informants and the individual household questionnaires. The individual household questionnaires were comprised of six sections, aligned in a logical manner. Questions that provided critical answers were asked in several sections, but the questions were worded differently, and the response from the respondents yielded similar answers. The focus group discussion protocol had questions aligned in a similar logical manner that allowed for a flow of information from the participants. Several questions that were in the household interview protocol were also included in the focus group discussion protocol for the purpose of collaboration and/or triangulation of information. The result of the discussion perfectly matched some of key information gotten in the individual interviews.

Detailed explanations of the methods used for sampling the research areas as well as selection of research participants and the analyzed results from both the individual interviews and focus group discussions enhanced the transferability and dependability of the inferences from this study. I, also, provided an audit trail which included relevant

documents, such as signed letters of confidentiality with an interpreter, consent form in English and translated copy in the native language, and instrumentation in the appendices of this study. Unswerving mean of measurements during the data collection, especially with individual interviews and a reliable digital voice recorder used during focus group discussions were used throughout the data collection process to ensure reliability of the information, as discussed in the data collection and analysis section of this chapter. In an effort to improve the conformability of this research, I used the data from individual household interviews and focus group discussions to logically answer each and every research question.

### **Summary**

Using the analysis of responses from the individual interviews as well as regression analysis, and themes from focus group discussions, a combined summary of the results in reference to the three research questions are provided below:

#### **Research Question 1**

What are the effects of long-term provision of relief aid to the people in disaster-prone areas of Moroto District, in relation to labor use and productivity pattern, household savings, investments, and consumptions pattern?

To answer this key question, I started by collecting key demographic information about the respondents to ensure that they really conformed to terms used in this question, as well as obtained other important information that was used as variables in the regression analysis to measure the level of correlation. The analysis result of the demographic information indicated that 98% of respondents interviewed were females.

During relief aid distribution, especially of food aid, women were specifically targeted as the direct beneficiaries, because they were the ones in charge of bringing food to the table for family members. The analysis also revealed that the average age of the respondents was 40.85 years and family size 6.35, while the average number of years the respondents were in the relief aid program was 5.93 years. This conformed with the initial planning and hypothesis of the study, which targeted productive households with dependents to look after who should be receiving relief aid for about five years in order for the term 'long term distribution of relief aid' to apply.

The study provided information about household labor use and productivity by first establishing the main kind of crops grown in the district, and then the number of acreages a household cultivated in a normal year compared to the same during the last relief year. Another productivity measurement was also done by comparing harvests of key staple crops during a normal year and then harvests in respondents' last year as relief beneficiaries. The result of the analysis of respondents indicated that 93.7% of the respondents grew sorghum as their staple food, and comparison of the average total acreages of land cultivated by a household during normal year was 3.55 acres compared to 2.52 acres during a relief year. This was an indication of a decrease in labor use patterns during the last year in the relief program. Comparison of the quantity of sorghum harvested during the normal years and relief year showed lower productivity during a relief year compared to a normal year.

Another key aspect of this research question concerned household investment/savings and consumption. The study analyzed the various economic activities

in which the households were involved during the relief period to earn income, and how much money they were able to earn and save in a year. This was used as an important variable during the regression analysis. As far as household consumption is concerned, the result indicated that 65.3% of the respondents consumed their relief aid 100%, while the rest either shared with neighbor and/or invested in making local brew. The major economic activities here were selling firewood/charcoal, in which 96% of the household were engaged, while 48% engaged in casual labor for money and 32% of the respondents engaged in petty trade respectively.

The study developed two hypotheses in order to answer research question one further, and bivariate regression analysis was used to either accept or reject the null hypothesis. Here below is a summary of the findings.

### **Hypothesis 1**

*The null hypothesis one states that long term provision of relief aid (independent variable) caused no change on the labor use/ productivity pattern of the people in disaster-prone areas in Moroto district.*

*The alternative hypothesis one states that long term provision of relief aid (independent variable) actually caused reduction in the labor use/productivity pattern (dependent variable) of the people in disaster-prone areas in Moroto district.*

A linear bivariate regression analysis was conducted to evaluate the prediction of the household productivity level during the relief period with the number of years the households had been under the relief program. The scatter plot for the two variables indicated that the two variables were linearly correlated such that the productivity at the



household level tended to drop with the increasing number of years a household was receiving relief aid. The regression equation for predicting the overall household productivity level is

$$\text{Predicted overall productivity} = -.258 \text{ number of years a household id under relief aid} + 3.8$$

The 95% confident interval for the slope  $-.346$  to  $-.171$  does not contain the value of zero; therefore the number of years a household was under a relief aid program is significantly related to the household productivity level. As hypothesized above, household productivity level decreases with the increase in number of years spent as a relief aid beneficiary. Accuracy of predicting the household productivity level is strong. The correlation between the numbers of years a beneficiary had been in relief aid program and the household productivity level was  $-.57$ . Approximately 32% of the variance of the household productivity was accounted for by its linear relationship with the number of years spent as a relief aid beneficiary. Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected.

## **Hypothesis 2**

*The null hypothesis two states that long term provision of relief aid (independent variable) caused no change in the household savings and investments pattern (dependent variable) of the people in disaster-prone areas in Moroto district.*

*Alternative hypothesis two states that long term provision of relief aid (independent variable) actually caused reduction in the household savings/investments (dependent variable) by the people in disaster-prone areas of Moroto district.*

A bivariate linear regression analysis was conducted to evaluate the prediction of the household earnings/saving level during the relief period with the number of years the households had been under a relief aid program. The scatter plot for the two variables indicated that the two variables were linearly related such that the saving rate at the household level tended to drop with the increasing number of years a household was receiving relief aid. The regression equation for predicting the household saving rate/investment level is

$$\text{Predicted investment/saving level} = -37148.76 \text{ number of years a household id under relief aid} + 445933.88$$

The 95% confident interval for the slope -55742.38 to -18555.14 does not contain the value of zero; therefore, the number of years a household was under relief aid program was significantly related to the household saving/investment level. Therefore as hypothesized above, household investment/saving level decreases with the increasing number of years spent as a relief aid beneficiary.

The accuracy of predicting the household productivity level was moderate. The correlation between the number of years the beneficiaries had been in a relief aid program and the household investment/saving level was -.42. Approximately 18% of the variance of the household investment/savings was accounted for by its linear relationship with the number of years spent as a relief aid beneficiary. Therefore, the null hypothesis in this case was rejected.

To further confirm whether this correlation had a relationship or could also be influenced by other household characteristic differences, such as age, gender and

household size, multiple regression analysis was conducted to establish if there were any relationship between productivity and other household characteristics mentioned above; the same was also conducted for household savings/investment. The findings are as summarized below:

A multiple regression analysis was conducted to evaluate how well the other household characteristics predicted the level of productivity at the household level during a period under a relief aid program. The predictors were household size, age of the household head and gender of the household head, while the criterion variable was the household productivity level. The linear combination of household characteristics was poorly significantly related to the productivity level of the household,  $F(3, 71) = 1.14$ ,  $p < .34$ . The sample multiple correlation coefficient was 0.21 indicating that approximately 5% of the variance of the household productivity in the sample can be accounted for by the linear combination of household characteristics. Therefore age, gender and size of the household did not significantly contribute to the strength of correlation shown in bivariate analysis above.

A multiple regression analysis was conducted in relation to hypothesis two to evaluate how well the other household characteristics predicted the level of savings at the household level during a period under a relief aid program. The predictors were household size, age of the household head and gender of the household head, while the criterion variable was the household earnings/savings level. The linear combination of household characteristics was significantly related to the earnings level of the household,  $F(3, 71) = 9.8$ ,  $p < .00$ . The sample multiple correlation coefficient was 0.54, indicating

that approximately 29% of the variance of the household income/savings in the sample could be accounted for by the linear combination of household characteristics. However, a comparison of the indices to indicate the relative strength of the individual predictors was made. The bivariate correlation between the household characteristics and the household income/savings level was negative as expected, but only gender and age were moderately statistically significant ( $p < .00$ ) on the basis of this correlation analysis, while household size was statistically insignificant.

### **Research Question 2**

*What are the perceptions of the relief aid beneficiaries in regards to the roles played by relief aid in their livelihoods?*

The main objective of this research question was to establish from the beneficiaries' points of view the extent to which relief aid contributes to their livelihoods, and if they could effectively depend of relief aid as a major livelihood means. Therefore, in order to answer this question, I used both closed ended and open ended questions to hear more perspectives.

The result of the analysis of the responses from the people interviewed indicated that the administration of relief aid, especially food, which was the major relief aid in Moroto District, was erratic; it was not something that the people could depend on for a livelihood. Analysis of the frequencies of relief aid distribution indicated that 85.3% of the respondents reported they always received relief aid after a period of more than one month before they would receive another round of relief aid. In order to find out the beneficiaries' knowledge about food distribution as an entitlement where they should

have detailed prior knowledge before distribution, 88% of the respondents were always mobilized for relief aid distribution, and they were aware on the dates they were going to receive the next relief aid. However, the relief beneficiaries rarely received the food in the quantity they were told as their entitlement during mobilization.

Further analysis about sufficiency and adequacy of the food distributed indicated that the amount of food always received throughout the relief season was not sufficient to meet their household requirements. For example, according to the analysis result, 90.7% of the relief aid beneficiaries could not get adequate quantity of relief aid to meet their household needs; while further analysis of the results indicated that 54.7% of the respondents reported that the food aid received was meeting less than 25% of the household food needs, and 37% reported the food aid was meeting about 25% to 50% of their food needs. Overall, according to the respondents, the total quantity of food aid distributed was generally inadequate to meet the household food needs.

The findings about other means employed by the respondents to fill up the food gaps in their households indicated that the respondents were engaged in unsustainable livelihood activities to keep the households moving, and the analysis of the response showed that 100% of the respondents engaged in begging and or borrowing from others; 95% survived by selling firewood/charcoal as the major sources of food and income to meet the food gap during the relief aid seasons. Other significant coping mechanisms included crop production, petty trade and casual labor opportunities.

When the respondents were asked to give their opinions about the design of the current relief aid program, especially if it could support their livelihood activities, 88% of

the respondents answered yes, indicating that majority of relief aid beneficiaries in Moroto District believed that the food aid was well designed to meet the household needs. The reason given by all the respondents to support their preference for food aid assistance was that food aid is the longest relief assistance they had ever had in Karamoja; they therefore depended on food aid as it was always brought at the time when harvest is poor. Food aid was generally considered by the people as a normal source of household food.

However, when food assistance was abruptly discontinued, 85% of the respondents reported that they would be able to sustain their households even if relief aid were discontinued in their areas. 15% said they could not make it without relief aid. The means they mentioned they would use to sustain their households when relief aid was discontinued were the various coping strategies summarized in table 7, page 94 above. Further discussion occurred with the respondents about the type of assistance that could empower them so that they would be able to take care of their needs during the subsequent emergencies without any external assistance. This assistance consisted of the following: restocking of cattle and other smaller animals was priority number one; the second priority was agricultural support including tools, improved seeds and other important input; the third priority was livelihood and skills training; and the fourth priority was cash programming, i.e. cash for work, cash grant, saving groups and income generation activities.

**Research Question 3**

*How does the relief aid recipients' perceptions, based on their lived experience, relate to the notion of dependency syndromes?*

This question was independently answered by conducting focus group discussions with key informants in each of the five villages where the individual interviews were conducted. The proceedings of the discussions were recorded and transcribed into digital text, and the result is summarized below.

In order to answer this research question, I started by asking questions to establish the normal sources of livelihood before the introduction of relief aid. The participants enumerated the same activities as those results obtained from the individual interviews. They include livestock rearing, crop production, local brew for sale, firewood/charcoal sales, and stone mining. When I asked them to explain if the introduction of relief aid has had an effect on their normal livelihood means, all the three women discussion groups agreed that the introduction of relief aid has negatively affected their previous means of livelihood. The reasons given are that the introduction of relief aid activities like food and cash for work diverted the attention of people to prefer working for an immediate money, and they forgot their traditional means of livelihood that were sustainable even when the relief aid ended. However, the male discussion groups argued that relief had affected their previous livelihood positively; this is because the relief aid would provide for them immediate food in the house while they are still struggling to make money, i.e. they say relief aid provide them with the energy to engage in other livelihood means.

The participants also discussed the major factors that catalyzed the changes in their livelihoods due to the introduction of relief aid. All the respondents from all the five groups unanimously responded that some of the reasons included famine due to prolonged drought and poor soil fertility; diseases; and armed cattle rustling “that has rendered us very poor, and we cannot even afford a coin for taking the sick person at home to the hospital.” Even more so the activities or livelihood means they were currently involved in could not generate enough income to help them meet the families’ daily needs. Most of their adapted livelihood activities could not generate enough income, which could help them meet daily needs. Therefore, all the participants strongly believed that relief aid was their lifeline, without which life would not go on normally.

When the relief aid would be suddenly discontinued in their villages or Moroto district as a whole, the participants from four discussion groups explained that there would be a high rate of insecurity, famine, death, etc. as a result of starvation, acceleration of cattle rustling, theft and an increase in the cases of migration since people will tend to shift to areas where relief aid would be provided. However, one female discussion group from Nakapelimen villages argued that they would survive by putting into practice the knowledge gained from some training introduced by the non-governmental agencies. This high dependency on relief aid also came out very clearly in the result of the individual interviews.

In order to know if the participants acknowledged or experienced any impacts due to long term distribution of relief aid, I then asked the participants about impacts of repeated and long term provision of relief aid to the communities in their villages. The



women discussion groups from all the three villages reported that people have lost the spirit of being creative and innovative because of relief aid. Therefore, most youth could nowadays only participate in community activities that are being supported by the non-governmental organizations because they would be paid at the end of the work. They summarized that NGOs ways of work have therefore promoted reluctance by the youth to participate in voluntary work or concentrate on other work that could give them money later, therefore promoting laziness. This kind of behavior has reduced free participation in the village community work as it used to happen before. However, the two male discussion groups argued that relief aid supplemented the little resources that they could afford to provide to the household members from income gotten from mining stones, and the little they could get from breaking the stones. Therefore, this has impacted the communities positively.

The participants were asked their opinions on how humanitarian assistance should be designed so as to support livelihood strategies in the long term and empower people to be able to meet their own needs during the subsequent disasters. All the three women groups first said the government and humanitarian agencies should increase the amount of food distributed per family, because what they received currently was not enough to feed the entire household members for a reasonable number of days. They further suggested, and this was in agreement with all other groups, that besides food aid humanitarian aid agencies should provide the youth with life skill trainings; provide infrastructure development project; supply animals or restocking; provide fast maturing seeds, as well as introduce more economically viable activities such as brick making.

They emphasized the need to be provided with tools that would support them to carry out their previous means of livelihood such as making stone aggregates and mining. They further emphasized the need to equip youth with vocation skills training to enable them to become self-reliant. Similar responses were obtained from the individual interviews when I asked the same question.

I requested responses from the participants about the factors they thought could contribute to and or affect the long term success of humanitarian aid strategies in their villages. The various participants enumerated the factors such as wide spread illiteracy and ignorance among the affected population. The relief beneficiaries are always targeted not based on needs per se, but the selection is also influenced by some educated people who would endeavor to drive relief effort to benefit their favorite choice, i.e. biases in targeting; absence or lack of access roads in some villages hindering these humanitarian organizations from reaching people; relief aid sometimes hijacked by the politicians to meet their political ends; lots of bureaucracy in the whole process by both government and other humanitarian bodies in that decisions take long to be made and yet disasters are hitting the community seriously.

Finally, after explaining to the participants what is meant by dependency syndromes, they were asked a direct and deliberate question to explain if they thought that the notion of dependency syndromes condition was being experienced by the people in their villages? All the three women discussion groups agreed that the fact is clear enough in that most of their sources of food and earning greatly comes from humanitarian organizations and the government in terms of relief aid. However, they insisted that the

notion of dependency syndromes as explained to them is not yet realized among the people in their villages. They emphasized that if they had livestock as they used to own before, people would not have been so dependent on relief aid. They reported that they lost all their animals to cattle rustling that has affected the whole of Karamoja region and has made it difficult for people survive without relief aid. The male discussion groups further argued that the condition of dependency syndrome is not being experienced, but it is only those who are educated and staying in towns that have developed and reconstituted the notion of dependency syndrome, but it is not the case as explained. They further argued that they have to rely on the government and other humanitarian bodies to supply them with relief aid in their villages because their poverty situations are out of their control due to frequent and prolonged famine; disease; and prolonged drought. Therefore, the notion of dependency syndrome is just a perception of the educated people, but they believe that they should be assisted at this time.

## Chapter 5: Discussion, Conclusions, and Recommendations

### **Introduction**

The purpose of this mixed method study was to investigate the effect of long-term distribution of relief aid to the people in disaster-prone areas. The study specifically looked at exploring to what extent long-term distribution of relief aid to a particular community would contribute to a condition called dependency syndrome.

I collected survey and interview data from 75 economically active households with dependent responsibility using individual household questionnaires that were comprised of both closed-ended and open-ended questions to investigate the effect of long-term and repeated distribution of relief aid to household labor use, productivity pattern, and household investment/savings. The same questionnaires were also used to establish the beneficiaries' perceptions about the roles of relief aid to their livelihoods. I then conducted five focus group discussions with key informants, three with female only groups and two with male only groups in each of the sampled villages, to find out the beneficiaries' perceptions about the notion of dependency syndrome based on their lived experiences.

Data analysis indicated there was a significant negative correlation of the number of years a household stayed in the relief aid program with the level of household productivity and savings/investment, that is, level of household productivity and savings decreased with the increasing number of years a household had been a recipient of relief aid program. Further analysis indicated how poorly relief aid was managed, and therefore, the household could not depend on relief aid alone for its livelihood. The

analysis of data about the household perception of dependency syndrome showed that beneficiaries heavily depended on relief aid, and their perception was that life appeared to be impossible without relief aid distribution in their communities.

In this chapter, I included discussion and interpretation of findings from the data analysis, suggestions for application of the findings of this study, and implication for social change. In addition, I also related the results of this study to the theoretical and conceptual framework of this study as well as previous studies about the effect of relief aid on beneficiaries.

### **Discussion and Interpretation of Findings**

In this section of the report, I presented interpretation and discussion of this study in relation to the previous literature about whether the effect of long-term distribution of relief aid could lead to a condition called dependency syndrome, as discussed by Harvey and Lind (2009) and Siyoum et.al (2012), and on the theoretical and conceptual framework used for this study. The theoretical foundation of this study was based on the research model developed by Andersen et al. (2007) and Limodio (2011). Andersen et al. applied the microeconomic model similar to the one developed by Limodio to investigate the effect of remittance on the poor people in Nicaragua. I have provided in the discussion here the empirical relationship between relief aid and dependency syndrome based on this theoretical foundation.

I also presented a detailed discussion and interpretation in this study in relation to the conceptual framework chosen for this study, which was taken from Harvey and Lind's (2009) dependency syndrome concept. According to Harvey and Lind, "Relief aid

risks creating a dependency mentality or syndrome, in which people expect continued assistance; this therefore undermines initiative, at individual or community levels and hence dependency syndrome" (p. 10), and "Relief aid undermines local economies, creating a continued need for relief assistance and trapping people into ongoing or chronic dependency on outside assistance" (p. 10).

I used the research questions as a framework for discussing the findings. Furthermore, I include examples from the theoretical and conceptual framework as well as the research literature that supported or did not support the findings from this particular study.

### **Research Questions**

This study applied a convergent mixed method research that was meant to holistically establish the relationship between prolonged provision of relief aid and the creation of dependency syndromes. Qualitative and quantitative data were collected and analyzed to answer the research questions summarized below. The principle research question that guided the overall scope of the study was the following:

What is the extent to which long term provision of relief aid contributes to causing dependency syndrome to the people living in disaster-prone areas of Moroto District in Uganda?

The discussion and interpretation of the findings here provided an overall answer to the question in view of whether the notion of dependency syndrome is a myth or reality.

**Research Question1**

What are the effects of long-term provision of relief aid to the people in disaster-prone areas of Moroto District, in relation to labor use and productivity pattern, household savings, investments, and consumptions pattern?

The findings from the individual households interviewed showed that provision of relief aid over an extended period of time had a significant effect on the level of productivity of the household, as well as household income and savings. A comparison of the total acreage of land the household used to cultivate before joining a relief program with the current acreages cultivated showed a decrease from an average of 3.55 acres to 2.52 acres. The result further indicated that there was a reduced quantity of sorghum harvested during the current period compared to the previous years before relief aid. Statistical analysis conducted using bivariate regression analysis showed significant negative correlation between the number of years a household was in a relief program with household productivity and earnings.

This finding was in line with the theoretical foundation upon which this study was grounded. This theory that was advanced by Andersen et al. (2007) and Limodio (2011) stated that distribution of relief aid caused people to modify their behaviors in such a way, such as dropping their labor time. If this continued over a long period of time it would lead to reduced productivity, tie people to poverty, and eventually make them become dependent on external assistant such as relief aid. Andersen et al. (2007), who studied the effect of remittances on poor people in Nicaragua, also concluded remittances, which are similar to relief aid in that it can only solve the poverty problem in

the short run, but if prolonged over an extended period of time, it would lead to what he described as *moral hazard*. This is a situation where people are no longer productive, and they are completely dependent on external assistance.

This empirical finding was further corroborated by the qualitative findings during the focus group discussion. During the focus group discussion, when I asked the participants what they would do if relief aid were completely discontinued in their villages, the response I got indicated a situation where people were progressing toward the condition of moral hazard. The participants answered that there would be widespread famine and starvation, and many people would either migrate to areas where relief aid being provided or die due to malnutrition. Others responded that they would migrate to an area where there was relief aid, and others reported that there would be an increase in the levels of theft and insecurity due to cattle rustling. All these responses indicated a high level of dependency on food aid, and people did not believe that life could be normal without food aid.

When I asked the participants to explain the reason for reduced harvest this time, 90% of the respondents said the reduction in harvest was due to drought; others said pest and disease; others said the soil had become infertile. All these reasons they gave really affect the harvest, but it would not so much affect the acreage of land cultivated, which I used to measure the reduction in labor use. It is also true that the statistical difference, such as reduced productivity and household earnings, could be due to any other factors other than relief aid. However, discussions with the participants during the focus group



discussion strongly linked this statistical difference to the effect of long-term provision of relief aid.

Another possible reason for the statistical difference that the findings indicated could be due to different household characteristics such as the age of the household, gender, and the household size. I conducted multiple regression analyses and found that there was very poor statistical significance about the effect of age, gender, and household size on household productivity pattern and earnings. Therefore, people in Moroto District are becoming less productive because they are sure that relief aid will make up for the gap; such a condition in the long run could lead to a state of chronic poverty and dependency on external assistance as per the theoretical concept of this study.

### **Research Question 2**

What are the perceptions of the relief aid beneficiaries in regards to the roles played by relief aid in their livelihoods?

The objective of this question was to establish if the recipients of relief aid could solely depend on relief aid alone for their livelihoods. Therefore, the answer to this research question dwells on finding out if the relief assistance is sufficient, reliable and effective for the household to depend on. According to findings of this study as presented in Chapter 4, the administration of relief assistance was very poor; the beneficiaries were informed about their entitlement and when to receive food, but the quantity of food received was rarely the same as what they were told was their entitlement. The quantity of food received could only cater to less than 25% of household total food needs for the majority of the recipients; the frequency of distribution of food aid was very unreliable.

Usually food was distributed after a period of more than a month. Therefore, the people in Moroto District could not depend on relief aid alone for their livelihoods, but they are also engaged in other activities to enable them make up for the gap.

The conceptual framework upon which this study is grounded was taken from Paul Harvey and Jeremy Lind's (2009) dependency syndrome concept. According to Harvey and Lind (2009, pp.10), "Relief aid risks creating a dependency mentality or syndrome, in which people expect continued assistance; this therefore undermines initiative, at individual or community levels and hence dependency syndrome," and "Relief aid undermines local economies, creating a continued need for relief assistance and trapping people into ongoing or chronic dependency on outside assistance." Harvey and Lind (2009) further argued that for a beneficiary to be dependent on relief aid, the relief assistance should be able to meet the following conditions, which formed the theory of dependency:

1. *"People depend upon aid provision as a core part of their livelihood strategy."*

According to the findings as summarized above, the beneficiaries perceived relief aid to be the core part of their livelihood strategy. However, the quantity of food aid distributed could only meet less than 50% of the normal household food needs. Therefore, people do not depend on relief aid as their core livelihood strategy, but they strongly indicated during the focus group discussion that food aid always catered for their immediate household needs as they struggled with other livelihood strategies to meet the gap. Food aid was seen as a core component of a household livelihood strategy. The

perception expressed during the focus group discussion that life would be no more in the absence of relief aid could also be due to chronic nature of poverty in Moroto District as well as lack of information and support about other viable alternative sources of livelihood.

2. *“In order to depend on aid people have to be able to rely on a regular provision and clearly understand their entitlements.”*

The people interviewed indicated that they clearly understood their entitlements, and they were told in advance when they would receive the food aid. However, the regularity of provision was very poor; food was distributed in a space of more than one month, though the original plan was for monthly provisioning. In practice, this was the case with most relief operations, including also a refugee situation. The availability of relief aid was subject to many challenges that range from poor road access, availability of funds, and pipeline problems. All these make the ideal relief operation, as stated in the theory above, very difficult to achieve. This therefore further emphasized the fact that relief aid cannot be provided indefinitely, responsible government and humanitarian agencies should work collaboratively to find long lasting way of supporting people frequently hit by disasters. United State Institute for Peace organized a symposium in 1995 where they discussed about humanitarian assistance and conflict in Africa (Smock, 1996). The participants in the symposium came out with recommendation such as humanitarian agencies should provide aid that will have the longest term benefit to particular targeted groups; contract for independent monitoring and evaluation of assistance programs to reduce mismanagement and the diversion of supplies; make the

empowerment of local institutions a high priority; and coordinate closely with other assistance organizations operating in a particular crisis situation in order to improve humanitarian response to people frequently affected by disaster (Smock, 1996). These recommendations effectively corroborated the findings of this research as presented above.

3. *“People depend on aid and choose not to engage in other productive activities.”*

The findings of this study indicated that people were engaged in other economic activities in order to meet other household needs, because the quantity of food distributed could not meet the household requirement 100%. However, what is noted from this study is that people were doing less productive activities than what they used to do before the introduction of relief aid. It is this reduction in the productivity level that in the long run will trap people in chronic poverty situations, and as a result, they will become aid dependent.

4. *“At a community level people are less willing to participate in development activities without compensation due to an expectation that relief will continue to be provided freely.”*

During the focus group discussions, the participants indicated that people, with an emphasis on youth, were less willing to participate in other voluntary community activities, and they preferred to participate in NGO activities because they were paid at the end of the work. The introduction of food for work and cash for work in the field of humanitarian assistance had changed the nature of relief aid. Most of the community

development activities were now being done with an attachment to relief aid. Therefore, the community was blaming the relief aid agencies that in the absence of relief aid, the youth were no longer interested in participating in any community development activities.

The above four theories were the ones Harvey and Lind (2009) used as the parameter to determine whether people were aid dependent or not. Siyoum et.al (2012) used reliability of aid, share of food aid contribution to the household total needs and the type and nature of other household activities. In practice, these were same parameters in the theories advanced by Harvey and Lind (2009) above. However, these parameters cannot be used to determine aid dependency in Moroto District because this ideal relief situation had never been witnessed in Moroto. Relief aid had been frequently distributed to the people to an extent that there was a clear indication that people were progressing toward aid dependency if the situation is not checked immediately. The theoretical concept, on which this research is grounded, said that relief aid caused people to modify their behaviors in terms of reducing labor supply or working less, and this situation in the long term will tie people to a state of chronic poverty and dependency on external assistance. This is the trend which this study witnessed in Moroto District.

### **Research Question 3**

How does the relief aid recipients' perceptions, based on their lived experiences, relate to the notion of dependency syndromes?

The most important term in this research question is 'dependency syndrome' which actually formed the center of this study. The term dependency syndrome is defined

by Harvey and Lind (2009, p.9) as “an attitude and or belief that a group of people cannot solve their problem.” However, this study grounded its definition of dependency syndrome on the definition of another important word, ‘dependency,’ as defined by Harvey and Lind (2009) with which I concurred. Therefore the initial definition of dependency syndrome referred to throughout this study was that it is situation where a group of people have lost their initiative to fend for themselves, and they want to depend on external assistance such as relief aid. However, Siyoum et.al (2012) gave another important definition from the beneficiaries’ point of view, which this study considered in the discussion, i.e. dependency syndrome is a condition where the aid recipients or poor people modify their social and economic behavior in anticipation of food aid.

Dependency is the key word in this important phrase,” dependency syndrome,” which this study seeks to clarify; conceptually in the humanitarian domain, the term dependency is defined by other scholars, including Harvey and Lind (2009) as a situation that is associated with provision of relief aid in contrast to the development program; therefore, it is more associated with a condition that undermines the initiative of people, independence, self-sufficiency, and sustainability. It is generally considered as a prerequisite to situations that lead to what is referred to as dependency syndromes.

Five focus group discussions were conducted focusing directly on this research question with well-tailored questions that described the various characteristics or element of dependency syndromes according to the above definitions. The finding during the discussion was that people were involved in various livelihood opportunities that made them self-reliant - the major ones were livestock rearing and crop production. They were

also involved in other economic activities to earn quick cash such selling local brew, selling firewood/charcoal, and mining. However, when drought and cattle rustling came in, many people lost their animals, fell out of pastoralism and resorted to other negative and unsustainable coping strategies such as selling charcoal and firewood and mining as full time means of livelihood.

Relief aid came into Moroto District as a result of continuous drought that has affected the major means of livelihood. Now the introduction of food for work and cash for work as a form of relief aid became a new source of livelihood, and this ended up diverting people from returning to their previous means of livelihood, such as crop production and or engaging in other viable economic activities that are sustainable. The women's groups acknowledged that these changes due to relief aid were negative in the long run because people would become aid dependent. However, the male groups acknowledged the change in their livelihood due to relief aid as positive. Their argument, which demonstrated a manifestation of dependency syndrome, was that food gave them the energy to engage in hard labor like breaking stones.

Another important response I received from the participants during the focus group discussion was when I asked them what they would do if relief aid were suddenly discontinued in their villages or Moroto District as a whole. The participants from four groups responded that in the absence of relief aid in the district, there would be a high rate of insecurity, famine, death, as a result of starvation, acceleration of cattle rustling, theft and an increase in cases of migration since people would tend to shift to areas where relief aid was being provided. These responses indicated that the people in Moroto

District tend towards the situation described by Andersen et al. (2007) as “moral hazard.” This is a situation where people do not want to get involved in any other productive activities other than depending on external assistance. This situation is a true manifestation of dependency syndrome as defined above.

During the focus group discussion about the effect of repeated and long term provision of relief aid in their villages, the participants, especially the women’s groups acknowledged that there was lack of willingness to participate in other sustainable economic activities as well as community development activities as deduced from the direct translation from the participants quoted below.

People have lost the spirit of being creative and innovative because of relief aid; therefore, most youth participate in these community activities that are being supervised by the non-governmental entities since payment is expected at the end of work as a token of appreciation is attached. This has therefore promoted reluctance by the youth to participate in voluntary work or concentrate in other work that could give them money after sometimes therefore promoting laziness.

The above quote is an indication of a situation progressing toward a state where long term provision of relief aid begins to undermine the economy. In the conceptual framework about dependency, Harvey and Lind (2009) argued that at the community level, long term provision of relief could undermine the economy and tie people into a state of chronic poverty/aid dependence if they do not want to participate in development work or sustainable economic activities.



Further discussion with the participants discussed how aid could be tailored to empower them so that they are able to withstand the effect of any subsequent emergency without external support. The first suggestion was that the quantity of food aid should be increased so as to meet the complete household food. Besides need, the participants prefer a form of assistance that would build on their previous livelihood means such as restocking; provision of improved agricultural input and tools; skilled training for youth as well as general formal education; provision of income generating activities and trainings. Food will always appear in any discussion because food aid has been the longest form of relief aid ever implemented in Karamoja region as a whole; therefore it is taken as an entitlement that should always be provided.

After thoroughly explaining to the participants what is meant by dependency syndrome, the discussions with the participants indicated strong objection to manifestation of dependency syndromes in their villages. Dependency syndromes is a term that most people in Moroto District were aware of, and they knew that being associated with dependency syndromes meant stopping food aid distribution. However, they all agreed that most of their sources of food and earning greatly came from humanitarian organizations and the government in terms of relief aid. The reason was that if they still had livestock as they used to own before, people would not have been so much dependent on relief aid. Therefore, the popular perception and belief among the participants was that people cannot live without relief aid because “nowadays, there are no animals that one can at least sell and earn income for meeting home needs... We still call for assistance from the government and other agencies that have the heart of helping

the society.” They further argued that they have to rely on the government and other humanitarian bodies to supply them with relief aid in their villages because their poverty situations are out of their control due to frequent and prolonged famine; disease; and prolonged drought. All the above statements from the direct quote indicated that people literally believed that they could not live without relief aid until when they were fully rehabilitated by restoring their previous livelihood and or training them in other viable and feasible new livelihood means that include what they have suggested above.

### **Limitation of the Study**

In this section, I discussed the limitations I listed in Chapter 1 during the inception of this study in relation to trustworthiness and generalizability of the findings. The first potential limitation was that the participants might have been hiding information or not willing to participate in the interviews due to some kind of research fatigue and other self-expectation. This limitation was solved by first explaining to the participants who I was and the purpose of the research as detailed in the consent form. The participants had to sign the consent form, and they realized that this was not the usual humanitarian research. Secondly, I used an interpreter who is a known government officer for planting trees in the villages; the participants therefore considered his participation as important information for the government.

The second limitation was associated with access to the participants due to poor infrastructures and or insecurity in the sampled areas. However, the data collection was done during the dry season and all roads were accessible. Secondly, the animals that used to be the main source of insecurity due to cattle rustling were being herded very far away

from the villages where they could find adequate grass and waters for the animals. Moroto District, Karamoja Region as a whole, has become relatively safer since government disarmed all the rustlers and or warriors.

The third limitation was associated with the fear of encountering loss of memory from the participants, especially that they may not be able to recall things to do with figures and other units of measurement. This limitation was particularly important as there were no sources of socio-economic data about the people in the region due to poor record keeping and lack of committed government officials. I countered this limitation by using an experienced native interpreter who is the government focal point in research in the district. He has done and or participated in much research in Moroto, and he knows how to obtain figures based on local events and or other local units of measurements.

### **Recommendations for Actions**

Based on the results of this study in Moroto District, and after carefully reviewing the literature review of related previous studies about this topic, I would like to make four recommendations for actions to humanitarian agencies, government and donor community supporting relief operations in disaster-prone areas. First, the approach to relief operation in a sedentary community where the affected people are located in their homes, and the emergency is always a slow onset emergency, like the drought typical in Karamoja Region, the intervention should be tailored in a way that supports the local livelihoods of the people. The relief effort should be reinforcing the people's local livelihoods, but should not be seen to compete with and or substitute for the local livelihoods.

Secondly, the response to slow onset emergencies in a sedentary situation like Moroto District and Karamoja Region as a whole should consider providing an intervention as a package, where the package would comprise life-saving component and a livelihood rehabilitation component. These two interventions should be targeted to the same households at the same time since the emergency has not altered the location of the affected people. The issue of transitioning from relief to emergency is not applicable in such a situation. Donors should give more priority to funding a package approach intervention that would solve the problems in the long term and into the future rather than life-saving interventions, as window dressing only the effects of the emergencies.

Dependency syndrome is more of a manifestation of disastrous modification of social and economic behaviors of relief aid beneficiaries that is developed over time due to inadequacy of the intervention package other than a condition that could be measured and or stumped out with an ideal relief operation. Humanitarian agencies, therefore, need this factor in mind when designing humanitarian interventions.

In situations like Moroto District, and Karamoja Region as a whole where people are chronically poor, humanitarian agencies should package their intervention as a development model and use it as evidence based model to advocate and or work alongside government in addressing the problem of chronic poverty. Donors should always discourage funding to humanitarian agencies who want to work independently window dressing the effect of chronic poverty rather than working with government in an integrated way to solve both the effects and the causes of the problem.

### **Recommendations for Further Study**

This study has generated questions that needed further research to address issues related to the field of dependency syndrome and humanitarian assistance. Longitudinal studies should be done over some years to monitor every change in the behaviors of the relief aid beneficiaries with each successive year they spent as a relief beneficiary, i.e. what is the level of contribution of relief aid in the modification of beneficiaries' behavior with every season of relief aid distribution? Secondly, another question that needed to be addressed by further research is whether "Moral Hazard" is theoretical condition or is the truth. Further study also needed to be conducted to find out the effect of continuous and long term distribution of relief aid to the offspring of the recipients, i.e. what could be the possible effects on the children born and brought up under a relief operation? Finally, comprehensive research needed to be done to establish the effects of repeated and long term distribution of relief aid to people in disaster-prone areas who are chronically poor, unlike this study which was looking at the effects in relation to dependency syndrome.

### **Implications for Social Change**

This study made some suggestions, which when followed by donors, governments and humanitarian agencies, would contribute to positive social change in the community by influencing policy formulation that would ensure effective design of humanitarian response and effective utilization of donor resources meant to save lives as well as empower the disaster-prone people in Moroto District, and Karamoja Region as a whole. The implications of this study will further open a new thinking and approach to

humanitarian interventions in response to disaster caused by slow onset emergency to the people who are both chronically poor and prone to frequent disasters.

The use of an integrated development model, if adopted and used as an advocacy tool to convince government and commit them to fight chronic poverty in disaster-prone areas in Karamoja Regions, would significantly contribute to reducing the poverty level and the standard of living in Karamoja, especially during this period when the Karamojong are disarmed, and there is no more threat of insecurity. This would also open up Karamoja to the wider economic activities with the rest of other regions in Uganda and the neighboring countries.

The success of an integrated approach to humanitarian interventions where the humanitarian agencies work in a hybrid approach with the government is likely to attract more funding from donors and also create sustainable impacts where government would later be able to take charge of its citizens in case of any future emergencies.

### **Conclusions**

In reviewing the literatures from previous studies in topics related to this research study, I found several conflicting findings and conclusions from qualitative studies differing with the findings from quantitative studies. Therefore, I decided to conduct a mixed concurrent parallel research method, and I also borrowed much knowledge from both previous methods of studies.

Careful review of this study's findings significantly indicated that dependency syndrome in the context of Moroto District where this research was conducted is real; it

is not a myth or an attitude or belief as concluded by other qualitative researchers in their research areas.

Previous qualitative studies based their conclusions on the adequacy of provision of relief aid and beneficiaries' involvement in other livelihood activities as a yard stick for measuring the manifestation of dependency syndrome. However, in the real world, relief aid operations will never be ideal due to many factors beyond the control of the funders and the implementers. Therefore, in the practical world, it is not possible to provide that ideal relief aid operation that would justify if dependency syndrome is an attitude, myth, belief or reality.

This study further noted that the manifestation of dependency syndrome should not only be judged based on the inadequacy of external assistance, but also in terms of the extent to which the recipients modify their behaviors in a manner that is disastrous in the long term to themselves, family, community and the economy as well. It should also focus the effects on the offspring and the generations to come from such community, and not only the immediate recipients. Harvey and Lind (2009) defined dependency syndrome as a belief and/or attitude that people cannot solve their own problems. In the context of findings gathered during individual interviews and focus group discussions, this definition would appear like 'hitting a hard core criminal with kids' globe' because this study noted that the situation in Moroto District is tending toward a total dependency.

However, the findings of this study concurred with the definition provided by Siyoum (2012) that dependency syndrome, from the beneficiaries' point of view is about the social and economic modification of the recipients' behavior in expectation of

external assistance. Based on the findings of this study, and given the context in Moroto District, I will define dependency syndrome as the modification of social and economic behaviors of people due to repeated and long term provision of relief aid so that the effect is disastrous to the recipients, their families, the community and the economy as a whole in the long run.

This study further noted from other socio-economic indices reported in the Uganda Millennium Development report 2013, the majority of people in Moroto District, and Karamoja as a whole are chronically poor. This posed another important question about the effect of long term distribution of relief aid to chronically poor people. It is actually difficult to tell, and it is beyond the scope of this study whether the manifestation of dependency noted during the study in Moroto District was due to the effect of long term distribution of relief aid, or whether the apparent dependency on relief aid was a show of appreciation for the external assistance which is the only hope to life in their current circumstances.



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## Appendix A: IRB Approval Letter

**Notification of Approval to Proceed to Final Study**

Congratulations! Your Walden Institutional Review Board application has been approved. As such, you are approved by Walden University to proceed to the final study.

If you have questions about the final study process, please contact [research@waldenu.edu](mailto:research@waldenu.edu).

Conditional IRB Approval - Richard Acaye

IRB

Nov 6<sup>th</sup> 2014

Dear Mr. Acaye,

This email is to notify you that the Institutional Review Board (IRB) has approved your application for the study entitled, "Relief Aid Dependency Syndromes; A Myth or Reality? A Case for Disaster-Prone Moroto District in Uganda," conditional upon the submission of translated versions of your data collection tools and consent form as well as signed confidentiality agreements for the interpreters that will be used. Walden's IRB approval only goes into effect once the Walden IRB confirms receipt of those translated documents and signed confidentiality agreements.

Your approval # is 11-05-14-0320221. You will need to reference this number in your dissertation and in any future funding or publication submissions. Also attached to this e-mail is the IRB approved English consent form. Please note, if this is already in an on-line format, you will need to update that consent document to include the IRB approval number and expiration date.

Your IRB approval expires on November 4, 2015. One month before this expiration date, you will be sent a Continuing Review Form, which must be submitted if you wish to collect data beyond the approval expiration date.

Please note that this letter indicates that the IRB has approved your research. You may **NOT** begin the research phase of your doctoral study, however, until you have received official notification from the IRB to do so. Once you have received this notification by email, you may begin your data collection. Your IRB approval is contingent upon your adherence to the exact procedures described in the final version of the IRB application materials that have been submitted as of this date. This includes maintaining your current status with the university. Your IRB approval is only valid while you are an actively enrolled student at Walden

University. If you need to take a leave of absence or are otherwise unable to remain actively enrolled, your IRB approval is suspended. Absolutely NO participant recruitment or data collection may occur while a student is not actively enrolled.

If you need to make any changes to your research staff or procedures, you must obtain IRB approval by submitting the IRB Request for Change in Procedures Form. You will receive confirmation with a status update of the request within 1 week of submitting the change request form and are not permitted to implement changes prior to receiving approval. Please note that Walden University does not accept responsibility or liability for research activities conducted without the IRB's approval, and the University will not accept or grant credit for student work that fails to comply with the policies and procedures related to ethical standards in research.

When you submitted your IRB application, you made a commitment to communicate both discrete adverse events and general problems to the IRB within 1 week of their occurrence/realization. Failure to do so may result in invalidation of data, loss of academic credit, and/or loss of legal protections otherwise available to the researcher.

Both the Adverse Event Reporting form and Request for Change in Procedures form can be obtained at the IRB section of the Walden website:

<http://academicguides.waldenu.edu/researchcenter/orec>

Researchers are expected to keep detailed records of their research activities (i.e., participant log sheets, completed consent forms, etc.) for the same period of time they retain the original data. If, in the future, you require copies of the originally submitted IRB materials, you may request them from Institutional Review Board.

Both students and faculty are invited to provide feedback on this IRB experience at the link below:

[http://www.surveymonkey.com/s.aspx?sm=qHBJzkJMUx43pZegKlmdiQ\\_3d\\_3d](http://www.surveymonkey.com/s.aspx?sm=qHBJzkJMUx43pZegKlmdiQ_3d_3d)

Sincerely,  
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Information about the Walden University Institutional Review Board, including instructions for application, may be found at this link:

<http://academicguides.waldenu.edu/researchcenter/orec>

## Appendix B: Household Survey Questionnaires and Analysis

**HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE****The Overall objective:**

The Overall objective of this study is to investigate the impacts of long term provision of relief aid to people frequently affected by emergency or disaster prone-people in Moroto District; North-Eastern Uganda.

**Specific Objectives:**

1. To assess the effect of long term provision of relief aid in disaster prone areas on household productivity pattern, savings and household investment.
2. To establish the perception of relief aid beneficiaries about the roles played by relief aid in their livelihood.
3. To find out from the people in Moroto district, based on their lived experience, their perception about the notion of dependency syndrome.

***Questionnaire to be filled in by Household head or spouse or most senior person***

Household Number ..... Sub county Name.....

Village Name.....

Name of Enumerator..... Date.....

**A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:**

1 What is the gender of the respondent?

1. Male    2. Female

2 What is the gender of the household head?

1. Male    2. Female

3 What is the marital status of the household head?

1. Single 2. Married 3. Widowed 4. Divorced 5. Separated

4 What is the age of the household head? -----

5 What is the size of your household? -----

6 What education standard have you achieved to date?

1. Less than 7th grade
2. Some High School, no certification
3. High School Graduate (Certificate)
4. Some College, no degree



5. Never went to school.

7 What is your approximate yearly household income last year? ----- (UGX)

**B: RELIEF AID BENEFICIARY STATUS:**

1. In which year did you first register for relief aid assistant? .....

2. How many years have you been a beneficiary of relief aid? -----

3. What kind of relief aid did you receive during the past few years? (List all of them plus the quantity received)

1. Food aid 2 Cash 3 Vouchers 4 others (specify).....

4. How much food aid (kg) did you receive in the last year if any?

1 100 kg – 200 kg

2 201 kg – 300 kg

3 301 kg – 400 kg

4 401 kg – 500 kg

5 Over 500 kg.

5. How much of cash assistant did you receive in the last year if any (UGX)?

1 100,000 – 200,000

2 210,000 – 300,000

3 301,000 – 400,000

4 401,000 – 500,000

5 Over 500,000.

6. How much equivalent of vouchers in cash did you receive in the last year if any?

1 100,000 – 200,000

2 210,000 – 300,000

3 301,000 – 400,000

4 401,000 – 500,000

5 Over 500,000.

**C: HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTIVITY PATTERN:**

1. What are the types of crops that are normally cultivated by the household in a normal year?

1 Sorghum

2 Maize

3 Pulses (Beans, peas, etc.)

- 4 Oil crop (Simsim, Groundnuts, etc.)  
5 Others (Specify)

2. How many acres of each type of crop did you normally cultivate in a normal year?

2.a Sorghum

1 ½ - 1 2 2-3 3 4-5 4 Over 5

2.b Maize

1 ½ - 1 2 2-3 3 4-5 4 Over 5

2.c Pulses (Beans, Peas, etc.)

1 ½ - 1 2 2-3 3 4-5 4 Over 5

2.d Oil Crops (Simsim, groundnuts, etc.)

1 ½ - 1 2 2-3 3 4-5 4 Over 5

2.e Others (Specify) .....

1 ½ - 1 2 2-3 3 4-5 4 Over 5

3. What are the approximate total acreages of land cultivated annually in a normal year?----

4. What was total quantity of crops harvested during the normal year (Kg).

4 (a) Sorghum

1 Less than 200 Kg. 2 200 kg – 300 kg. 3 301 kg. – 400 kg.  
4 401 kg. – 500 kg. 5 Over 500 kg.

4 (b) Maize

1 Less than 200 Kg. 2 200 kg – 300 kg. 3 301 kg. – 400 kg.  
4 401 kg. – 500 kg. 5 Over 500 kg.

4 © Pulses (Beans, Peas, etc.)

1 Less than 200 Kg. 2 200 kg – 300 kg. 3 301 kg. – 400 kg. 4 401 kg. – 500 kg.  
5 Over 500 kg.

4 (d) Oil Crops (Simsim, Groundnuts, etc.)

1 Less than 200 Kg. 2 200 kg – 300 kg. 3 301 kg. – 400 kg. 4 401 kg. – 500 kg.  
5 Over 500 kg.

4 (e) Others (Specify)

1 Less than 200 Kg. 2 200 kg – 300 kg. 3 301 kg. – 400 kg.  
4 401 kg. – 500 kg. 5 Over 500 kg.

5. What do you think are the reasons for increased or reduced harvest during that normal year? (List all) -----

6. How many acres of each type of crops did you plant in the last year you were receiving relief aid assistant?

6 (a) Sorghum

1 ½ - 1      2 2 -3      3 4 - 5      4 Over 5

6 (b) Maize

1 ½ - 1      2 2 -3      3 4 - 5      4 Over 5

6 © Pulses (Beans, Peas, etc.)

1 ½ - 1      2 2 -3      3 4 - 5      4 Over 5

6 (d) Oil Crops (Simsim, Groundnuts, etc.)

1 ½ - 1      2 2 -3      3 4 - 5      4 Over 5

6 (e) Others (Specify)

1 ½ - 1      2 2 -3      3 4 - 5      4 Over 5

7. How many total acres of land did you cultivated in the last year when you were under relief aid program? -----

8. What was the total quantity of crops harvested during the last year you were under a relief program? ..... (kg)

8 (a) Sorghum

1 Less than 200 Kg. 2 200 kg – 300 kg. 3 301 kg. – 400 kg. 4 401 kg. – 500 kg.  
5 Over 500 kg.

8 (b) Maize

1 Less than 200 Kg. 2 200 kg – 300 kg. 3 301 kg. – 400 kg. 4 401 kg. – 500 kg.  
5 Over 500 kg.

8 © Pulses (Beans, Peas, etc.)

1 Less than 200 Kg. 2 200 kg – 300 kg. 3 301 kg. – 400 kg. 4 401 kg. – 500 kg.  
5 Over 500 kg.

8 (d) Oil Crops (Simsim, Groundnuts, etc.)

1 Less than 200 Kg. 2 200 kg – 300 kg. 3 301 kg. – 400 kg. 4 401 kg. – 500 kg.  
5 Over 500 kg.

8 (e) Others (Specify)

- 1 Less than 200 Kg. 2 200 kg – 300 kg. 3 301 kg. – 400 kg. 4 401 kg. – 500 kg.  
5 Over 500 kg.

9. What other economic activities do you use to earn income (list them with the corresponding approximate income per year)

- 1 Sales of livestock & its products
- 2 Petty trade
- 3 Casual labor for money
- 4 Employment
- 5 selling fire wood/charcoal
- 6 Selling wild products
- 7 Others (Specify)

10. Was there any change in the level of income earning from other activities during the relief year compared to normal year? (If yes, please estimate change in income level)

-

11. What do you think are the reasons for increased or reduced harvest during the period? (probe and list all)

-

**D: HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS & INVESTMENT PATTERN:**

1. What quantity of relief items by type did you received as a beneficiaries in your most recent year? (Refer to the information in A 4,5,& 6 above)

2. How did you utilize each of the type of quantity received (food, cash & vouchers) in the most recent years? (Use proportional to estimate into percentage).

- 2 (a) Food aid    2 (b) Cash    2 (c) Vouchers

3. What is your most preferred type of relief intervention and why?

-What factors do you think influenced the way these items were utilized at household level? (list as many as possible with explanation)

-

**E: BENEFICIARIES' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE ROLES OF RELIEF AID ON THEIR LIVELIHOOD:**

*(For qualitative household interviews)*

1. How often do you receive relief assistance during the period of relief program?

- 1 Weekly    2 Biweekly    3 Monthly    4 beyond monthly

2. Were you told exactly when you are going to receive the relief assistance and your entitlement?

1. Yes    2. No

3. How often do you receive the relief assistant on the day & date that you had been told about?

1. Once during the period
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four time
5. Five times
6. More than Five times

4. How often do you receive correctly what you had been told as your entitlement?

1. Once during the period
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four times
5. Five times
6. More than Five times

5. Are total quantities of relief aid received enough to meet the household requirements during the period/cycle?

1. Yes
2. No

6. If the answer is 'No', what is the percentage contribution of relief assistance to the total household requirements? (Use proportional piling to estimate this) .....

1. < 25%
2. 25% to <50%
3. 50% to < 100%
4. About 100%

7. What are the type and nature of the household other sources of food & income used to meet the household needs?

1. Crop production
2. Livestock production
3. Borrowing
4. Remittance/help from relatives
5. Petty trade
6. Sales of firewood/charcoal
7. Other Specify

8. Do you think the relief aid program was properly designed to support your livelihood activities?

1. Yes
2. No

9. Give reasons for your answer in 8 above (Probe and list as many reasons as possible for a 'No' or 'Yes' answer)

.....

10. Have you dropped off the relief program sometimes from the time you became a beneficiary/ or when there was no relief aid during an emergency in your area?

1. Yes
2. No

Give details.....

11. What did you do to cover for the food and income needs of your household during the emergency while you were not getting relief assistant? (List as many as possible)

12. Do you think that relief aid program is going to continue in your area in the coming years if the emergency persisted?  
1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure

13. Do you think you will be able to sustain your household if relief aid is discontinued in your area?  
1 Yes 2 No

14. If the answer is 'Yes' what do you plan to do to meet the food gap created by the emergency?  
.....  
.....

15. If the answer is No what plans do you have?  
.....  
.....

16 What do you think should be done to enable you meet your households needs without external assistance during the subsequent emergencies?  
.....  
.....

**RESULT OF THE QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS**

75 sampled respondents were interviewed using both closed and open ended questionnaires, and below are the presentation of the results of the analysis.

A. Demographic Information About Beneficiaries:

As shown in the table below, 99% of the respondents interviewed were women. As is the case in Karamoja, men are always away from home either looking after the animals or searching for something for the family.

Table B1

*Gender Analysis of Respondents*

<b>Gender</b>				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid male	1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Valid female	74	98.7	98.7	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Up to 52% of the households interviewed are female headed while 48% are male headed; they are almost half to half.

Table B2

*Analysis of Household Heads*

<b>Head of household</b>				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid male	36	48.0	48.0	48.0
Valid female	39	52.0	52.0	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

About 91% of the respondents interviewed were married, and only 9% are widowed as shown in the table below.

Table B3

*Analysis of Respondents' Marital Status*

<b>Marital status</b>				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid married	68	90.7	90.7	90.7
Valid widowed	7	9.3	9.3	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Table B4

*Descriptive Analysis of Respondents' Household Age***Household Head Age**

<b>Descriptive Statistics</b>					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age of the household head	75	20	65	40.85	11.359
Valid N (listwise)	75				

Table B5

*Analysis of Respondents' Household Size***Household Size**

<b>Descriptive Statistics</b>					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Household size	75	2	12	6.35	2.233
Valid N (listwise)	75				

About 95% of the respondents were went to school at all, while only 5% did not even complete grade 7<sup>th</sup> in the school.

Table B6

*Analysis of Respondents' Level of Education***Education level**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than 7th grade	4	5.3	5.3	5.3
	never went to school	71	94.7	94.7	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	



Table B7

*Analysis of Household Annual Income***Household Annual Income**

	Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Annual household income last year	75	100000	900000	262666.67	183636.931
Number of years as a beneficiary	75	1	10	4.93	2.088
Valid N (listwise)	75				

**B Status of Relief Aid Beneficiaries:**

The majority of the beneficiaries were registered into relief program in 2007, therefore they have been under a relief programme for at least 7 years. At least, up to 76% of the respondents had been receiving relief aid for not less than five years.

Table B8

*Analysis of Respondents' Number of Years Under Relied Aid***Year of registration**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1980	3	4.0	4.0	4.0
1982	1	1.3	1.3	5.3
2007	42	56.0	56.0	61.3
2008	1	1.3	1.3	62.7
2009	5	6.7	6.7	69.3
Valid 2010	5	6.7	6.7	76.0
2011	1	1.3	1.3	77.3
2012	9	12.0	12.0	89.3
2013	5	6.7	6.7	96.0
2014	3	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

At least 97% of the respondents were beneficiaries of relief aid, while about 3% were beneficiaries of cash assistant.

Table B9

*Analysis of the Available Kind of Relief Aid in Moroto District*

<b>Kind of relief aid</b>				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Food Aid	73	97.3	97.3
	Cash	2	2.7	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0

About 85% of the respondents received food aid in the range of 100kg to 300 kg during the last relief season. While only 8% received over 500kg during the last relief aid season.

Table B10

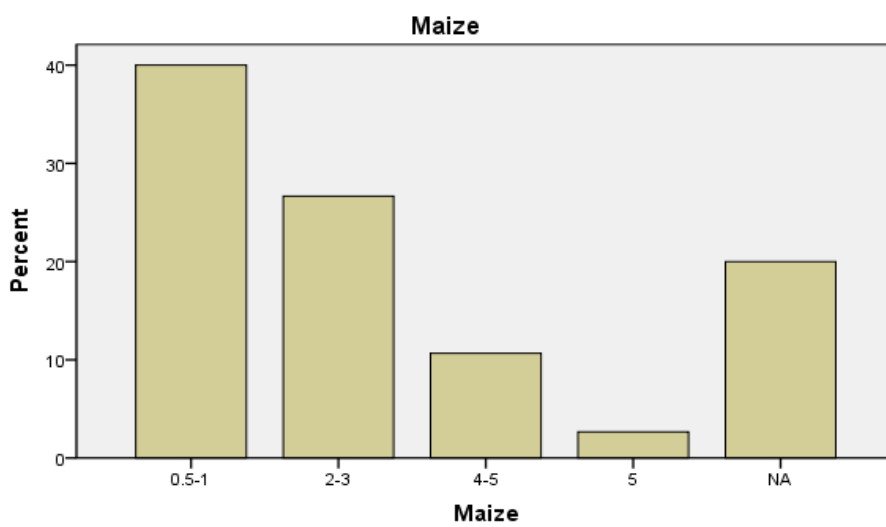
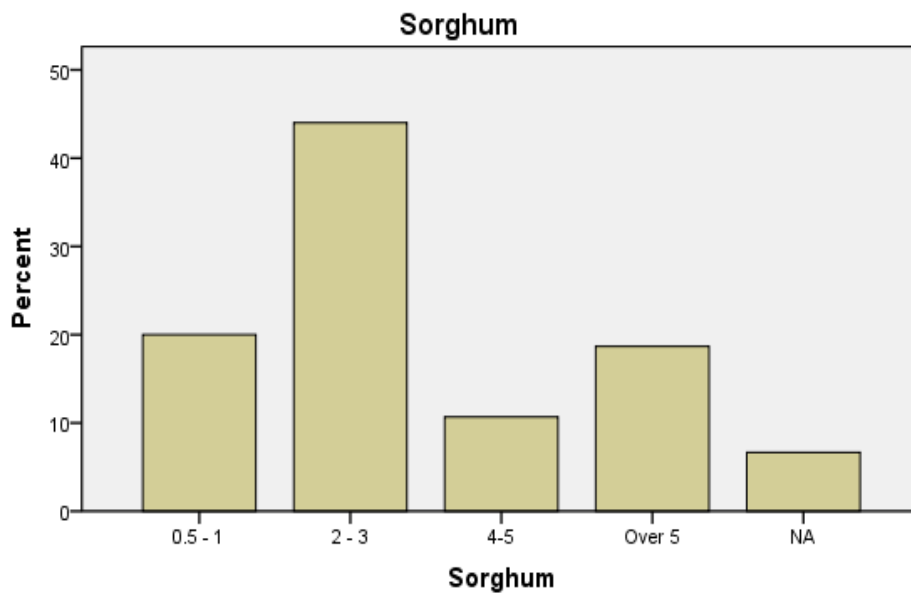
*Analysis of Amount of Food Aid Received per Season by Respondents*

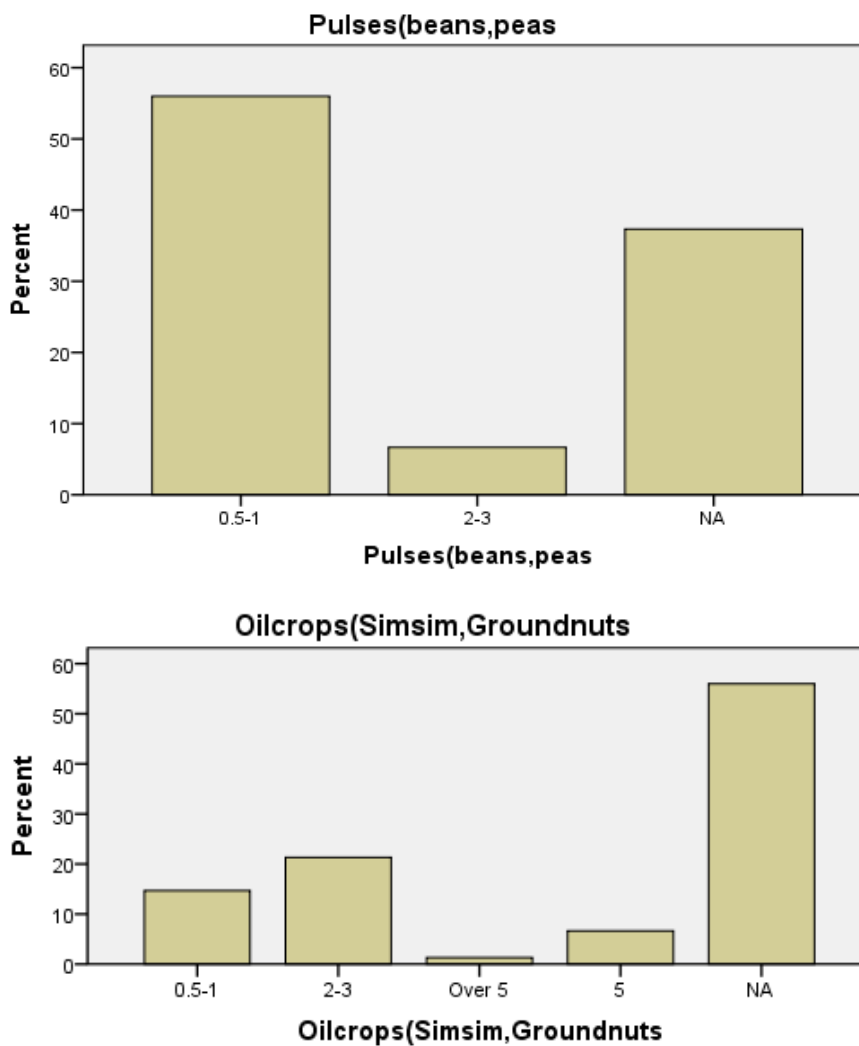
<b>Amount of food received last year</b>				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	100 kg - 200 kg	46	61.3	61.3
	201 kg - 300 kg	18	24.0	85.3
	301 kg - 400 kg	1	1.3	86.7
	401 kg - 500 kg	2	2.7	89.3
	Over 500 kg	6	8.0	97.3
	N/A	2	2.7	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0

**C Households Productivity Pattern:**

Varieties of crops are grown in Moroto as shown in the graph below. About 93% of the households in Moroto grow Sorghum, 72% maize crops and at least 56% also grows pulses beside oil crops by only 36%.

The graphs below show the acreages of land cultivated for the various crops above during the period when the respondents were not yet receiving relief aids. Majority of people grow at least 2 to 3 acres of Sorghum





*Figure B1.* Graphical analysis of acreages of \land cultivated per year for the main crops in Moroto District.

The total acreages of land cultivated by the households in Moroto district in a normal year when they were not year receiving relief are as summarized in the table below.

Table B11

*Analysis of Respondents' Total Acreage of Land Cultivated per Year Before Relief Aid*

<b>Descriptive Statistics</b>					
	<b>N</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Total acreages	75	1	8	3.55	1.773
Valid N (listwise)	75				

At least during the normal season, about 36% of the respondents were able to harvest less 200 kg of sorghum; 17% harvested between 200 kg to 300 kg; about 23% harvested between 300kg to 400 kg. About 11% of the respondents harvest over 500kg of Sorghum. About 39% of the respondents could harvest less than 200kg of maize in a period they were receiving relief, while another 39% were able to harvest between 200kg to 300kg. Out of 37% of the respondents who planted pulses, all of them harvested less 200kg during the normal season when they were receiving relief aid. Similar to the above, out of the 37% of households that planted oil crops, all of the also harvested less than 200kg during the normal year when they are were receiving relief aid.

Table B12

*Analysis of Respondents' Harvest of Main Crops Before Relief Aid***Sorghum**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Less than 200kg	27	36.0	36.0	36.0
	200kg-300kg	13	17.3	17.3	53.3
	301kg-400kg	17	22.7	22.7	76.0
Valid	401kg-500kg	5	6.7	6.7	82.7
	over than 500kg	8	10.7	10.7	93.3
	N/A	5	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

**Maize**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	less than 200kg	29	38.7	38.7	38.7
	200kg-300kg	29	38.7	38.7	77.3
Valid	301kg-400kg	2	2.7	2.7	80.0
	N/A	15	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

**Pulses**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	less than 200kg	47	62.7	62.7	62.7
Valid	N/A	28	37.3	37.3	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

**Oil Crops (Simsim, Groundnuts, etc.)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	less 200kg	28	37.3	37.3	37.3
Valid	6	3	4.0	4.0	41.3
	N/A	44	58.7	58.7	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Table below is a summary of total acreage of land cultivated during the final year they were receiving relief aid.

Table B13

*Analysis of Respondents' Total Acreage of Land Cultivated per Year After Relief Aid*

<b>Descriptive Statistics</b>					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
total acres cultivated during relief	75	1	5	2.52	.950
Valid N (listwise)	75				

During the final year the respondents were receiving relief aid, about 59% of the household harvested less than 200kg of Sorghum. While 33.3% harvested between 200kg to 300kg.

All the respondents who planted maize in the last year when they were receiving relief harvested less than 200kg.

Like with maize, all the respondents who grow pulses harvested less than 200kg in their last year under relief programme

All the 39% of the respondents who planted oil crop in the last year under relief programme harvested less than 200kg.

Table B14

*Analysis of Respondents' Harvest of Main Crops After Relief Aid***Sorghum**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than 200kg	44	58.7	58.7	58.7
	200kg-300kg	25	33.3	33.3	92.0
	401kg-500kg	1	1.3	1.3	93.3
	N/A	5	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

**Maize**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than 200kg	58	77.3	77.3	77.3
	N/A	17	22.7	22.7	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

**Pulses (Beans, Peas)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 200 kg	43	57.3	57.3	57.3
	N/A	32	42.7	42.7	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

**Oils (Simsim, Groundnuts)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 200 kg	29	38.7	38.7	38.7
	6	3	4.0	4.0	42.7
	N/A	43	57.3	57.3	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

All of the respondents at least mentioned drought as one of reasons for reduced harvest during the relief period.



Table B15

*Analysis of Respondents' Reasons for Reduced Harvest*

<b>Reasons for increased or reduced harvest</b>				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Drought	8	10.7	10.7	10.7
Drought	20	26.7	26.7	37.3
drought and having seeds to plant	3	4.0	4.0	41.3
drought and inadequate labor	1	1.3	1.3	42.7
drought and unfertile soils	2	2.7	2.7	45.3
drought, diseases	1	1.3	1.3	46.7
drought, diseases, hunger	1	1.3	1.3	48.0
Drought, not enough labor	3	4.0	4.0	52.0
drought, theft, wild birds	4	5.3	5.3	57.3
Drought, Diseases, pests	3	4.0	4.0	61.3
drought, hunger and lack of seeds	1	1.3	1.3	62.7
drought, hunger and pests and disease	1	1.3	1.3	64.0
drought, infertile soils, shortage of labor	3	4.0	4.0	68.0
Drought, lack of enough labor force and human disease.	1	1.3	1.3	69.3
drought, lack of seeds to plant during rainy season	1	1.3	1.3	70.7
Drought, laziness, pests	1	1.3	1.3	72.0
drought, pests and diseases	1	1.3	1.3	73.3
Drought, poor timing of the rain reasons which come after crops have been grown.	1	1.3	1.3	74.7
Drought, size of gardens cultivated, poverty, and food shortage.	1	1.3	1.3	76.0
drought is persistent	1	1.3	1.3	77.3

---

<b>Reasons for increased or reduced harvest</b>	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
forces of demand and supply, drought	1	1.3	1.3	80.0
Lack of labor, drought	5	6.7	6.7	86.7
small area of land, drought	9	12.0	12.0	98.7
Unemployment	1	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

---

**D Household Savings and Investment Pattern:**

Most of the respondents consumed their food within the household, some few sold little portion while other gave to their neighbors.

Table B16

*Analysis of Respondents' Utilization of Food Aid*

<b>Food aid</b>	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10% sold for home use,80% used for home consumption and 10% shared with other relatives	1	1.3	1.3	1.3
100% consumed	4	5.3	5.3	6.7
100% consumed at home	1	1.3	1.3	8.0
100% home consumption	2	2.7	2.7	10.7
100% household consumption	1	1.3	1.3	12.0
100%consumed	1	1.3	1.3	13.3
15%shared with relatives and 85% consumed	1	1.3	1.3	14.7
50% consumed,40% sold and share 10%	1	1.3	1.3	16.0
50%consumed and 50% cultivated	1	1.3	1.3	17.3
Valid 60% consumed, 40% shred with others	1	1.3	1.3	18.7
70%consumed and 30% cultivated	1	1.3	1.3	20.0
80% consumed, 10% given to relatives and 10% sold	2	2.7	2.7	22.7
80%consumed and 20% sold	1	1.3	1.3	24.0
brewing 50%, consumption 45%, given to neighbors 5%	1	1.3	1.3	25.3
Eating 80%, making local beer 20%	4	5.3	5.3	30.7
home consumption	1	1.3	1.3	32.0
house hold consumption	1	1.3	1.3	33.3
House hold consumption, sold	6	8.0	8.0	41.3
household consumption	4	5.3	5.3	46.7

<b>Food aid</b>	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
household consumption 100%	1	1.3	1.3	80.0
Household consumption and used as seeds	13	17.3	17.3	97.3
not applicable	2	2.7	2.7	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Only 16% of the respondents mentioned cash as their most preferred type of relief aid. 84% mentioned food aid as most preferred type of relief assistance.

Table B17

*Analysis of Respondents' Preferred Kind of Relief Aid*

<b>Preferred relief type</b>	Frequenc	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
applicable	1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Cash so that to buy other necessities	9	12.0	12.0	13.3
Cash to buy other things	2	2.7	2.7	16.0
food aid	59	78.7	78.7	94.7
Food aid	1	1.3	1.3	96.0
Valid food aid because it can be economically used	1	1.3	1.3	97.3
done money				
food aid because it can be utilized economically	1	1.3	1.3	98.7
food because cash can be wasted	1	1.3	1.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**E. Beneficiaries Perception about the Roles of Relief aid on Their Livelihood:**

About 85% of the respondents receive relief aid after a period of more than one month before they would receive another round of relief aid.

Table B18

*Analysis of Respondents' Frequency of Receiving Food Aid***Frequency of relief program**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Weekly	2	2.7	2.7	2.7
Monthly	9	12.0	12.0	14.7
Valid Beyond Monthly	64	85.3	85.3	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

At least up to 88% of relief aid beneficiaries are mobilized about relief aid distribution and they are aware on the dates they are receiving the next relief aid.

Table B19

*Analysis of Dissemination About Relief Aid to Beneficiaries***Information about receiving relief aid**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	66	88.0	88.0	88.0
No	8	10.7	10.7	98.7
4	1	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Most of the relief aid beneficiaries do not received relief aid on the day they were told during mobilization. Up to 50.7% of the beneficiaries received relief aid only once on the date they were told, and about 19% got twice as promised.

Most of the relief beneficiaries do not frequently received their relief entitlement as they were told during the mobilization. 48% received relief aid correctly only once; while 29% received their correct entitlement only twice

Table B20

*Analysis of Respondents' Frequency of Receiving Food Aid as Mobilized***How often do you receive relief aid on the dates as mobilized**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Once during the period	38	50.7	50.7	50.7
	Twice	14	18.7	18.7	69.3
	Three times	1	1.3	1.3	70.7
	Four times	6	8.0	8.0	78.7
	Five times	9	12.0	12.0	90.7
	More than five times	7	9.3	9.3	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

**How often you receive correctly**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Once during the period	36	48.0	48.0	48.0
	Twice	22	29.3	29.3	77.3
	Four times	2	2.7	2.7	80.0
	Five times	9	12.0	12.0	92.0
	More than five times	6	8.0	8.0	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

About 91% of the relief aid beneficiaries could not get adequate quantity of relief aid to meet their household needs.

Table B21

*Analysis of Adequacy of Food Aid Distribution***is the relief aid received enough**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6	8.0	8.0	8.0
	No	68	90.7	90.7	98.7
	4	1	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

About 55% of the relief aid beneficiaries contribute less than 25% of their total household food requirement. While 37% agree that relief aid contribute between 25% 50 50% of their household food needs.

Table B22

*Analysis of Contribution of Food Aid to Respondents' Food Basket*

**% contribution of relief assistance**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<25%	41	54.7	54.7	54.7
25% to < 50%	28	37.3	37.3	92.0
Valid 50% to <100%	5	6.7	6.7	98.7
9	1	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

As shown in the graph below, almost all the respondents rely on begging and or borrowing and selling firewood/charcoal as the major sources of food and income to meet the food gap during the relief aid seasons

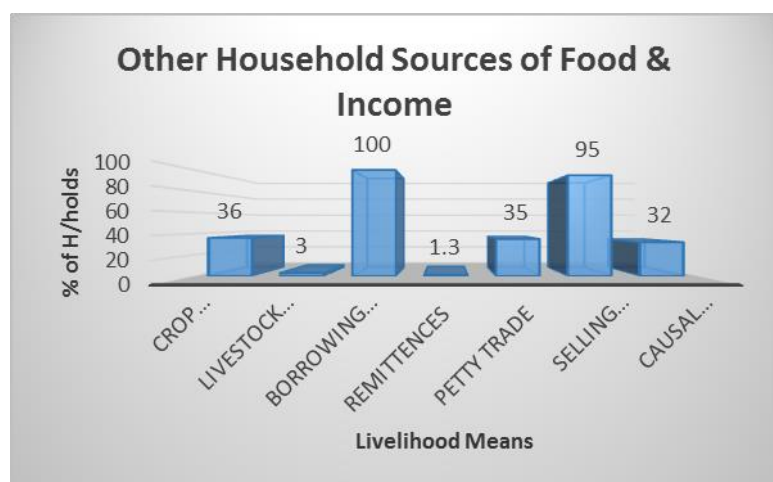


Figure B2. Analysis of respondents sources of income.

Up to 88% of the beneficiaries in Moroto district belief that the food aid is well designed to meet their priority needs. However, 12% said no.

Table B23

*Analysis of Respondents' Satisfaction with Food Aid Program***was the relief aid program well designed**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	66	88.0	88.0	88.0
No	9	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Reasons support response to way the beneficiaries' belief the relief aid program was designed above

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid because dose not cater for all household needs	1	1.3	1.3	1.3
because it does not meet all the family needs	2	2.7	2.7	4.0
because it helped us from famine and treating some diseases when this food is sold	4	5.3	5.3	9.3
because it helps us to pus some days until the period of harvesting when we get food	1	1.3	1.3	10.7
Because it sustains our lives other than starving to death	3	4.0	4.0	14.7
Because they are used to doing it	2	2.7	2.7	17.3
because does not meet all our home needs	1	1.3	1.3	18.7
Because they did not have enough food	1	1.3	1.3	20.0
does not cater for all home needs	1	1.3	1.3	21.3
Exchange for what they do not have	9	12.0	12.0	33.3
failure to collect firewood then we feed on the little food got from relief aid	1	1.3	1.3	34.7
food aid is little for household members	1	1.3	1.3	36.0
food aid is not enough	1	1.3	1.3	37.3
food is always little	1	1.3	1.3	38.7
help in times of long drought, provide seeds for crop planting	2	2.7	2.7	41.3
help us sustain our livelihood since the harvest poor	12	16.0	16.0	57.3
helped when there is nothing to be eaten	1	1.3	1.3	58.7
helps in times of shortage	2	2.7	2.7	61.3
helps people to survive in the short time	1	1.3	1.3	62.7
helps those who are unable to look for food	1	1.3	1.3	64.0
helps when there is no food	3	4.0	4.0	68.0
it as saved our lives	1	1.3	1.3	69.3
it has always saved people especially during the time of cultivation	1	1.3	1.3	70.7
meet daily need	1	1.3	1.3	72.0
never been drop from relief aid	1	1.3	1.3	73.3
relief aid dose not cater for all house hold needs	1	1.3	1.3	74.7
relief is always brought when we have nothing to eat	3	4.0	4.0	78.7



source of food 1 1.3 1.3 80.0  
 source of food for the family 68.0 8.0 88.0  
 sustain the living 1 1.3 1.3 89.3  
 the system was changed to favour only the elderly 1 1.3 1.3 90.7  
 to buy food 45.3 5.3 96.0  
 unemployment 1 1.3 1.3 97.3  
 we depend on relief aid very much 1 1.3 1.3 98.7  
 we do survive on that food so no any other option 1 1.3 1.3 100.0  
 Total 75 100.0 100.0

#### What you did to cover for food and income

	Frequency	Percent Valid	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid begging from relatives	56.7	6.7	6.7	
burning charcoal and quarrying	1 1.3	1.3	8.0	
burning charcoal, collecting firewood and crushing stones	1 1.3	1.3	9.3	
burning charcoal, collecting firewood. Crushing stones.	1 1.3	1.3	10.7	
casual laborers	1 1.3	1.3	12.0	
charcoal burning, collect firewood for sale, casual labor	34.0	4.0	16.0	
crop production, casual labor	1 1.3	1.3	17.3	
crop production, sell of charcoal	68.0	8.0	25.3	
Not applicable	34.0	4.0	29.3	
not applicable	68.0	8.0	37.3	
Not Applicable	1 1.3	1.3	38.7	
sale firewood and charcoal	1 1.3	1.3	40.0	
sale of firewood	22.7	2.7	42.7	
sell firewood	22.7	2.7	45.3	
sell firewood and charcoal	22.7	2.7	48.0	
sell firewood, casual labour	1 1.3	1.3	49.3	
sell of charcoal and firewood	1 1.3	1.3	50.7	
sell of charcoal, casual labour	1 1.3	1.3	52.0	
sell of firewood, casual labor, brewing	13 17.3	17.3	69.3	
Sell of firewood, casual labor	79.3	9.3	78.7	
selling charcoal and firewood	1 1.3	1.3	80.0	
selling firewood, casual labor	34.0	4.0	84.0	
selling firewood, selling local brew	12 16.0	16.0	100.0	
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Majority of the respondents are not sure if the relief program will continue in their district

Table B24

*Analysis of Respondents' Expectation About Relief Program***Do you think relief program is going to continue**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	5	6.7	6.7	6.7
	No	20	26.7	26.7	33.3
	Not Sure	50	66.7	66.7	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

About 85% of the respondents reported that they would be able to sustain their household even if relief aid is discontinued in their areas.

Table B25

*Analysis of Respondents' Perspective of Relief Aid Sustainability***Sustainability if relief aid is discontinued**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	64	85.3	85.3	85.3
	No	10	13.3	13.3	98.7
	3	1	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

If Yes in 13

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid ask for help from my child	1	1.3	1.3	1.3
burn charcoal, cultivate, breaking stones	3	4.0	4.0	5.3
burning charcoal	1	1.3	1.3	6.7
burning charcoal and collecting fire wood	1	1.3	1.3	8.0
Casual labor, sale of firewood and charcoal	2	2.7	2.7	10.7
Casual labor, sell firewood	12	16.0	16.0	26.7
casual labor, sell of charcoal, farming during normal year	10	13.3	13.3	40.0
continue burning charcoal	1	1.3	1.3	41.3
cultivate incase rain is available	2	2.7	2.7	44.0
cultivate when there is rain, burn charcoal for sale to buy food, casual labor	1	1.3	1.3	45.3
do the usual work selling firewood	1	1.3	1.3	46.7
incase it rains,crop production will be the only solution	1	1.3	1.3	48.0

no reason given 11.3 1.3 49.3  
 not applicable 45.3 5.3 54.7  
 Not Applicable 68.0 8.0 62.7  
 participate in crop production 68.0 8.0 70.7  
 planting trees for sale 11.3 1.3 72.0  
 sale of firewood 11.3 1.3 73.3  
 sell charcoal 11.3 1.3 74.7  
 sell charcoal and firewood 34.0 4.0 78.7  
 sell firewood 11.3 1.3 80.0  
 sell of fire wood and charcoal 11.3 1.3 81.3  
 sell of firewood 68.0 8.0 89.3  
 sell of firewood and charcoal 34.0 4.0 93.3  
 selling charcoal 22.7 2.7 96.0  
 used to burning charcoal 11.3 1.3 97.3  
 will depend on firewood 11.3 1.3 98.7  
 work hard in brewing beer 11.3 1.3 100.0  
 Total 75 100.0 100.0

#### If No in 13

	Frequency	Percent Valid	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid because we are used to relief food even if we do other activities.	11.3	1.3	1.3	
burning charcoal, casual labor	11.3	1.3	2.7	
continue with sell of charcoal	34.0	4.0	6.7	
encourage them sale charcoal	11.3	1.3	8.0	
food aid is helping them	11.3	1.3	9.3	
government should increase food aid	11.3	1.3	10.7	
not applicable	11.3	1.3	12.0	
not applicable	13	17.3	29.3	
Not applicable	29	38.7	68.0	
Not Applicable	19	25.3	93.3	
not applicable	11.3	1.3	94.7	
noy applicable	11.3	1.3	96.0	
sale firewood	11.3	1.3	97.3	
sale local brew and firewood	11.3	1.3	98.7	
sell firewood by children	11.3	1.3	100.0	
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

#### What to be done to enable meet HH needs

	Frequency	Percent Valid	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid animal rearing such as NAADS	22.7	2.7	2.7	
animal rearing, provide farm tools	11.3	1.3	4.0	
animals should be provided	11.3	1.3	5.3	
bring livelihood projects	11.3	1.3	6.7	
Build for us granaries for storage	11.3	1.3	8.0	

build for us enough water ponds 11.3 1.3 9.3  
 burn charcoal and take children to school 11.3 1.3 10.7  
 burning charcoal, casual labor 11.3 1.3 12.0  
 burning charcoal, collecting firewood and crushing stones. 11.3 1.3 13.3  
 cash for work 11.3 1.3 14.7  
 Cash for work 22.7 2.7 17.3  
 cash for work because it helps them buy food and other needs 11.3 1.3 18.7  
 cash for work is the best 11.3 1.3 20.0  
 casual labor, cultivate in order to get enough food 11.3 1.3 21.3  
 Collect firewood 11.3 1.3 22.7  
 collecting firewood and burn charcoal 11.3 1.3 24.0  
 create and promote women groups where they can work and get some income for meeting their household needs 11.3 1.3 25.3  
 create working groups 11.3 1.3 26.7  
 crushing stones, burning charcoal and collecting firewood. 11.3 1.3 28.0  
 empower us with skills 22.7 2.7 30.7  
 farming tools and seeds and also animals should be provided 11.3 1.3 32.0  
 give us skills on business 22.7 2.7 34.7  
 give us some work to do 11.3 1.3 36.0  
 increase food for work and ash for work 11.3 1.3 37.3  
 increase food supply and register all people 11.3 1.3 38.7  
 increase on food supply 11.3 1.3 40.0  
 increase supply of food, introduce income generating activities 11.3 1.3 41.3  
 increased number of livelihood projects 11.3 1.3 42.7  
 introduce income generating activities 11.3 1.3 44.0  
 introduce income generating activities for women in the villages 22.7 2.7 46.7  
 Mining, brewing, charcoal burning 11.3 1.3 48.0  
 provide animals such as goats 11.3 1.3 49.3  
 provide farm tools 11.3 1.3 50.7  
 provide farm tools, construct ponds to provide water 11.3 1.3 52.0  
 provide first maturing seeds and carry out restocking exercise 34.0 4.0 56.0  
 provide them with animals 810.710.766.7  
 provide us with livestock, bee keeping 11.3 1.3 68.0  
 Restocking 11.3 1.3 69.3  
 restocking activities should be undertaken 11.3 1.3 70.7  
 restocking and food for cash 11.3 1.3 72.0  
 restocking of livestock 11.3 1.3 73.3  
 restocking them with animals 22.7 2.7 76.0  
 Selling firewood 11.3 1.3 77.3  
 Selling firewood, join savings groups 11.3 1.3 78.7  
 supply of goats so that they can be able to sell and also use its products for household consumption 11.3 1.3 80.0  
 Supply of Oxen plough for cultivation 22.7 2.7 82.7  
 Supply seeds 11.3 1.3 84.0

teach the youth livelihood activities 1 1.3 1.3 85.3  
 they should bring livelihood projects like tree planting, bee keeping and teach us  
 business skills 1 1.3 1.3 86.7  
 they should give our youth work 1 1.3 1.3 88.0  
 they should give the youth what to do 45.3 5.3 93.3  
 they should give us some work to do 1 1.3 1.3 94.7  
 They should give us work to do 1 1.3 1.3 96.0  
 they should restock 1 1.3 1.3 97.3  
 tree planting projects, supply vegetable seeds 1 1.3 1.3 98.7  
 work hard for our livelihoods 1 1.3 1.3 100.0  
 Total 75 100.0 100.0

## Appendix C: Focus Group Discussion Protocol and Results

**FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION PROTOCOL**

*To be used for discussions with the communities (key informant) in each of the sampled villages in Moroto district.*

1. What are the key livelihood activities undertaken by the people in this village in the normal situation?
2. How and why do you think relief aid program has affected these activities?
3. Has the variety and magnitude of livelihood activities changed after the introduction of relief aid in these communities? If so how?
4. What do you think are the reasons for those changes if any?
5. What do you think are the impacts of repeated and long term provision of relief aid to the communities in this village?
6. What do you suggest relief aid should be designed to support livelihood strategies in the long term and empower people to be able to meet their own needs during the subsequent emergencies?
7. What factors contribute to and or affect the long term success of humanitarian aid strategies in the area?
8. What will people do if relief aid distribution suddenly stops?
9. How do these communities always participate in development work in this village?
10. How have this voluntary participation changed or affected by introduction of relief aid program if any?
11. What do people in this village think about the notion of dependency syndromes?  
(Please explain to the people what dependency syndromes mean)
12. Please tell us if this condition is being experience by the people in this village, and explain how.

**FORCUS GROUP DISCUSION WITH FEMALES IN LONGOROKO  
VILLAGE IN RUPA SUB COUNTY MOROTO DISTRICT 15<sup>TH</sup> /11/2014**

**Interviewer:** My names are Angella Gabriel; I have come together with a colleague by names of Richard Acaye. " toyakas ata toto", (how are you mothers)

**Respondent:** (chorus) "toyai yong dang" (how are you too).

**Interviewer:** what are some of the key livelihood activities undertaken by the people in Longoroko village in rupa Sub County?

**Respondent :** said the main activities include burning charcoal, gathering firewood, making local brew "kwete" not only that, other activities have also been initiated by government and non-government organization such as, planting trees, collecting big stones and also breaking this big stones in to aggregate hence earning a living.

**Interviewer 2&3:** how and why do you think relief aid program has affected these activities?

**Respondent:** said nowadays community members have paid attention to relief aided activities for examples planting trees, cleaning around the water bodies, since they are sure that in return they will be appreciated either in monetary terms or will be given food and that has made them to ignore their income generating activities like charcoal burning, fire wood collection among others.

**Interviewer:** what do you think are the reasons for those changes if any?

**Respondent:** said some of the reasons include famine, diseases, prolonged droughts, and poverty in that you cannot even afford a coin for taking the sick person at home to the hospital and more so even the activities they are involved cannot generate enough income which can help them meet daily needs.

**Interviewer:** what do you think are the impacts of repeated and long term provision of relief aid to the communities in longoroko village?

**Respondent:** said people have lost the spirit of being creative and innovative because of relief aid therefore most youth participate in these community activities that are being supervised by the non-governmental entities since a token of appreciation is attached at the end of the work hence promoting laziness.

**Interviewer:** what do you suggest relief aid should be designed to support livelihood strategies in the long term and empower people to be able to meet their own needs during the subsequent emergencies?

**Respondent:** said the government should increase on the kilo grams received since what we get dose not feed the entire household and besides food, humanitarian aid should also be manifested through; educating the youth, improving on the infrastructure, supplying animals just like what was previously implement by government of Uganda through the NAADS program, providing first maturing , and introducing more economic activities (brick lying) to keep the youth busy hence enabling them generate income.

**Interviewer:** what factors contribute to and or affect the long term success of humanitarian aid strategies in longoroko village

**Respondent:** emphasized the point of absence of educated people (elites) in their village in that they have phobia that other villages that are receiving relief aid are being represented by their members that are working with the government and another is the absence of accesses roads in some village hindering these humanitarian organizations from reaching them.

**Interviewer:** what will people do in longoroko village if relief aid distribution suddenly stops?

**Respondent:** said there will be high rate of insecurity, famine, death as a result of starvation, acceleration of raids, theft. And cases of migration will increase since people will tend to shift to areas where relief aid is being provided incase relief aid distribution is stopped suddenly.

**Interviewer 9&10:** how does this community always participate in development of work in longoroko village?

**Respondent:** said that we do participate in developmental work without expecting any pay from any member of the community. For example we do participate in maintaining the cleanness of water sources like boreholes, collecting thatch for roofing the hut, creating access roads leading to boreholes and to any other facility of the community among others. On the other hand, this community developmental work is now affected by food for work which has been introduced by some non-governmental organization in that people have developed the phobia of expecting rewards after work hence relief aid has affected the voluntary participation in the village.

**Interviewer 11&12:** what do people in longoroko village think about the notion of dependency syndromes and please tell me if this condition is being experienced by the people

**Respondent:** was clear enough in that she said their most of their food and earning greatly is coming from humanitarian organizations and the government in terms of relief aid among others. Therefore the principal of dependence is not yet realized among the people of longoroko village.

**FORCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH FEMALES IN NAKAPELIMEN VILLAGE IN NADUNGIET SUB COUNTY MOROTO DISTRICT 16<sup>TH</sup> /11/2014**

**Interviewer:** My names are Angella Gabriel; I have come together with a colleague by names of Richard Acaye. " Toyakas ata toto", (how are you mothers)

**Respondent:** (chorus) "toyai yong dang" (how are you too).

**Interviewer:** what are some of the key livelihood activities undertaken by the people in Nakapelimen village in Nadungiet Sub County?

**Respondent :** the main activities include burning charcoal, gathering firewood, making local brew not only that, other activities have that been initiated by



,non-governmental organization such as, horticulture, agronomy and mushroom growing implemented by ACF ,GIZ and DDG respectively.

**Interviewer 2&3:** how and why do you think relief aid program has affected these activities and has the variety and magnitude of livelihood activities changed after the introduction of relief aid in these communities?

**Respondent:** said nowadays community members have paid attention to relief aided activities for examples planting trees, cleaning around the water bodies, since they are sure that in return they will be appreciated either in monetary terms or will be given food and that has made them to ignore their income generating activities like charcoal burning, fire wood collection among others.

**Interviewer:** what do you think are the reasons for those changes if any?

**Respondent:** said some of the reasons include famine, diseases, prolonged droughts, and poverty in that you cannot even afford a coin for taking the sick person at home to the hospital and more so even the activities they are involved cannot generate enough income which can help them meet daily needs.

**Interviewer:** what do you think are the impacts of repeated and long term provision of relief aid to the communities in Nakapelimen village?

**Respondent:** said people have lost the spirit of being creative and innovative because of relief aid therefore most youth participate in these community activities that are being supervised by the non-governmental entities since a token of appreciation is attached at the end of the work hence promoting laziness.

**Interviewer:** what do you suggest relief aid should be designed to support livelihood strategies in the long term and empower people to be able to meet their own needs during the subsequent emergencies?

**Respondent:** the government should increase on relief aid assistance not only food, even things like hoes, animals, (cows and goats) and also improve on the infrastructure in the village and the youth should also be getting money not only the elderly who are benefiting from sage program, this program was designed by the government of Uganda to provide assistance to most vulnerable people who are have reached of 60years of age and they receive this aid in terms of money.

**Interviewer:** what factors contribute to and or affect the long term success of humanitarian aid strategies in Nakapelimen village

**Respondent:** the criteria used for registering is bias in that vulnerable people only get aid for example breast feeding mothers and old but not all and presence of "red tape" in government and other humanitarian bodies in that decisions take long to be made and yet disasters are hitting the community seriously hence hindering the success of humanitarian aid in this villages.

**Interviewer:** what will people do in Nakapelimen village if relief aid distribution suddenly stops?

**Respondent:** said there were some trainings which were introduced by the non-governmental agencies like DDG in Moroto among on horticulture and how to grow mushrooms they will rely on this skills for a while to sustain the living but still the stopping of relief aid suddenly means those who are not energetic enough will die because of anger and even disease which are associated nutrition will hit the society.

**Interviewer 9&10:** how does this community always participate in development of work in Nakapelimen village and how have this voluntary participation changed or affected by introduction of relief aid program

**Respondent:** we still participate in developmental work with no expectation of any pay to this then it's corporate social responsibility to do village work because it for every one's benefit. However some NGOs implement active ties that involve activity participation of village members for example water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) program by Samaritans Purse International, this does not stop them to participate in community development work however much there is food for work.

**Interviewer 11&12:** what do people in Nakapelimen village think about the notion of dependency syndromes and please tell me if this condition is being experienced by the people

**Respondent:** if the animals were to be there these days as compared to the past, people could be dependent but due to raids which affected karamoja as region, people cannot live without relief aid. Because today, there are no animals that one can at least sell and earn income for meeting home needs. Therefore the aspect of dependence syndrome is not being experienced but it's only those who are educated and staying in towns that have achieved this principle of dependency syndrome meaning it's not applicable in our village.

#### **FORCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH FEMALES IN LORUKUMO VILLAGE IN RUPA SUB COUNTY MOROTO DISTRICT 17<sup>TH</sup> /11/2014**

**Interviewer:** My names are Angella Gabriel; I have come together with a colleague by names of Richard Acaye. " Toyakas ata toto", (how are you mothers)

**Respondent:** (chorus) "toyai yong dang" (how are you too).

**Interviewer:** what are some of the key livelihood activities undertaken by the people in Lorukumo village in rupa Sub County?

**Respondent:** we participate in the mining of gold, marble and lime stone and we do sell these minerals to businessmen in the market and they even cheat us during transaction time, besides that we do burn charcoal, gathering firewood, and breaking big stones

**Interviewer 2&3:** how and why do you think relief aid program has affected these activities and has the variety and magnitude of livelihood activities changed after the introduction of relief aid?

**Respondent:** relief aid has supported our activities because we do not participate in garden work because of poor soils and prolonged drought, so breaking stones and mining minerals are now the major activities, so relief aid supplements on the little resources earned after selling the minerals in the market. Hence affecting livelihood activities positively.

**Interviewer:** what do you think are the reasons for those changes if any?

**Respondent:** some of the reasons include prolonged droughts, poor infertile soils; raids that existed those days, hunger and besides that also diseases, hence amount to those changes.

**Interviewer:** what do you think are the impacts of repeated and long term provision of relief aid to the communities in Lorukumo village?

**Respondent:** relief aid supplement on the little income got from the gold mines and the little we get from breaking the stones among others. Therefore this has impacted on the communities positively.

**Interviewer:** what do you suggest relief aid should be designed to support livelihood strategies in the long term and empower people to be able to meet their own needs during the subsequent emergencies?

**Respondent:** point out the view that tools for braking stones, mining minerals should be brought by the government, restocking exercised should be implemented, vocational trainings should also be introduced in villages for the youth so us we can attain skills hence making us earn a living. For example skills like brick lying, skills, business skills among other.

**Interviewer:** what factors contribute to and or affect the long term success of humanitarian aid strategies in Lorukumo village

**Respondent:** pointed out high levels of ignorance among our community leaders, political factor, that is being exhibited by the top officials in the government and humanitarian agencies affect the long term success of humanitarian aid in our village.

**Interviewer:** what will people do in Lorukumo village if relief aid distribution suddenly stops?

**Respondent:** demonstration high rate of death as a result of starvation, insecurity, raids, theft. And even disease will increase as a result of lack of food those days people had animals and we could have good harvest and we rely on that even humanitarian aid was minimal compared to this days. People still need humanitarian aid in order to sustain the living.

**Interviewer 9&10:** how does this community always participate in development of work in Lorukumo village and how have this voluntary participation changed or affected by introduction of relief aid.

**Respondent:** people now days expect payment from every piece of work, this no natural behavior. But it's because of poverty that has hit the community because at the end of the day he or she can get something to take for other family members hence no corporate social responsibility exercised in this village.

**Interviewer 11&12:** what do people in Lorukumo village think about the notion of dependency syndromes and please tell me if this condition is being experienced by the people

**Respondent:** the notion of dependency syndrome is not applicable because people lost their assets during times of raids for example animals which were used to generate income to educating and meeting the home needs. We still call for assistance from the government and other agencies that have the heart of helping the society.

#### **FORCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH MALES IN KIDEPO PUPU VILLAGE IN RUPA SUB COUNTY MOROTO DISTRICT 18<sup>TH</sup> /11/2014**

**Interviewer:** My names are Angella Gabriel; I have come together with a colleague by names of Richard Acaye Isaac. " Toyakas ata toto", (how are you mothers)

**Respondent:** (chorus) "toyai yong dang" (how are you too).

**Interviewer:** what are some of the key livelihood activities undertaken by the people in Longoroko village in rupa Sub County?

**Respondent :** we do burn charcoal, gathering firewood, collecting big stones and sale this stones to people dealing in construction works, planting trees (reforestation) in areas where tress have been cut down purposely for charcoal and firewood but this is being done through government support and non-governmental bodies like GIZ.

**Interviewer 2&3:** how and why do you think relief aid program has affected these activities and has the variety and magnitude of livelihood activities changed after the introduction of relief aid?

**Respondent:** to us relief aid has affected positively in that the support we get in terms of food helps because when you have not taken anything to the market for sale, people rely on relief aid as you wait for that day when your item is sold for example charcoal, fire wood among others.

**Interviewer:** what do you think are the reasons for those changes if any?

**Respondent:** said some of the reasons include existence of raids those days and this left people poor because animals and other property were looted. Besides that there also diseases, prolonged droughts, and poverty therefore people have been left in those poverty levels hence the reasons for those changes.

**Interviewer:** what do you think are the impacts of repeated and long term provision of relief aid to the communities in kidepo pupu village?

**Respondent:** said it has supplement on the little resources that they could afford to provide to the household members for example the provision of relief aid in terms of food, horticulture practices among others that have been introduced to the communities by non-governmental organization such as DDG and GIZ in moroto therefore this has impacted on the communities positively.

**Interviewer:** what do you suggest relief aid should be designed to support livelihood strategies in the long term and empower people to be able to meet their own needs during the subsequent emergencies?

**Respondent:** point out the view that vocational trainings should also be introduced in villages so that youth can attain skills hence making them earn a living for example skills like brick lying, horticulture growing skills, business skills and many more instead of focusing on the elderly only who do not contribute to the development of the society.

**Interviewer:** what factors contribute to and or affect the long term success of humanitarian aid strategies in kidepo pupu village

**Respondent:** stressed out the point of ignorance among their community leaders, segregation which is accompanied by nepotism, corruption, that is being exhibited by the top officials in the government and humanitarian agencies affect the long term success of humanitarian aid in their village.

**Interviewer:** what will people do in kidepo pupu village if relief aid distribution suddenly stops?

**Respondent:** high rate of death as a result of starvation, insecurity, raids, theft. And even disease will increase as a result of lack of food. Therefore people need humanitarian aid in order to bridge some gaps in their cost of living.

**Interviewer 9&10:** how does this community always participate in development of work in kidepo pupu village?

**Respondent:** we still work without expecting any pay from any member of the community, we do participate in maintaining the hygiene of our environment and we help each other when need arises. Therefore there is corporate social responsibility manifested in the community people do not call for any payment when it comes to doing community work.

**Interviewer 11&12:** what do people in kidepo pupu village think about the notion of dependency syndromes and please tell me if this condition is being experienced by the people

**Respondent:** no one can say he or she can meet all the needs of the entire household. we live through others in the community that's why there is joint monitoring in the government and other humanitarian bodies in the villages because there are situation that are out of our control for example famine, disease prolonged drought among others. Therefore the principal of dependence has not been achieved yet among the people of kidepo pupu village.

**FORCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH MALES IN LOPUTPUT VILLAGE IN NADUNGIET SUB COUNTY MOROTO DISTRICT 19<sup>TH</sup> /11/2014**

**Interviewer:** by names am called Angella Gabriel; I have come together with a colleague by names of Richard Acaye Isaac. " Toyakas ata toto", (how are mothers)

**Respondent:** (chorus) "toyaei yong dang" (how are you too).

**Interviewer:** what are some of the key livelihood activities undertaken by the people in Longoroko village in rupa Sub County?

**Respondent :** we burn charcoal, gathering firewood, collecting load sand and stones to the trucks which fetch this materials from the river, hutting wild animals and gathering materials that could be used for sale among others.

**Interviewer 2&3:** how and why do you think relief aid program has affected these activities and has the variety and magnitude of livelihood activities changed after the introduction of relief aid?

**Respondent:** nowadays communities attend to relief aided activities planting trees, creation of access roads, agronomic practices among others which are being implemented non-governmental agencies such as Samaritan's Purse and GIZ. Since they are be appreciated in the short run. This has made them to neglect their daily income generating activities like charcoal burning, fire wood collection cracking aggregates among others; this may be looked at negativity impact relief aid.

**Interviewer:** what do you think are the reasons for those changes if any?

**Respondent:** some of the reasons include famine, diseases, prolonged droughts, poverty and infertile soils in that even when we try cultivating crops fail to germinate because of the poor soils hence the reasons as to why people attend to relief aided activities.

**Interviewer:** what do you think are the impacts of repeated and long term provision of relief aid to the communities in lopuput village?

**Respondent:** people are no longer self-reliant because of relief aid activates therefore most able bodied people wait to participate in these community activities that are being implemented by the non-governmental organizations since appreciation is a must at completion of work hence no hard work among people which is a negative impact.

**Interviewer:** what do you suggest relief aid should be designed to support livelihood strategies in the long term and empower people to be able to meet their own needs during the subsequent emergencies?

**Respondent:** government and humanitarian agencies should implement the restocking exercise since most of them lost their properties during the error of raids for example animals, and should also take their children to school because during days when animals were there this acted as a source of income and they

could educate their children so these are some of the relief suggestions we need from humanitarian agencies so as to curb subsequent emergencies.

**Interviewer:** what factors contribute to and or affect the long term success of humanitarian aid strategies in Loputput village

**Respondent:** the presence of the incompetent leaders within the governments and other agencies in that their views are not being represented therefore leading to poor success of humanitarian aid in this village.

**Interviewer:** what will people do in Loputput village if relief aid distribution suddenly stops?

**Respondent:** insecurity, famine, death as a result of anger, raids, theft. And cases of migration will increase since people will tend to shift to areas where relief aid is being provided in case relief aid distribution is stopped suddenly.

**Interviewer 9&10:** how does this community always participate in development of work in Loputput village?

**Respondent:** said that we still participate in developmental work always when need arises for example creating access roads clearing bushes around the home stead among others. However, community developmental work has been affected by relief aid in form of food for work which has been introduced by some non-governmental organization where people have the phobia of expecting payment after work which was not there initially hence relief aid has affected the voluntary participation in the village.

**Interviewer 11&12:** what do people in longoroko village think about the notion of dependency syndromes and please tell me if this condition is being experienced by the people

**Respondent:** the idea of dependence syndrome has not been reached here because most of assistance is from government and other agencies and this aid has been exercised in different ways such as relief food, universal primary and secondary education (UPE and USE) respectively among other. Meaning we cannot do without government assistance or any other agency.

## Appendix D: Translated Questionnaires in Ngakarimajong

**ARIPUN ANGITHINGITHETA TOMA NGIKALIA.****Ngun Elothikinitoi:**

Nguna elothikinitoi aripun ngakitoduneta ka ekibabaekawojan anakwapin anguna enaito ngatiokiso kotoma Moroto.

**Ngun Elothikinitoi:**

1. Akipim ngun etakanunete kotere akikor ethibaban ekawojan anakwapin anguna enaito ngatiokiso kotere epite ngolo ethubakinata ngikalia eyare.
2. Akiriamun atameta ngitunga ka ngun iriamununete ethibaban kotere etic ngol itiyayete ngitunga ngul ekorete ethibaban.
3. Anyun alotungo alo angulu amoroto, alopite angolo akiyar kec nguna etamete keci anguna akiyar ka ekibaba.

***Angithingitheta nguna emaikina ekawokintor ekal abongonokin***

Enamba ke kal

Ekiror ka eere

Ekiror ke girigiran Akolongit

**A. EKOI KE YAKAUNE KE KAL****1. Erai ekabongokinon nyoni?**

1. Ekile
2. Aberu

**2. Erai ekawokinan/ekeganen ke kal inyo?**

1. Ekile
2. Aberu

**3. Erai ikawekinan ke kal inyoni?**

1. Ngepudorit
2. Epudokintai
3. Aputerut kori Eputerut
4. Ilakak kori ilakitai
5. Etiakak

**4. Erai ekapolon kori akapolon ke kal ngikaru ngiyai?**

1. Ngitomonga kankauni- ngatomongiyere angikan
2. Ngatomongiyere angikankapei
3. Ngulu edeparito ngatomongikan

**5. Itiathi ngi tunga ko kal kon ngiyai?**

1. Ipei – ngiwongon
2. Ngikan – Ngitomon
3. Edeparito ngitomongikan



**6. Akilathiangai ngithalakinit yong?**

1. Akilath ngin angikankere
2. Lothinia, emam akaratath
3. Lothinai ka nga karatath
4. Ekothi
5. Ngeloto lo thukul
7. Ngai ithilinga ngiriamunete yeth ka ngol karu?
  1. Ngul ikidioko akilo ngalipio apei miat
  2. Alipio apei miat ka ipei kitoni alipio amiangare
  3. Alipio amiangare ka ipei kitoni alipio amiangauuni
  4. Alipio amiangauuni ki pei kitoni alipio amia ngaunguon
  5. Alipio amiangatomongakan ka ngulu edeparito

**B.EYAKAUNE ANGITUNGA NGUL IRIAMUNUNETE ETHIBABAN**

1. Ali karu kigirere yo lokibaba?
2. Ikaru ngiyayi kwana kinyamaya ekibaba?
  - 1 Epei – ngiyare
  - 2 Ngiwuni – ngikan
  - 3 ngun edaparito ngikaru ngikan
3. Alu nyonen iriamunini yong alotoma ngikaru ngulu alunyar? (tolimo dadang ekithab ngolo iriamunui iyong).
  - 1 Akimuj
  - 2 Ithilinga
  - 3 Ngul eyinakina
  - 4 Ngulche
4. Akimuj ngina itia ayi abu yo kiriam kalokithab kangakilo?
  - 1 Ngakilo ipei miat – ngakilo amiyaingare
  2. Ngakilo amiyaingare ke pei- akilo amiyaingauuni
  3. Ngakilo amayaingauuni ke ipei – akilo amiyaingangwon
  4. Ngakilo amiyainganwon ke pei – akilo amiyaingakan
  5. Akilo ngun edeparito amiyaingakan
5. Akingarakinet ngina ityai alotoma ethiling (ithilinga) abu yon kiriam alotoma ekaru ngolo alunyar ke yakathi?
  1. Ngalipio ape ipei miat – Ngalipio ngamiayainagre
  2. ngalipio ngamiangare ka ngitomom – ngalipio ngamiyaingauuni

3. ngalipio ngamiangauni ka ngipei – alipio ngamianganwon
4. ngalipio ngamiayainganwon ka ngipei – alipiongakana
5. Alipiongakan ma kidi ama.

6. Abochai ngai ngulu iriyaniyara angithilinga abu iyong tomriam lokaru ngolo anlunyar ke yayi?

1. Ngalipio apei miat – Ngalipio ngamiayainagre
2. ngalipio ngamiangare ka ngitomon – ngalipio ngamiyaingauni
3. ngalipio ngamiangauni ka ngipei – alipio ngamianganwon
4. ngalipio ngamiayainganwon ka ngipei – alipiongakana
5. Alipiongakan ma kidi ama.

**C: EPITE NGOLO ERIAMUNATA NGIKALIA NGIBORO KA NGULU CHE**

1. Inyo ngiyomen etawo alo toma ngi kalia angolo karu

1. Imomwa
2. Ekirididi
3. Emaret
4. Ikinyom ngulu akakimyet
5. Nguluche

2. Ngiyekaqi ngiyayi angolokinyomit itayete yeth angolo karu?

1. Anyoun anatutubet ekaru – tare epei karu
2. Ikaru ngiyare – tare ikaru ngiwuni
3. Ikarungiwongon – tare iakaru ikan
4. Ikarungikan kidi ama

3. Edolete iyekai ngiyayi itarete yeth angolo karu?

1. Anyoun anatutubet ekaru – tare epei karu
2. Ikaru ngiyare – tare ikaru ngiwuni
3. Ikarungiwongon – tare iakaru ikan
4. Ikarungikan kidi ama

4. Etaya akimuj ayi elemio otoma epei karu?

4. (a) Imomwa

1. Ngakiloi ngun eloite amiangare
2. Ngakiloi ngamiangre – akiloi ngamiangauni
3. Ngakiloi ngamiangauni ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangangwon
4. Ngakiloi ngamiangangwon ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangakan
5. Ngakiloi ngamiangakan ma kidi ama.

4. (b) Ekirididi

1. Ngakiloi ngun eloite amiangare

2. Ngakiloi ngamiangre – akiloi ngamiangauni
3. Ngakiloi ngamiangauni ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangangwon
4. Ngakiloi ngamiangangwon ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangakan
5. Ngakiloi ngamiangakan ma kidi ama.

4. (c) Emaret

1. Ngakiloi ngun eloite amiangare
2. Ngakiloi ngamiangre – akiloi ngamiangauni
3. Ngakiloi ngamiangauni ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangangwon
4. Ngakiloi ngamiangangwon ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangakan
5. Ngakiloi ngamiangakan ma kidi ama.

4. (d) Ikinyom ngulu akakimyet

1. Ngakiloi ngun eloite amiangare
2. Ngakiloi ngamiangre – akiloi ngamiangauni
3. Ngakiloi ngamiangauni ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangangwon
4. Ngakiloi ngamiangangwon ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangakan
5. Ngakiloi ngamiangakan ma kidi ama.

4. (e) Nguluche

1. Ngakiloi ngun eloite amiangare
2. Ngakiloi ngamiangre – akiloi ngamiangauni
3. Ngakiloi ngamiangauni ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangangwon
4. Ngakiloi ngamiangangwon ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangakan
5. Ngakiloi ngamiangakan ma kidi ama.

5. Inyo itami young eyatanakin kori ididisiauni akimuj elemoi angolo karu?  
(kigrak dadang).

6. Iyekai ngiayi

6. (a) Imomwa

1. Anyoun anatutubet ekaru – tare epei karu
2. Ikaru ngiayre – tare ikaru ngiwuni
3. Ikarungiwongon – tare iakaru ikan
4. Ikarungikan kidi ama

6. (b) Ekirididi

1. Anyoun anatutubet ekaru – tare epei karu
2. Ikaru ngiayre – tare ikaru ngiwuni
3. Ikarungiwongon – tare iakaru ikan
4. Ikarungikan kidi ama

## 6. (c) Emaret

1. Anyoun anatutubet ekaru – tare epei karu
2. Ikaru ngiyare – tare ikaru ngiwuni
3. Ikarungiwongon – tare iakaru ikan
4. Ikarungikan kidi ama

## 6. (d) Ikinyom ngulu akakimyet

1. Anyoun anatutubet ekaru – tare epei karu
2. Ikaru ngiyare – tare ikaru ngiwuni
3. Ikarungiwongon – tare iakaru ikan
4. Ikarungikan kidi ama

## 6. (e) Nguluche

1. Anyoun anatutubet ekaru – tare epei karu
2. Ikaru ngiyare – tare ikaru ngiwuni
3. Ikarungiwongon – tare iakaru ikan
4. Ikarungikan kidi ama

## 7. Iyekai ngiyai itaito yethi alokaru ngolo elunyar kekoranakino ekibaba?

1. Anyoun anatutubet ekaru – tare epei karu
2. Ikaru ngiyare – tare ikaru ngiwuni
3. Ikarungiwongon – tare iakaru ikan
4. Ikarungikan kidi ama

## 8. Atiya ikinyom ayi ngul alemitai ekaru ngol ekibaba?

## 8. (a) Imomwa

1. Ngakiloi ngun eloite amiangare
2. Ngakiloi ngamiangre – akiloi ngamiangauni
3. Ngakiloi ngamiangauni ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangangwon
4. Ngakiloi ngamiangangwon ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangakan
5. Ngakiloi ngamiangakan ma kidi ama.

## 8. (b) Ekirididi

1. Ngakiloi ngun eloite amiangare
2. Ngakiloi ngamiangre – akiloi ngamiangauni
3. Ngakiloi ngamiangauni ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangangwon
4. Ngakiloi ngamiangangwon ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangakan
5. Ngakiloi ngamiangakan ma kidi ama.

## 8. (c) Emaret

1. Ngakiloi ngun eloite amiangare

2. Ngakiloi ngamiangre – akiloi ngamiangauni
  3. Ngakiloi ngamiangauni ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangangwon
  4. Ngakiloi ngamiangangwon ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangakan
  5. Ngakiloi ngamiangakan ma kidi ama.
8. (d) Ikinyom ngulu akakimyet
1. Ngakiloi ngun eloite amiangare
  2. Ngakiloi ngamiangre – akiloi ngamiangauni
  3. Ngakiloi ngamiangauni ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangangwon
  4. Ngakiloi ngamiangangwon ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangakan
  5. Ngakiloi ngamiangakan ma kidi ama.
8. (e) Ngulche
1. Ngakiloi ngun eloite amiangare
  2. Ngakiloi ngamiangre – akiloi ngamiangauni
  3. Ngakiloi ngamiangauni ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangangwon
  4. Ngakiloi ngamiangangwon ke pei – ngakiloi ngamiangakan
  5. Ngakiloi ngamiangakan ma kidi ama.
9. Aluticisio ngiche itiyete yeth alorealo anguna ka ajariya.(kigirik keth ibakanara ka ngi karu kec.)
1. Agelanar ngibaren kangiboro ngulu iriamunio kanenikec
  2. Ethokoni ngolo cici
  3. Elejilej
  4. Eticithio
  5. Ngagelanar nga kito ka ngamakai
  6. Agelanar airing angitiang
  7. Kanguluche
10. Ayayi adiolyakatayit alotye angolo aibore ngin riamuniyong ajariya aloticithio anguluche alokaru angolo ekibaba akilo ngikaru nguluche
11. Inyo iboro ngulu itamunito yethi ngiyatakinto kori ngitidithiarito akimuj ngina alemun.

**D: ALIEPITE NGADAIRE YETH KA AKITHITIA NGITHILINGA.**

4. Atiya ayi ekibaba ngolo iriamunit ijo alokaru alopei alo.
5. Isityai iyong ikwa ai ibore ngin obujo kiriam(akimuj, ithilinga, ka ngichie boro nguna ikwanathi ngithilinga) alokaru alopei alo.

2 (a) Akimuj ngin ekorakino

2 (b) Ithilinga

2 (c) Akaratathio nguna kirakintai ithilinga kori akimuj

6. Inyoni ekibaba ngolo imanayong noi, kotore nyo?

7. Inyo itamunit iyo itolothitos epite ngolo estiyayere iboro ngulu ko kal kalo?

**E: INYO ETAMETE NGI TUNGA ANGUNA KE EKIBABA ALOTOMA AKEC  
KIYAR**

*(Kangitheta nguna kajokith kalotoma ngikalia)*

1. Awrangyai iriamununo young ekibaba kokaru angopeingol?

1. Angolo ethabit
2. Akaul angithabitiin ngiyare
3. Angolilap
4. Edepari elap.

2. Kilomokintoi yong ibore ngin jik iriamuni yong kotore agangat ngin ekibaba?

1. Kire
2. Mam

3. Awrangiyai iriamuna yong ekibaba kaparan kangakolongit ngin abokore yong?

1. Apei limunet
2. Arwangare
3. Arwangauuni
4. Arwangangwon
5. Edaparito arwangakan

4 Awrangiyai iriamunotor iyong ibore ngina kire ngin amaikintio iyo akiriamun?

1. Apei limunet
2. Arwangare
3. Arwangauuni
4. Arwangangwon
5. Edaparito arwangakan

5. Iyokinio ekibaba ngolo iriamunete yethi kalore?

1. Kire

2. Mam

6 Kerai abongonkinet mam, inyongarakini akikor akimuj toma alotunga?

- 1. kwap ngatomongare angi kan
- 2. kidding atomongare ngikan paka akitodol tomongiare ka ngikan
- 3. napei ngatomn ngikan akitodol amiat
- 4. alomun ano miat kidi ama

7 Alipite alotoma ngikalia eriamunata kec epite ngolo akimuj ka airiamun ngithingila?

- 1. Ngakitaare ngamuja
- 2. Auriare angibaren
- 3. akiliparan
- 4. Akingarakino anateker
- 5. Ekilejilej
- 6. Ngagelantar nga kito ka ngamakai
- 7. Kanguluche

8 Itamunit iyo atamar iyokino ipite ngolo ekorere ekibaba akigangit epite loka akiyar kuth kalore?

- 1. Kire
- 2. mam

9 Kyinak robo yong akonngitameta kotore ngakon bongonokinet kalo namba lo ngikankauni amakidi ama. (kire kori mam)

.....

.....

.....

10 Kiyithikintor iyong akiriamunun ekibaba ngache kolongin /kori ngache kolongin nen amamiar ekibaba kotoma eere/Alomar?

- 1. Kire
- 2. mam

Kigirak akiduleth.....

.....

.....

.....

11 Inyo iboro ngul abu yong kitiya/ayakaun kotore eboyoto ejok lotoma eyokore kemam ekibaba? (kigrak ngunalak dadang)

12 Itamunit iyong atamar kithinyikonio akikorakin ekbaba akalorekuth kokar ngul?

- 1. Kire
- 2. mam
- 3. Ngatamunityang

14 Itamunit yong atamar ipedori young akidar ekonre kemam ekibaba kalore?

- 1. Kire
- 2. mam

15 Kerai kabongokinet ‘kire’, inyo iboro ilothi yong akitiya kotore akiriamun akimuj akalore kotore atikithio?

.....

.....

.....

16 Kerai kabongokinet ‘mam’, inyo atameta iyakatara iyong?

.....

.....

.....

17 Inyo iboro itamunit young ithipedori iyong akiriamun iboro kekalkon kemam kadigangat kalo kinga?

.....

.....

.....

**NUGAN IGANGITO EKIAN NGOLO ETAPIT EKOKWA**

*Elothio akitiya alotoma ekiyan kangatuketa (nguna ithingaringito) alotoma ngolore ngolo ethieunitai alobuku,*

1 Inyo ibore epedorio won akitiyakin kotere eboyoto ejok lotoma eyokore?

2 Ikwayi ka lopite ali iyanyunitor iyo atemar akikor akimuj naga alomki toma iboro ngul theg itiyawo won?

3 Ikwayi iboro ngul egelegela adolokith toma iboro ngul emaikina itiyata kotere ayakaun won ejok?

4 Inyo itami iyong ayau ngajulakineta nugu keyakathi ?

5 Inyo itami iyong alomu kabongonokin awojau nakikor akimuj naga toma ngitunga alotoma ere lo?



- 6 Inyo itami yo kitiyakinai lopite ngol ekorere akimuj kingarakinia epite ngolo epedorere won ayariya
  - 7 Anu tiokuthio alotoma eyok ebuku apot kithipiothi nga ajauneta anga kigangeta alojokotau alothit ngaren?
  - 8 Inyo itiyayete itunga karai kitapalari akoranakin erilip
  - 9 Epite ali itayita ngatuketa angitunga alotoma akitopol etich alotoma eere?
  - 10 Alotoma alipete ayau ainakana kori anu tiokithio ayau ekibaba keyakathi?
  - 11 Inyo etamete ngitunga alore alo anguna ka ajarikinit nakingaranakino.
- (Tolimok itunga anguna ajarikinit nakingaranakino)
- 12 Tolimokinai ithwa erai kitiathi nugu alo ore kalo, tolim ikwa ngina itiyatar nu.

## Appendix E: Consent Form

**Consent Form**  
**Relief Aid Dependency Syndrome is a Myth or Reality? A Case for Disaster-Prone**  
**Moroto District in Uganda**  
**Walden University**

You are invited to participate in a research study to establish the impacts of prolonged provisioning of relief aid on the recipients and the surrounding people. You were selected as a possible participant because the record which i obtained from the organization distributing relief aid and your local leader confirmed that you were beneficiaries of relief aid some years. Please read this form or this form will read and explained to you the content, and ask any questions you may have before acting on this invitation to be in the study. This study is being conducted by Richard Acaye, a doctoral candidate at Walden University.

**Background Information:**

The purpose of this research is to determine if prolonged provisioning of relief aid causes what is called dependency syndrome to beneficiaries, and then recommend the best ways relief aid should be administered under a situation of chronic disaster.

**Procedures:**

If you agree to be in this study, you will be asked to do the following things:

- Be interviewed on audiotape as an individual from your household about your personal and lived experiences as a beneficiary of relief aid.
- You will be requested to participate in the focus group discussions that will be facilitated by our trained research team from the local community.

**Voluntary Nature of the Study:**

Your participation in this study is strictly voluntary. Your decision whether or not to participate will not affect your current or future relations with anyone involved in the study. You may withdraw from the study at any time without any penalty, even if you initially decide to participate. We do not have or provide any form of compensation for participating in this study, it is purely voluntary.

**Risks and Benefits of Being in the Study:**

There are no anticipated risks related to being in the study. Benefits of participating in the study include getting to understand their rights to receive relief aid packages that would empower them to enable become self-reliant in a near future other making dependent of relief every year. You may refuse to answer any questions, or participate in any activity you consider invasive or stressful and still be involved in the study.

**Consent Form**  
**Relief Aid Dependency Syndrome is a Myth or Reality? A Case for Disaster-Prone**  
**Moroto District in Uganda**  
**Walden University**

**Confidentiality:**

The records of this study will be kept private. In any report of this study that might be published, the researcher will not include any information that will make it possible to identify you as a participant. Research records will be kept in a locked file; only the researcher will have access to the records. Tapes and transcripts will be destroyed 5 years after completion of this study. Participants will choose pseudonyms and all data will be connected only to this fictional name.

**Contacts and Questions:**

The researcher conducting this study is Richard Acaye. The researcher's adviser is Dr Michael Knight, Ph.D. You may ask any questions you have now. If you have questions later, you may contact us. Walden University's approval number for this study is **11-05-14-0320221** and it expires on **November 4, 2015**.  
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 Walden University,  
 Dr. Michael Knight,  
 E-mail: [Michael.Knight@waldenu.edu](mailto:Michael.Knight@waldenu.edu)  
 CELL phone: 920-569-9485  
 SKYPE PHONE 920-264-9485  
 SKYPE NAME DRMBKNIGHT  
 Office Location: 3203 St Andrews Ct, Allouez, WI 54

**Statement of Consent:**

I have read the above information. I have asked questions and received answers. I consent to participate in the study.

Printed Name of Participant: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Investigator: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Participant Pseudonym: \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix F: Consent form in Ngakarimajong

**AKARATATH NGINACHAMUNET:**  
**Anaikinit ekibaba erai etal kori aminarit? Atubet na akwap ngina etapenenete**  
**ngatiokitsio jwijwi-ikwa Moroto distitirikt ka Uganda.**

**Walden Univasiti.**

Kinyaraunitai iyong ayakaun alotoma akinginit ebuku nguna etapito aujakinet kayaunun ekibaba angun iryamununete kangidunyeta. Kithieunitai iyong ikwa ngin epedori ajakaun nakingitheta nguna eriamuniang anapith angina ekorunit ngiboro ka ekuth ipei alotoma ngulu iriamunete agangeta. Tothiom akarath na kori kithiomakino iyong ka ikikekin nguna eyakaun toma, tolim ngadi kingitheta nguna iyakatar iyo eringo ngechamuna Alomar nakngitheta ngun eyakaun. Akingitheta nu erai Acaye Ricard Elothi akikeun kotere edaktari kalo Walden Univasiti.

**Akiro nguna apolok:**

Nguna elothikinit aripirip na aanyun nguna eyaunit akikor ekibaba alokaru angulu alalak, ido akichikakin epite ngolo koranaret ekibaba apak ngina edounotio atiokithio nguna apotiok.

**Nguna etupakina:**

Ani ichamunit iyong ayakau naripirip na, kingitakinio iyong akitiya nugu:

- Kingithingithio ido kikamete ekon rior ana chuma angina ngikima ngi porotoi erai iyong bon alokale kon nguna kitapito iyo bon ana kiyar kon ikwa itunganan ngin enyami ekibaba.
- Kingitakinio na yong Alomar lokiyan kangulche ngolo ebuni ekothi rukitoh alo tunga angulu ekitela.

**Erai Aripirip na ngina ngetachio:**

Ayakau yong na ripirip na erai ayinakina ngina emam eropit. Kicham yong kori pa kicham yong emam nyipenyiangakini aripirip na ekiboyekon kangitunga ngulu iripiripiyete. Ipedori iyong ayithikin aripirip na apak dadang ngina ichamitor iyong emam abura, ata kichamunit thek iyong Alomar na ripirip na. Emam ngeyiyinakinio isua edio ropit Alomar na ripirip na, erayi ainakino kon elope.

**Ngunaronok ka ngunajokak ka ajakau aripiripi na:**

Mam nguna arokok eripunitai anayakau aripirip na. Ajokis na ayakau aripirip naga erai aanyun ngapedorosio nguna aryamunet ekibaba nguna eyinakinete keth apedorosio karaunata kes ngul eyinakinis make rwanu akilo akidarit ekibaba angolo karu. Ipedori iyong agwoun abongokin adio kingithet kori akitiya nga adikiro nguna ikicanito akou ana aripirip na.

**AKARATATH NGINACHAMUNET:  
Anaikinit ekibaba erai etal kori aminarit? Atubet na akwap ngina etapenenete  
ngatiokitsio jwijwi-ikwa Moroto distitirikt ka Uganda.  
Walden Univasiti.**

**Akimunonit ngakiro:**

Ngakiro nguna elomunete ana aripirip ana imunonio. Ngakiro nguna elomunete ana aripirip ana nguna itilereunio anakigireta, mam ngitilereuni ekiripiripan ekoro iyidio tunganan. Ngakironguna ngigiritai dadang ana ripirip ana ingadario ka ngagolokin; Ekiripiripan bon echamakinio ngakigirigireta nugu.

Ngatepio ka ngakarathio ngun eyakatatar aripirip na kichweyario ngakaul na ngikaru ngi kan.

Anambai ka athim/asimu ka ngangithingitheta:

Ekiripiripan ngolo itolothi aripirip na enyaritia Rchard Acaye. Itunganan ngin elimonokini nguna jokak ne jai eripiripan ebokoi Edaktar Michael Knight, Ph.D. Ipedori yong akingit adi ngitheta kopei kwana ke yakathi. Keyakaunosi iyo angitheta takaye, kidolokini iyo sua ko namba ke thimu/esimu lo karipirip kana 11-05-14-0320221 ido kengetakinos aparathia ke lap aangwon ke lap alo angitomon ke pei ekaru alo alipiyongare ka ngatomon ngi kan.

Enamba ke eripiripan

Enamba ke itunganan angin elomonokini  
eripiripan

Enamba ke saduku  
385, Gulu

Ngun ajokak  
Edaktar Michael Knight

E-mail racaye@yahoo.com

E-mail: Michael.Knight@waldenu.edu

Cell Phone 0772602851 OR

CELL phone: 920-569-9485

0752 602851

SKYPE PHONE 920-264-9485

SKYPE NAME DRMBKNIGHT

Office Location: 3203 St Andrews Ct, Allouez, WI  
54301

Iriamuni iyong akaratath ngin angchamunet.

**Statement of Consent.**

Athiom ang akirong nugu dadang, engit eng angingitheta keriamang abongokineta dang. Achamang ajakaun na ripirip na.

Irorwa ka ngulu ejakaunos ka ripirip ichikunit achuma

Idimik Akon kan \_\_\_\_\_ Irwa:

Achikakinet Akan angina eripiripi \_\_\_\_\_ Irwa:

\_\_\_\_\_ Ngulu ejakaunos na aripiripi na.

\_\_\_\_\_