

REFUGEE WOMEN AT RISK UGANDA

RESEARCH TOPIC

Ascertaining the Protection Experiences of Refugee Women at Risk in light of Social Protection Interventions & Policy in Uganda

RESEARCH PROBLEM

Despite the extensive literature in some parts of the world showing that refugee women at risk experience shame & stigma (Bartolomei, Eckert & Pittaway, 2013), health threats (Vromans et al, 2021), lack of support from individual social networks (Correa-Velez et al., 2020), institutional obstacles to effective response (Fagen, 2003), and financial hardship and economic vulnerability (Manderson et al., 1989), there is limited (if any) ontological critical examination of the protection experiences of refugee women at risk in light of social protection interventions and policy measures in Uganda.

RESEARCH RATIONALE

The relevance of this research cannot be overstated as McKay (1998) explains that refugee women at risk experiences are qualitatively different from other refugee women groups. It will make a contribution towards strengthening the design of refugee social protection initiatives and implementation by generating new insights to urge government and other stakeholders to voluntarily consider refugee women at risk voices and dignity in policies and practice.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the protection experiences, and gendered sources of vulnerabilities faced by refugee women at risk?
2. To what extent have social protection initiatives and policies shaped or are shaping the protection of refugee women at risk?
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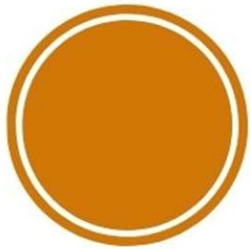


RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

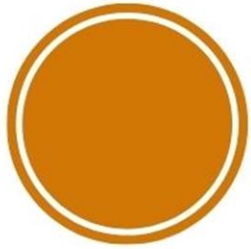
- Will help to conduct comprehensive, transparent research
- Is a rigorous approach of collating & synthesizing evidence from multiple studies, & presents a critical summary of evidence



PHENOMENOLOGY

Used to capture:

- Participant's social protection, resettlement and reintegration experiences
- Participant's feelings, perceptions & beliefs
- Sources of vulnerabilities & resilience measures adopted by participants



NARRATIVE STORY TELLING

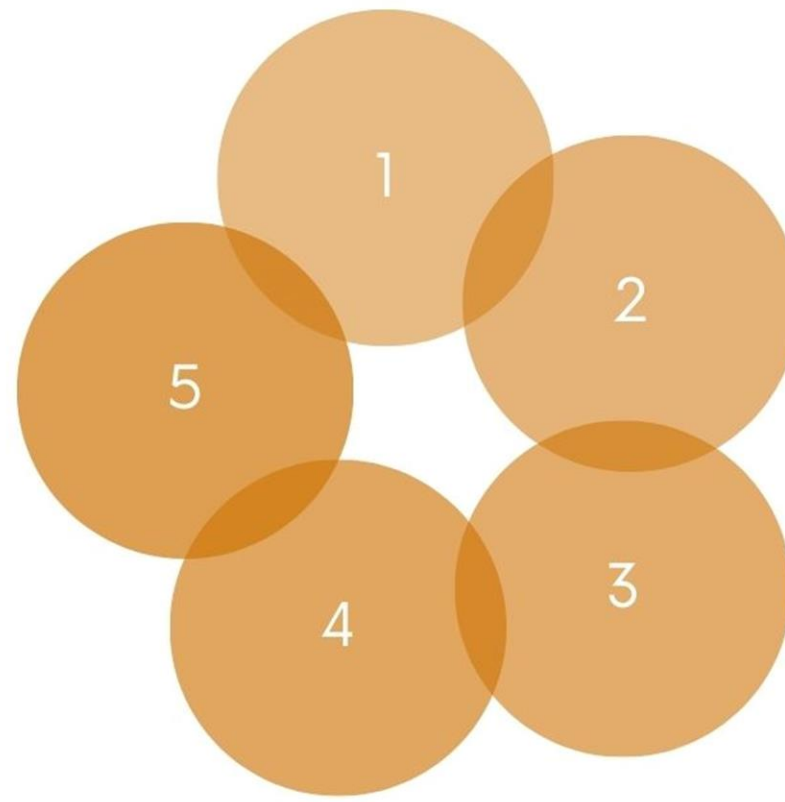
- Allows the use of various interview techniques to gain deeper understanding of the issue
- Helps participants reflect on experiences & events as they occurred
- Facilitates an interactive engagement between the researcher & participant



CASE STUDY

- To gain detailed information on how organizations are extending social protection support to refugee women at risk
- Petty, Thompson & Stew (2012) argue that a variety of data may be collected to deepen understanding of the case

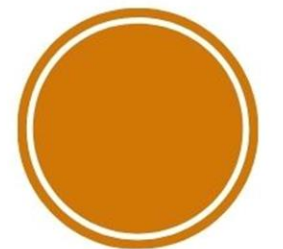
5-LEVEL DATA COLLECTION



- **Interviews with refugee women who are:** single household head, widows, unaccompanied, abandoned, accompanied by other family members & who are at least 30 years
- **Case study with organizations implementing refugee programs such as:** NRC, CAFUMI, IRC and ALIGHT
- **Key informant interviews with:** office of the prime minister, UNHCR, World Food, Refugee Law Project, Faculty of Law, Institute of Social Research Makerere University, ACODE
- **Focus group discussion with host communities including:** community leaders, women, men & youth
- **Systematic Literature Review:** policy documents, journal articles, book chapters, books, reports & any other online resources relevant to the study area

DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

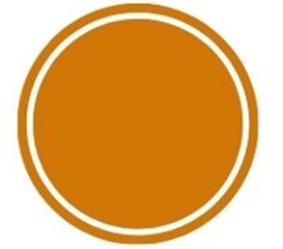
Define the research questions to guide data analysis



Transcribe, code and categorize data from individual interviews, case study, KII and FGD



Identifying common themes and patterns, and correlate each across the data sources



Data will be interpreted and analyzed thematically. Depending on the number of samples, Nvivo or a manual analysis will be done.

