

**An epistemological inquiry into refugeeism and its associated insecurity  
problems the case of Ngara district in Kagera region (1994 — 2003)**

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This study investigated reasons behind insecurity associated with refugees in Ngara district. Hypotheses tested included: could inadequacy resources cause the parties concerned engage in insecurity activities. Is Struggle for self-actualization by refugees contributes to increased incidences of insecurity in refugee hosting areas. Findings supported the hypotheses by proving that many insecurity incidences in the area were directly or indirectly associated with inadequate of resources and the struggle for self - actualization. To mitigate these incidences, the following recommendations (among others) were proposed: First, there is a need to redesign an institutional framework/mechanism at domestic and international levels so as to meet the deemed necessity of resources for both refugees and the local population in the area. Second, there is also a need for a new approach in dealing with refugee issues. The international law dealing with forced migration status, specifically the Geneva Conventions of 1951 and the Human Right Convention of 1948 provide more or less equal opportunity to refugees and the local community. Therefore, there is a need for the 1998 Refugee Act of Tanzania to reflect these conventions at the domestic level when dealing with refugees residing in the country. Third, there is a need to implement projects that enhance reconciliatory environment in refugee asylum areas and in their mother countries necessary for peace including harmony.