

**FACTORS INFLUENCING SUSTAINABILITY OF REFUGEE  
LIVELIHOODS: A CASE OF DORO REFUGEE CAMP IN  
MABAN COUNTY, SOUTH SUDAN**


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**A Research Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the  
Award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management of the  
University of Nairobi**

**2017**

**DECLARATION**

This research project report is my original work and has never been presented for a degree or any other award in any other university.

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my parents Samson Osero and Josephine Kwamboka for always pushing for academic excellence. To my dear wife Evelyne Rasugu for always being my silent cheerleader. To my children Bradley, Caitlin and Adrian – I am blazing the trail; you have to do better.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I wish to thank the Board of Post Graduate Studies of the University of Nairobi for according me the opportunity to pursue this course. I sincerely wish to express my gratitude to my supervisor Professor Harriet Kidombo for her immense support, advice and guidance throughout the writing of this research project; without her, this project would not have come to fruition. I also wish to thank my fellow students as well as the lecturers who taught me during my course. Lastly, I wish to thank the University of Nairobi for creating an environment that facilitated the successful conclusion of this project.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>ACTED</b>	Agency of Technical Cooperation and Development
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IGA</b>	Income Generating Activities
<b>IGP</b>	Income Generating Programmes
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>SL</b>	Sustainable Livelihoods
<b>SLA</b>	Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches
<b>SLF</b>	Sustainable Livelihoods Framework
<b>SPLM-N</b>	Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme

## ABSTRACT

According to the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) there are currently some 22.5 million refugees around the world, with South Sudan hosting 279,160 refugees as of 30 September 2017. Globally, livelihood programmes for these refugees are often launched without first mapping the local political and economic landscape and most refugees are unable to earn enough to meet their basic needs. Recently, attempts have been made to help refugees develop sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance. Weak basic social service delivery, poor infrastructure and limited market opportunities in host areas exacerbate the underlying poverty and vulnerabilities that create challenges for developing sustainable livelihoods. The main objective of the study was to establish factors influencing sustainability of refugee livelihoods using a case of Doro refugee camp in Maban County in South Sudan. Specifically, the study sought to establish how refugee environment, refugee social networks, refugee training and refugee access to credit influence the sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County. This study was anchored on the Sustainable Livelihoods Theory by Robert Chambers. The study used a descriptive research design. The target population for this study consisted of all refugee households in Doro refugee camp as well as five (5) members of staff working with the UNHCR in Maban County, South Sudan. The data for the research was mainly from both primary and secondary data. The study utilized a questionnaire and an interview guide as major research instruments. After data collection, the filled-in questionnaires were edited for completeness, coded and the information entered into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23. Quantitative data collected was analyzed by the use of descriptive statistics and presented through percentages, means, standard deviations and frequencies. Content analysis was used to analyze open ended qualitative data and responses from the interview questions. The information was displayed by use of tables. The findings indicated that majority of the respondents (88%) had been issued with a refugee certificate while 12% held an asylum seeker document. The respondents were further asked how they earn income to meet their daily needs and 32% of the respondents reported they were casual workers while 23% depend on support from UNHCR and/or other refugee humanitarian actors. 32% of the respondents reported receiving social support from well-wishers and only 6% indicated they receive social support from immediate family and relatives in the diaspora. Further findings indicated that majority 293 (76%) of the respondents felt that they were not safe while only 93 (24%) of the respondents felt safe. The study further sought to find out the relationship of refugees with the host community where it was established that 54% of the respondents indicated that their relationship with the host community was fair. A majority 85% of the respondents indicated that they had attended school while only 15% indicated that they had not attended school. Of those who had attended school, 37% had gone to primary school, 33% secondary school with only 9% attaining a diploma and 6% being undergraduates. According to the findings, it was clear that lack of capital was the main hindrance to starting businesses as supported by 294 (76%) of the respondents. The study recommends that there is need for appropriate initiatives to be developed which support refugee livelihoods. The possibility of facilitating remittances, and/or, provision of cash grants could be considered as a means for injecting capital into the refugee camp economy. There is also need for total engagement of all stakeholders in the implementation of projects that support refugee livelihoods. There is also need for financial and management training and capacity building for refugees to be conducted on a more regular basis.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the study

According to the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) there are currently some 22.5 million refugees around the world. Livelihood programmes for these refugees are often launched without first mapping the local political and economic landscape. As a result, they do not take into account the context-specific barriers and opportunities (Jacobsen & Fratzke, 2016) that exist in the host locations. Furthermore, programmes are often not subject to sufficient evaluation, so it is difficult to tell if they lead to sustainable livelihoods. There are significant challenges to implementing livelihoods programming for refugees. A Danish Refugee Council study conveyed the consensus among 60 practitioners on the difficulty of livelihoods programming and called for improved performance and research on livelihoods support programs for displaced populations. This call echoes the view of UNHCR's Global Strategy for Livelihoods (2014-2018), which identified learning as one of four strategic objectives for livelihoods programming. The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration also recognized the need for further developing its livelihoods work, and in May 2014, adopted an internal livelihoods strategy seeking to accomplish three goals: (1) Improve design and implementation of livelihoods programming; (2) Develop and disseminate tools and guidance for program officers and refugee coordinators; and (3) Exert diplomatic efforts to improve livelihoods prospects for populations of concern.

Jacobsen and Fratzke (2016) suggest that conducting market, political and policy mapping of the local context and using it to inform programme design could improve refugee livelihood programming. An understanding of the existing political, economic and social relations that shape

refugees' lives and their limited access to adequate food, housing, land, education, and safe and legal employment is important for supporting the development of sustainable livelihoods for refugees. The refugee issue is as complex as its root causes and solutions. It is important to note that the primary victims of the refugee problem are always individuals who are forced to fend for themselves in foreign lands. Nonetheless, it also manifests itself in various forms on the societal, governmental and international levels. The refugee issue is a clear humanitarian, moral and development matter facing humanity. Indeed, its scope is wide enough to have significant bearing on security, environmental and natural resources within the host country (Hakovirta, 2011).

The success of refugee entrepreneurs often depends on an enabling environment and business development services, including training and access to tools, raw materials and other productive assets, as well as to financial services, including credit and savings facilities (UNHCR, 2016). One organization offering livelihoods training indicated that 'the biggest problem regarding livelihoods is refugees' inability to access micro-finance institutions and services' (Easton-Calabria, 2016). UNHCR (2016) also suggests that enhancing access to financial services is key to building sustainable livelihoods for refugees.

Betts *et al.* (2014) found that some refugees routinely strike a complex balance in their livelihood strategies, managing diversified portfolios of income and food sources. Aid is used to supplement gaps in their income, while they try and pursue strategies of economic self-reliance (Betts et al., 2014). Refugees in urban and rural areas are involved in various economic activities such as small-scale trading of accessories, selling of fabric, retail trading, brokerage services with countries of origin, tailoring, local brewing, operating restaurants, food vending, selling charcoal, domestic work, and operating very small restaurants and bars, mills, transportation services, construction,

boda-bodas (motorcycle taxis), money transfer services and retail shops (Vemuruet al., 2016). Partnerships between governments, development actors and the private sector are important for developing sustainable refugee livelihoods (UNHCR, 2016).

Clements et al. (2016) argue that, amongst other things, it is the policies of host governments, and national and regional security, which prevent refugees from contributing to the societies where they are living. UNHCR (2016) also finds that the laws, policies and administrative requirements in a number of countries present obstacles to sustainable livelihoods for refugees. These include restrictions on freedom of movement, free choice of residence and the right to work (UNHCR, 2016). Governments may also be deterred from providing refugees with access to employment as a result of high rates of unemployment for their own citizens (UNHCR, 2016).

Doro refugee camp is one of four refugee camps in Maban County in South Sudan's Upper Nile State. The state houses an estimated 144,190 refugees who have fled primarily from Blue Nile State in neighbouring Sudan. The first refugees arrived in Maban shortly after the outbreak of conflict between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) and the army of Sudan in September 2011. Doro refugee camp was officially opened two months later in November 2011 and is the largest refugee camp in the County; the majority of its refugees are reported to originate from the Kurmuk area. The refugees are mainly from the Urduk ethnic group followed by Ingassana, Jumjum, Baldugu, Balila, Birga, Dawala, Fur, Jindi, Magaja, Mayak, Nuba. According to figures from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2017), 57,256 individuals (11,451 households) were residing in the camp as of 30 September 2017. It is important to note that UNHCR provides protection and monitors delivery of services to all refugees in Doro refugee Camp.

## 1.2 Statement of the problem

Most refugees are unable to earn enough to meet their basic needs (UNCHR, 2016). Recently attempts have been made to help refugees develop sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance. Weak basic social service delivery, poor infrastructure and limited market opportunities in host areas exacerbate underlying poverty and vulnerabilities that create challenges for developing sustainable livelihoods (Vemuru *et al.*, 2016; Clements *et al.*, 2016).

According to Jacobsen (2005), programs that support refugee livelihoods fall within UNHCR's Community Services and are focused on improving the refugees own capacity to meet their needs and solve their own problems. This follows UNHCR's interest in protracted refugee situation, refugee livelihoods and self-reliance. One of the main reasons for this change of tact is the globally declining levels of aid (Weissbrodt, 2008) which mean that in the long term, UNHCR will not be able to continue to meet the minimum humanitarian standards by using their current assistance programs.

In a study of twenty refugee hosting countries by Zetter and Raudel (2016), they found that the 'majority of refugees work in the informal sector, but under much less satisfactory and more exploitative conditions compared with nationals', while informal labour markets in fragile states are often constrained. Refugees might not be willing to commit to finding legal work or developing livelihood strategies in first-asylum countries, as they often remain interested in returning home or moving onward to settle in a third country (Jacobsen & Fratzke, 2016). In these cases, refugees may be reluctant to invest in work or programmes they see as tying them to the first country of asylum (Jacobsen & Fratzke, 2016).



If no employment opportunities exist in the host-country economy, or if employers are unwilling to hire refugee workers, it is difficult for refugees to build sustainable livelihoods (Jacobsen & Fratzke, 2016). Livelihood programmes for refugees are often not designed with the local labour market context and needs in mind (Jacobsen & Fratzke, 2016; Easton-Calabria, 2016). Ayine et al. (2014) found that there was a shortage of alternative livelihood opportunities available in refugee settlements, possibly as a result of the lack of customers to support small scale trade. Employers may be reluctant to hire refugees as a result of concerns over their skills, security, lack of clarity and varied enforcement of the regulations guiding employment, or discriminatory attitudes.

Most of the available literature uncovered in this review is grey literature, published by both organisations working on supporting refugees and academics publishing the findings of their research in this area. Jacobsen and Fratzke (2016) suggest that ‘refugee livelihoods is a relatively new field that must work through a number of growing pains and implementation challenges before it can live up to its potential’. This is further exacerbated by the declining amount of aid that is being availed to agencies working with refugees because the needs across the world are astronomical. There is little concrete evidence that current strategies are successfully meeting their goals of fostering self-reliance and durable solutions (Jacobsen and Fratzke, 2016; Crawford et al, 2015). Very few independent impact evaluations have been carried out, which means there is little data available on what works and what does not work when seeking to strengthen refugee livelihoods (Jacobsen and Fratzke, 2016). It is against this background that the study sought to establish factors influencing sustainability of refugee livelihoods using a case of Doro refugee camp in Maban County.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The main purpose of the study is to establish factors influencing sustainability of refugee livelihoods using a case of Doro refugee camp in Maban County, South Sudan.

### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

- i. To assess the influence of refugee environment on sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County.
- ii. To determine the contribution of refugee social networks on sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County.
- iii. To establish the influence of refugee training on sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County.
- iv. To determine the influence of refugee access to credit on the sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County.

### **1.5 Research questions**

- i. What is the influence of refugee environment on sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County?
- ii. What is the contribution of refugee social networks to sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County?
- iii. How does refugee training influence sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County?

- iv. What is the influence of refugee access to credit on sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County?

### **1.6 Significance of the study**

The study on Doro refugee camp might provide valuable information such as what challenges refugees are facing and what services they need assistance in accessing. With an accurate needs assessment for the refugee community, agencies can then begin providing those services to the refugee population. In identifying the needs of the population, the study might also contribute to the development of a methodology for identifying and modeling needs and networks in refugee camps, in order to more efficiently provide services to that population. The study might also contribute to a larger body of research that is beginning to address the increasing amount of refugees, particularly in developing countries, as well as the challenges they face and the sustainability of livelihood strategies that they employ.

The study might provide evidence that refugees are not burdens on society, and will show that while refugees face challenges due to inadequate protection and support, they carve out certain social and economic spaces in order to sustain their livelihoods. In discussing their livelihood strategies, the study emphasize the voices of Doro refugees living in urban areas and what they express their needs to be. The study may put forth a methodology for identifying and modeling needs and networks in urban centers, enabling agencies to more efficiently evaluate the provision of services to refugees and better understand the processes involved in the social and economic integration of refugees as well as sustainability of livelihood projects in the Doro refugee camp.

### **1.7 Basic assumptions of the study**

The sampled respondents were longtime residents of Doro refugee camp and would effectively respond to the study tools in a way that reflected the true picture of the situation on the ground; the prevailing security situation was to be conducive for administration of the study instruments and the respondents gave honest answers to meet the expectations of the study objectives.

### **1.8 Limitations of the study**

Some of the respondents might fear negative reports about the refugee camp, livelihoods and livelihood projects therein and therefore might not be willing to respond negatively due to likely victimization. However, the researcher assured them of utmost confidentiality and use of study findings strictly for academic purposes.

An absence of solid cell phone gathering in the camp, and a constrained spending plan implied that correspondence with enumerators amid information accumulation was testing. Accordingly, two field facilitators were entrusted with managing and speaking with enumerators straightforwardly.

The pool of applicants from which to choose enumerators was constrained, since the dominant part of potential hopefuls had restricted instruction and low levels of proficiency in English.

### **1.9 Delimitation of the study**

The study was confined to Doro refugee camp in Maban County and strictly investigated factors influencing sustainability of refugee livelihoods. Doro refugee camp was selected for the purpose of narrowing down the study area in order to get more accurate results.

### **1.10 Definitions of significant terms used in the study**

**Refugee:** A refugee is a man who, inferable from all around established dread of being aggrieved for reasons of race, religion, nationality, enrollment in a specific social gathering, or political sentiment, is outside the nation of his nationality or of ongoing home.

**Refugee Camp:** is a temporary settlement constructed in a hosting country to provide accommodation to the refugees.

**Livelihood:** is a methods for bringing home the bacon. It envelops individuals' abilities, resources, pay and exercises required to secure the necessities of life i.e. nourishment, water, safe house and garments.

**Sustainable Livelihood:** A livelihood is said to be sustainable when it is able to rebound back from a shock or stress and return to its former state or better.

**Livelihood Project:** An intervention that is well designed with planned activities within a given period of time aimed at enabling and empowering the targeted persons through skill development, enterprise development, micro-finance support, provision of capital and start-ups for the refugees to be able to sustain their own lives.

**Refugee environment:** is the collective environment in which a refugee resides and the factors that influence the lives of the refugees; these factors could be social, economic, political, regional, international etc.

**Social networks:** are gatherings of people who share a shared characteristic. It could likewise allude to a system of people, (for example, companions, associates, and colleagues) associated by relational connections.

**Vocational training:** is preparing for a particular vocation or exchange, barring the callings. Professional preparing centers around reasonable utilizations of abilities learned, and is by and large unconcerned with hypothesis or conventional scholastic aptitudes.

**Microcredit:** is utilized to portray little credits allowed to low pay people that are barred from the conventional managing an account framework.

### **1.11 Organization of the study**

This study is organized into five chapters. Chapter one contains foundation to the investigation, proclamation of the issue, motivation behind the examination, destinations of the investigation, inquire about inquiries, essentialness of the investigation, restrictions and delimitations, suspicions and meanings of operational terms. Section two contains writing audit, hypothetical system, calculated structure, and the holes in the writing survey.

Section three contains the examination look into configuration, target populace, test size and inspecting strategies, Instruments of the investigation, legitimacy and unwavering quality of the exploration instruments, moral contemplations, information accumulation method and information examination.

Part four contains information examination, introduction and elucidation of study discoveries. Part five contains rundown of the discoveries, dialogs of the discoveries conclusions, proposals and recommendation for additionally ponders.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This Chapter presents the review of pertinent literature. It reviews literature on factors influencing sustainability of refugee livelihoods. It reviews literature on refugee environment, refugee social networks, refugees training and access to credit and sustainability of livelihoods. The chapter also presents the key theories underlying sustainability of refugee livelihoods, develops a conceptual framework and expounds on the research gaps in literature.

#### **2.2 Sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

Livelihoods consist of human capital (knowledge, skills, creativity and good health), social capital (networks, social connections, trust and norms of reciprocity among individuals, groups or communities), physical capital (roads, farm equipment, and livestock), natural capital (land, water, and forests) and financial capital (money, saving, credit, and jewelry). Enhancing livelihood asset productivity depends on in-depth knowledge about existing livelihoods activities. Due to limited protection and assistance, refugees' livelihoods are resourceful yet often unsustainable (Krause-Vilmar, 2011). Refugees often become victims of abuse from society and security organs due to lack of legal status and negative attitudes towards refugees by the host community. A key to pursuing sustainable livelihoods is social capital, or the social connections that refugees have. Access to community-based organizations and residing in urban areas can increase the amount of social capital available to refugees.

Krause-Vilmar (2011) examines the livelihood strategies of refugees in Kampala, and explains that refugees' ability to access markets is limited and many refugees must find employment

through the informal sector. Other barriers to accessing more stable livelihood opportunities include Ugandan law on the right of refugees to work, which causes uncertainty amongst employers and refugees alike. Research shows that refugees in Kampala cite exploitation and discrimination when attempting to access employment opportunities. In order to be successful while living in exile, policies must support refugees that live in urban areas, including their right to seek employment and access health and education services.

Providing assistance that genuinely supports development in post-conflict situations is fraught with enormous challenges, because conflicts typically destroy almost all assets necessary for sustaining viable livelihoods. Sustainable peace for communities involved in conflicts as well as global security depends on people having access to viable livelihood options and avoiding or escaping from poverty. Realization that well-intentioned development assistance can be unsuccessful has prompted the shift from relief-based to long-term development assistance, which involves capacity building among the poor and helps them become central actors in their own development. Unlike the relief-based and traditional top-down approaches to assistance, the new approach promotes participation and empowerment so that communities do not rely heavily on external support which makes them dependent and vulnerable (Satge, 2004).

South Sudan emerged from Africa's longest civil war and gained independence in 2011, prompting millions of people who were refugees in neighboring countries and those who were internally displaced during the war to return to their home areas. In post-conflict situations, resources crucial for human survival and creation of viable livelihoods are severely limited or have been destroyed, making the situation extremely difficult for returnees and those in their home communities. Agricultural land and livestock are the most important source of livelihoods in rural areas of South



Sudan. The peace and independence brought optimism regarding political stability (USAID, 2006), and made it possible for many international organizations to shift their assistance to programs and activities that promote sustainable development through improving livelihoods of the rural poor. In 2013, South Sudan degenerated back into civil war and this has led to an estimated 1.9 million South Sudanese seeking refuge in neighbouring countries.

Providing development assistance in such situations requires a different approach than the traditional emergency and relief based approach that was not designed to revive or support livelihoods from the perspectives of refugees. Indeed, the latter approach often contributes to creation of attitudes of powerlessness and dependency, the main ingredients of vulnerability (Lewis, 1999; Satge, 2004). Another challenge is the revival of the most important livelihood assets, human and social capital. Unlike natural disasters, conflicts have serious and long lasting effects because of their tendency to erode peoples' capabilities. Among the first casualties of conflict is livelihood assets particularly human, social, political, financial and physical capital.

Human capital (knowledge, education, good health, awareness and access to information) is an important livelihood asset that is severely affected by war when most educational facilities are destroyed. Although refugees and IDPs gain access to better education and other skills compared to those who remain at home during the war, people in camps are often constrained to becoming passive recipients of aid, leading them to lose skills and creativity. Fortunately, realization of unsuccessful but well-intentioned interventions has prompted development organizations to tap the enormous capacity and potential of the poor (Krishna *et al.*, 1997), a long ignored factor crucial for sustainable development, "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Jaffee, 1998). Many

development organizations, especially non-governmental organizations (NGOs), have helped eliminate barriers that constrain the capabilities of the poor and place them at the center of their own development process.

### **2.3 Refugee environment and sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

Zetter and Ruaudel (2016) shown that the basic role of helpful assurance in an exile crisis is to defend lives and strength of the general population included, focusing on the fulfillment of their more pressing necessities like physical security, protect, sustenance, water and therapeutic help. In any case, an attention exclusively on sparing lives in the here and now isn't sufficient, since a fundamental condition to accomplish philanthropic insurance is to break down the connection between the legislatures of host nations and the refugees settled in camps. These relations are profoundly impacted by the displaced person strategies actualized by the host nations, whose part is pivotal in advancing or anticipating vocation security among the camp tenants (Narbeth & Mc Lean, 2003).

A jobs approach in outcast camps concentrates on the reasons affecting displaced people's methodologies of living so as to meet their fundamental needs, yet it is additionally especially successful in recognizing the imperatives that keep refugees from making the most of their rights as a condition for advancing their jobs (Lewis, 1999). Henceforth, this approach is valuable to comprehend why displaced people have been denied of critical human rights and to what degree such imperatives are utilitarian to refugee insurance while they live in camps. In many occasions, the host nations see refugees as a security issue and consequently want that they are permitted to remain just on a transitory premise; the result getting from this pattern is a restricted bundle of social and monetary rights that keep displaced people's quest for vocations. As per Krause-Vilmar

(2011) government limitations on exile portability, for example, specifically affect on showcase access for refugee items and may subsequently constitute a substantially greater obstruction than the cost of financing. Pay Generating Activities (IGA) should be dug in a complete comprehension of what constitutes the most reasonable way for confidence; any of the various administrative necessities, (for example, work grants and business licenses) can without much of a stretch invalidate the prospects for what generally may have been a sound business suggestion.

In displaced person crises the outcast status is in this manner the part connecting the helpful insurance (whose fundamental point is to spare lives) to livelihood bolster that should save refugee independence and encourage their confidence, particularly in durable exile circumstances. However, in many creating nations there are regularly protracted deferrals in the displaced person status assurance process, and such defers influence the jobs of haven searchers, particularly when the exile status is related with access to help and to different types of qualifications especially valuable for outcast survival both temporarily and long haul (Satge, 2004).

Mehta and Gupte (2012) in their investigation watched that separated from monetary open doors, the physical area, and the security circumstance, exile vocations can likewise be affected by political choices. For instance, when have governments don't enable displaced people to settle among have groups or don't perceive recognitions or endorsements, refugees' entrance to the work market may in actuality be hindered. The host nation's haven strategy is without a doubt a characterizing factor in restraining or encouraging the capacity of displaced people to set up and secure their vocations. There is a requirement for a strategy choice to enable displaced people to wind up noticeably gainful individuals from society by embracing a vocation approach. UNHCR

should expand a dream on the most proficient method to make support to or the advancement of outcast livelihoods part of its approach.

A Study Among Young Urban Refugees in Kenya' (2010), determined that refugees have no chance of paying the required amount of Kshs. 50,000 to obtain a work permit and thus are obliged to engage in informal employment such as hawking, shoe shining and domestic work at the whims of their employers who in most cases renege on the agreed financial engagement. This in itself does not qualify to be sustainable livelihood as defined in the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) which emphasizes on long term impact based livelihoods. Urban refugees have no other sources of self-employment such as agriculture due to unavailability or limited natural resources such as a land; refugees therefore have to purchase food. The Women's Refugee Commission (2011) livelihood assessment report in Kampala, Uganda notes that the absence of lucidity and shifted authorization of the controls directing work imply that nearby government authorities, bosses and Refugees are left befuddled. Accordingly, managers are careful about contracting displaced people; and outcasts who do work formally are badgering by neighborhood government and migration authorities.

#### **2.4 Refugee social networks and sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

Social capital can be seen from a small scale, me thus, large scale or incorporating point of view (World Bank, 2000). From an individual point of view, the concentrate of social capital is on the advantages to a person of gathering interest and on the think development of friendliness to create this asset (Portes, 2000). Like different types of capital, people or family units would then be able to intentionally put resources into social capital. In any case, social capital isn't just produced purposely. Truth be told, Coleman (2012) contends that it is generally created as a coincidental

result of individuals interacting for some other reason, for example, foolish business reasons or basically on the grounds that we are social creatures and, inside reason, get utility just from having connections. More current and more extensive points of view of social capital have extended the idea of social funding to make it conceivable to talk about the "stock" of social capital at the group, local or national level (Portes and Patricia, 2000).

In spite of the fact that exchanges of social capital have concentrated on its positive part for people and society, social capital can likewise be a restricting variable in the selection of exercises and resources utilized by families (Bowles, 1999, Portes, 1998). The production of group bunches that manufacture connections for a few people may prompt the avoidance of different people – non-individuals may not get the advantages of gathering cooperation and may even be adversely influenced. Gathering homogeneity may confine the advantages of assorted variety of financial exercises and of thoughts. Gatherings may likewise advance similarity which can smother entrepreneurial action and farthest point business achievement.

Social capital spreads associations between individuals; or informal communities (Morse and McNamara, 2013). Social capital includes systems and standards encouraging aggregate activities for common advantage (Woolcock, 2011). As indicated by Morse and McNamara (2013), social capital makes the most of substantial substances for most in the every day lives of individuals therefore giving important living through altruism association, shared sensitivity and social intercourse among gathering of people and families. Social capital has pulled in noteworthy consideration in urban exile ponders (Lyytinen and Kullenberg, 2013).

As per Jacobsen (2014), 'in seeking after employments with regards to defenselessness, displaced people are dependent on the help gave by their co-nationals officially living in the city. Displaced

people utilize social capital (nearness of co-nationals) for movement, settlement and getting to essential administrations'. 'Where displaced people don't have a set up grapple group that furnishes them with social capital, they discover approaches to make some new groups of emotionally supportive networks' (Jacobsen, 2014). Displaced people additionally make social capital through development of nearby kinships or exploiting the nearness of magnanimous associations or philanthropy disapproved of people who look to help Refugees or specific national gatherings for individual reasons.

Despite having many positive influences on livelihood outcomes for relocated people, social capital can indeed have costs, with social ties sometimes being more of a liability than an asset. As Portes and Patricia (2000) identified, social ties may result in prohibition of pariahs, exorbitant claims on bunch individuals, limitations on singular flexibilities, and descending leveling standards (Portes & Mooney 2002). On the one hand, a homogeneous community with closed-tie relationships may exclude newcomers or isolate non-members. On the other hand, individuals or households within this community may be restricted to other outside resources or information. Therefore, understanding this dynamic and identifying appropriate networks are crucially important in maintaining and developing urban livelihoods, particularly for affected households in the context of refugees.

According to Wilkinson's theoretical approach (1991), the group fills in as the space that encourages different collaborations and offers importance to the individual and others. Through the most fundamental procedures of social connection, group emerges, and the potential for group and helpful activities exist. The social conditions and association that emerge impact the nature of individual prosperity, adding to group social prosperity and the enthusiastic bonds that individuals

sense toward the places in which they live. Theodori (2001), for example, found both community satisfaction and community attachment were positively and significantly associated with perceptions of individual well-being.

## **2.5 Refugee training and sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

Refugees living in constrained movement are looked with the test of adjusting to another culture, another condition, another life. As indicated by Berry's model of cultural assimilation, the person's first mental reaction to the new culture is a decrease of psychological wellness status because of stress, uneasiness, disarray, sentiments of estrangement and minimalness. For instance in Brown, Schale, and Nilsson's (2010) investigation of Vietnamese outcast ladies, their capability of English and the age at which they landed at the camp influenced their psychological well-being. The individuals who had poor English were more troubled than the individuals who did not. A similar thing was valid for those refugees who were at a more established age when they touched base at the camp (Var, 2013).

Craftsman work gives entrepreneurial chances to outcasts who have particular aptitudes, which have been passed down the ages and culminated over a lifetime. Giving gifted craftsmans access to quality crude materials, apparatuses and hardware, and additionally workshops and markets empowers them to deliver and offer their products. Numerous displaced person craftsmans convey one of a kind aptitudes to their host groups and drive advancement forward. Enabling refugees to utilize their abilities and add to the nearby economy while improving their lives, helps move view of exile nearness from a philanthropic weight to an advancement opportunity (Jaffee, 1998). Projects ought to guarantee that the monetary exercises of outcasts don't negatively affect neighborhood populaces. Various studies that have been carried out on economic prowess of the

immigrants in a number of countries shows that the refugees, if given an opportunity, can be able to utilize their acquired skills in different areas of earning a living (Sridharan, 2010). The decisions to invest in lifelong skills goes hand in hand with how people have invested in human capital because the literacy level influences the choices on entrepreneurship, training, size of the family and dissemination of information.

In Thailand, the Agency of Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) experienced a professional aptitude preparing program entitled Training of Trainers for Myanmar refugees including men, young ladies and ladies (Al Kilani, 2014). This task intended to outfit these refugees with the required aptitudes to discover a vocation when they return back home securely. The abilities conferred incorporate hairdressing, excellence treatment, office administration, lodging administration and repair of little electronic contraptions. In South Africa, the Comprehensive Agriculture Support Program of the Ministry of Agriculture contacted ladies to enhance their cultivating and business enterprise aptitudes (Al Kilani, 2014). Studies have uncovered the procedure of mix of displaced people regularly prompts descending proficient portability in the nation of refuge. Refugees frequently just approach employments financed by the State as well as requiring a lower level of capabilities or abilities. Moreover, outcasts confront particular issues connected to their absence of dialect abilities and to their requirement for strength and security.

As indicated by Tukei (2015), professional preparing is regularly the best approach to address the issue of displaced people to refresh or exchange their aptitudes to the specific circumstance of the work advertise in the host nation and, wherever conceivable, to pick up broadly perceived capabilities. There is an agreement on the need to stress the significance of professional preparing



for refugees particularly as an apparatus for either re-capability or refreshing of aptitudes, or acclimation with the workplace so as to build outcasts' 'employability'. We can't disassociate work and professional preparing (Phillips, 2004). Professional training has likewise an increasingly important part to play in strengthening refugee chances of accessing work. By growing new abilities, it empowers displaced people to be dynamic in their own particular trades and crafts. Professional preparing is then a dynamic approach to show their willingness to get ready for the skilled labour market in their countries of exile.

## **2.6 Refugee access to credit and sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

Over the previous decade income generating programs (IGP) have assumed an important role in the drive towards the financial freedom of displaced people, and the UNHCR has tried to construct associations with other stakeholders in trying to make a distinction between crisis emergency help and longer-term development initiatives. IGPs utilize two methodologies. As indicated by Arafat, (2004), most are gifts based, for example, money, capital, hardware and crude materials are given freely. A less utilized approach focuses on smaller scale funding in which a credit extension program or an advance is given to recipients to begin independent enterprises. Backers (2008) contends that credit is the preferred modality of help over awards since they break the "reliance cycle" related with a compassionate spirit at the expense of empowering dependable utilization of assets within their communities of residence.

As indicated by Phillips (2004), small scale funding approaches have been all the more broadly adopted in post-crisis or development circumstances than in strife stricken groups. Refugees living in camps are viewed as an 'unacceptable' possibility for small scale funding: they are impermanent visitors and, consequently, less inclined to reimburse advances. Numerous smaller scale funds

based on IGPs have been reduced after non-reimbursement disappointments. Their commentators contend that the assets would be better utilized as a part of give frame. In any case, as is perceived by similar scholars, these contentions are frequently in light of the budgetary limitations of the program, (for example, reimbursement rates), as opposed to how they influence the financial security of the group. The financial security outcomes of purposely injecting money, credit or other vocation assets into a displaced persons camps have not been assessed on a wide scale.

The absence of a general assessment of IGPs implies that an unmistakable insight of their belongings (positive or negative) on the financial security of displaced people and their host groups is deficient. It is likely that the accessibility of capital gear or advance capital for independent ventures enhances the capacity of displaced people to seek after jobs and nourishment security and that the advantages stream out to the host group. A case of the effect of an exile small scale credit program is the cleanser producing enterprise in Kakuma camp in Kenya. Five refugees conceptualized a cleaning agents' manufacturing business. They soon understood their cleanser items had a constrained market in the camp as there was a general UNHCR cleanser conveyance to all displaced people in the camp each month. Keeping in mind the end goal to manage the business, they moved toward a NGO, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) for help through its small scale credit program. This helped them increase their production and enhance the nature of cleanser which soon met the prerequisites of the Kenya Bureau of Standards (Arafat, 2000). The cleaning agents are sold to the humanitarian agencies in Kakuma and even in the non-refugee settlements around Kakuma.

Despite the fact that UNHCR does not directly implement refugee livelihood support projects but rather engages implementing partners to oversee them, these initiatives are as yet thought to be a

vital part of a general assistance program. This opinion is shared by refugee recipients, who look upon UNHCR as the provider of optional help and would along these lines think that it is hard to comply with firm reimbursement rules, for far less of them have the capacity to comply anyway. Faced with this ethical quagmire, UNHCR and its partners usually yield when, for example, arranging loan costs at standard repayment rates. The basic inconsistency in managing an account greatly impacts on the vetting and selection process of the credit facility recipients (Conway, 2004). The customers who are well on the way to profitability through IGPs are the ones likely to effectively be supplied with business skills and productive assets to maintain their profitability.

WFP/UNHCR (2003) observed that given the predominant conditions and the development limitations faced by refugees, anybody restricted to a displaced person camp is rendered naturally subordinate to the host country citizens. This forces the refugees to exercise a strict level of self-budgetary control as well as depending on relatives in other countries to support them through remittances. Be that as it may, in the support of refugee independence and the advancement of reasonable livelihoods, IGAs are not adequate. To be effective, they should be supported and complemented by other interventions focused on mediations with host communities, business training and above all, an environment that empowers the refugees and allows them to engage in their livelihood activities without any hindrances.

## **2.7 Theoretical framework**

This study was based on the Sustainable Livelihoods Theory. The idea of Sustainable Livelihoods is credited to Robert Chambers' (1992). As indicated by Chambers and Conway (1992) a work "involves the capacities, resources (stores, assets, claims, and access) and exercises required for a sustainable way of earning a living." Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) suggests intercessions that are

not extend driven, but rather arrangement driven. Sustainable livelihood procedures and theories take a look at the intervening measures that constrain accomplishment of wanted livelihoods results. This urges specialists to consider refugees' human rights and the routes in which they can make a case for their rights and educate them on livelihood options, all to their advantage.

The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) is a state of mind about the destinations, extension and needs for advancement. A particular livelihoods structure has been produced to help with execution, yet the approach goes past these. Fundamentally it is a method for putting individuals at the focal point of advancement, along these lines expanding the viability of improvement help (DFID, 2008). Individuals remain the focus of sustainable livelihood approaches, regardless of whether the interventions are at a national/large scale level or at a group/small scale level. For all intents and purposes, this implies the SLA begins with an investigation of individuals' livelihoods through individuals' interest while taking into account their perspectives. It concentrates on the effect of various strategic and institutional courses of action influencing individuals and in addition the measurements of destitution/powerlessness as characterized by the general refugee population. It likewise focuses on the significance of influencing these approaches and institutional courses of action with the goal that they advance the plan of poor people.

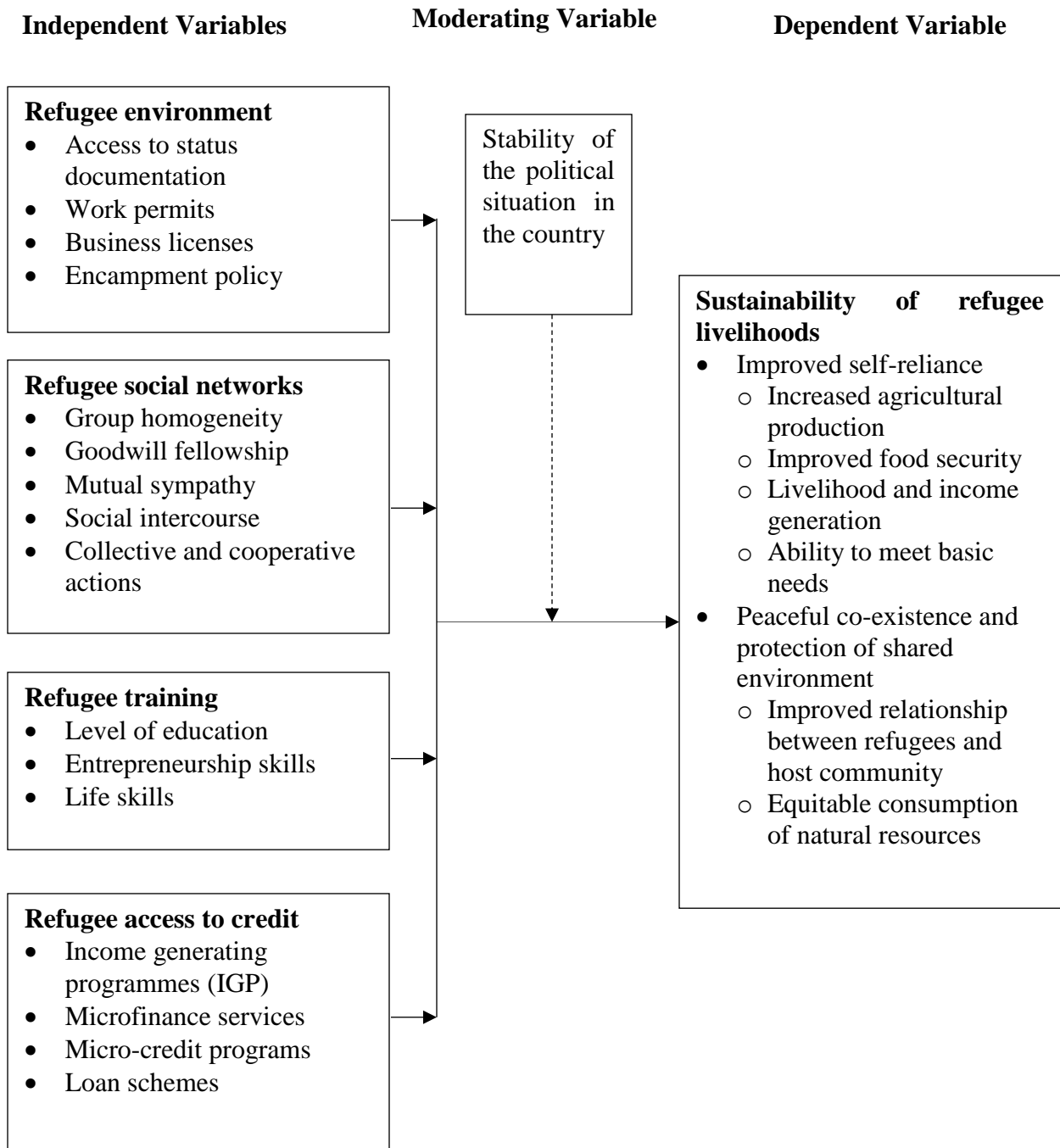
Considering the mind boggling nature of destitution, improvement professionals need to perceive that nobody can adequately decrease neediness by working in isolation. The rule of organizations underscores the significance of coordinated efforts with a specific end goal to successfully address the issue of neediness. SLA begins with an examination of qualities, not simply needs. In this manner, it perceives the inborn capability of everybody, and tries to expel requirements to the

acknowledgment of individuals' potential while likewise helping individuals to upgrade their capacity to accomplish their own targets where plausible.

This sustainable livelihoods standard embraces concrete manageability, particularly in light of the fact that "common assets are considered as fundamental contributions to income generation, utilization or welfare that can't be substituted for by fabricated or human capital" (Dietz & Neumayer, 2007). The sort of livelihood methodologies that individuals can take part in are dictated by their level of access to resources. Destitute individuals have constrained resources and accordingly they may likewise have less employment alternatives available to them. For instance, individuals who don't claim an auto (physical capital) or do not have the cash (budgetary capital) to put resources into acquiring an motorized vehicle permit may have less formal work openings in urban settings.

## **2.8 Conceptual framework**

A conceptual framework is a course of action of broad musings and norms taken from applicable fields of enquiry and used to structure a subsequent presentation (Kombo and Tromp, 2009). A calculated system is an examination instrument proposed to help an expert to make care and understanding of the condition under scrutiny and to pass it on. Exactly when doubtlessly articulated, an applied structure has potential incentive as an instrument to help an expert to make significance of resulting revelations.



**Figure 1 - Conceptual framework**

## **2.9 Knowledge gap of literature review**

While there has been a lot of research done on sustainability of refugee livelihoods in settings of relative peace, Doro refugee camp presents a situation where refugees are residing in a country

that is currently undergoing an active civil war. What this means is that government support to these refugees is limited at best and there is a high level of reliability on the humanitarian organizations for support. Many studies have assessed livelihoods and related support projects with regard to identifying ways of ensuring transition of livelihood projects from short term strategies to long-term self-sustaining projects that can also lead to sustainable livelihoods; however there is limited data or information on implementation design and activities of livelihood projects that are geared for sustainable livelihoods. For instance the expectations and needs of the refugees may have changed overtime, which implies that implementers should create new ways of achieving sustainable livelihoods. Studies have cited the absence of sound and sustainable alternatives to livelihood projects for the refugees, this study therefore intends to bring out clearly the effects of refugee environment, refugee social networks, refugee training and refugee access to credit on the sustainability of refugee livelihoods.

## **2.10 Summary of literature review**

A livelihood is sustainable when it can adjust to and recover from stresses and shocks and be able to maintain or enhance its capacities and assets and give meaningful livelihood opportunities to the general population under study (Chambers and Conway, 1991). The sustainable livelihoods methodology of refugee populations can be somewhat not quite the same as that of citizen individuals in their countries: in groups confronting strife and uprooting, livelihoods depend on how individuals get access to productive assets thus empowering them to build their financial security. In this manner, reducing the destitution of refugees, a situation exacerbated by their status needs interventions aimed at fostering sustainable livelihoods (Chambers & Conway, 1991).

Review of empirical findings indicated that there are factors that affect sustainability of refugee livelihoods. The factors include empowering refugees to manufacture sustainable livelihoods and accomplish confidence, including nourishment security, through projects that elevate access to arrive and rural generation, and significant instruction, preparing and bolster that empower refugees to get to business and independent work openings through market-based livelihoods methodologies that are educated by proficient evaluations and investigation of the economy, markets and the aptitudes, resources and capability of refugees.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter forms the research methodology what's more, talks about the methodological and research approaches that were utilized as a part of the examination. Specifically, the part takes a gander at the research design, the specimen and testing strategies, information gathering instruments, information accumulation strategies and the information gathering procedures that will be utilized to meet the research goals.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

A research design is defined as the game plan of conditions for accumulation and examination of information in a way that means to consolidate importance to reason with the economy in system (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The study used descriptive research design. This is because the study expected to acquire a top to bottom comprehension of the components affecting supportability of refugee livelihoods utilizing an instance of Doro refugee camp in Maban County, South Sudan. Enlightening investigations are for the most part the best systems for social affair information that show associations and delineate the world as it exists. It is used to get information concerning the present status of the wonders to delineate "what exists" with respect to elements or conditions in a situation.

#### **3.3 Target Population**

Target population is the specific masses about which information is needed. As showed by Ngechu (2004), a masses is an overall described arrangement of people, organizations, segments, events, and social affair of things or families that are being looked into. This definition ensures that people

of interest is homogeneous. Masses ponders are more illustrative in light of the fact that everyone has a proportionate chance to be fused into the last case that is attracted agreeing to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003). The objective populace for this investigation comprised of 11,451 displaced person family units in Doro exile camp in Maban County, South Sudan and additionally five (5) individuals from staff working with the UNHCR. The heads of refugee family units constituted the respondents for the examination, while UNHCR individuals from staff constituted the interviewees for this investigation.

### 3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

According to Kothari (2004) an example is an aggregation unit from the universe to address it. Orodho and Kombo, (2002) communicated that the word 'test' insinuates the subset of a masses of parts drawn from a greater people. An example is required in light of the fact that an investigation that is inadequately exact is an exercise in futility and cash. For the purposes of this study, only one adult was picked in each household. It was estimated that 11,451 households were residing in the camp as of 30 September 2017, based on a household size of 5 individuals. The sample for the refugee households was calculated using the formula for finite population as proposed by Yamane (1967) and cited by Israel (2009).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

Where:

n= desired sample size

N= Population

e = margin of error at 5% (standard value of 0.05)

The sample size for the study will be:

$$n = \frac{11,451}{1 + 11,451(0.05)^2} = 386$$

Simple random sampling method was connected in choosing the example for this investigation. A simple random example is a subset of respondents looked over a bigger populace. Every respondent is picked randomly and totally by shot, with the end goal that every ha a similar likelihood of being picked (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). All individuals from the objective populace were concurred square with shot of being picked in light of the fact that sampling was done randomly. Simple random sampling enables one to make remotely legitimate determinations about the whole populace in view of the example. Its focal points are that it is free of order blunder, and it requires least propel learning of the populace. Since the respondents at family unit level were the heads of family unit, this provided food for both male and female heads of families therefore guarantee sexual orientation adjust in the respondents. Purposive sampling was utilized as a part of choosing 5 authorities working with UNHCR for the motivations behind meetings.

### **3.5 Research Instruments**

The information for the research was chiefly from both essential and optional information. The investigation used poll and meeting guide as real instruments for the examination in gathering essential information. Poll is a research apparatus that assembles information over a huge specimen (Orodho and Kombo, 2002). The information was gathered by method for questionnaires regulated at family unit level and interviews of UNHCR staff. The questionnaires included both open-

finished and shut inquiries created in accordance with the goals of the research. The primary area gathered information on the general data of the respondents while the rest of the segments caught the destinations of the investigation. Auxiliary information incorporate distributions by UNHCR and other online sources.

### **3.5.1 Pilot Study**

For the study, pilot questionnaires were administered through drop and pick later method to respondents in Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya since they were not part of the sample. Their feedback was used to improve the questionnaires and improve its reliability.

### **3.5.2 Reliability of the Research Instruments**

Reliability is the capacity of the instrument to reliably yield similar outcomes when rehashed estimations are taken of comparable people under similar conditions. The consistency of the examination instrument was assessed using Cronbach's alpha coefficient which is commonly used when there are various rating scale request in an outline/study that edge a scale. The inward consistency Cronbach's Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) ranges from 0 to 1 and it is a dependability coefficient that reflects how well the estimations things unequivocally identify with each other. In accordance with Nunnaly (1978) suggestion, just forms with cut off of 0.7 and more significant was considered for advance examination in the examination. To redesign the unwavering quality of the review instrument for this examination, a pilot consider was driven on respondents who were not used as a piece of the last examination and a short time later Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was figured to set up internal consistency of the instrument.

### **3.5.3 Validity of the Research Instruments**

Validity was measured using the philosophy proposed by Crocker et al (1986) which figures authenticity coefficients that perceive what level of contrast in the standard variable is spoken to by the testing measure, or marker variable. The researcher discussed the meaning of all the significant terms with the supervisor to ensure validity of the instruments. The estimation of reliability was finished utilizing the consequences of the pilot think about. The point was to get their criticism on the clearness and ampleness of the inquiries in gathering the objective data (Nunnaly, 1978).

### **3.6 Data Collection Procedure**

This alludes to the methods the examination will use to assemble the required information or data (Kothari, 2004). The investigation directed the survey exclusively to all respondents through family unit interviews. Consumes (1999, p. 118) battles that interviews are a well known and broadly utilized methods for gathering both quantitative and subjective information. Flick (2006, p. 160) includes that the motivation behind meeting is to uncover existing information in a way that can be communicated as answers thus end up noticeably open to understanding.

### **3.7 Data Analysis Techniques**

After information gathering, the filled-in and returned questionnaires were altered for fulfillment, coded and sections made into Statistical bundle for sociologies (SPSS variant 23). Coding is specialized process where crude information are changed into effectively arranged shape by method for allotting images. This aides in gathering the reactions into couple of classifications for the reasons for information examination. The dataset was then be subjected to a check procedure to confirm if the caught information connect with the information catch into SPSS. Both

unmistakable and inferential insights was utilized to break down the information. Quantitative data assembled was destitute around the use of unmistakable bits of knowledge and presented through rates, inferences, standard deviations and frequencies. Content examination was utilized to dissect open-ended subjective information and reactions from the inquiries questions. The data was shown by utilization of tables and diagrams.

### **3.8 Ethical Considerations**

The researcher maintained research ethics by following the procedure outlined, by seeking permission from the relevant authorities before carrying out the study and by ensuring that honesty and integrity was highly maintained throughout the study.

### 3.11 Operationalization of variables

Objectives/ Type of Variable	Indicators	Measurement scale	Tools of Analysis	Type of Statistics
To assess the influence of refugee environment on sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Access to status documentation</li> <li>-Work permit</li> <li>-Business licensing</li> <li>-Encampment policy</li> </ul>	Nominal	Percentage, variance, mean & Standard deviation	Descriptive
To determine the contribution of refugee social networks on sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Group homogeneity</li> <li>- Goodwill fellowship</li> <li>- mutual sympathy</li> <li>-Social intercourse</li> <li>-Collective and cooperative actions</li> </ul>	Nominal	Percentage, variance, mean & Standard deviation	Descriptive

<b>Objectives/ Type of Variable</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Measurement scale</b>	<b>Tools of Analysis</b>	<b>Type of Statistics</b>
To establish the influence of refugee training on sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Level of education</li> <li>-Entrepreneurship skills</li> <li>-Life skills</li> </ul>	Nominal	Percentage, variance, mean & Standard deviation	Descriptive
To determine the influence of refugee access to credit on the sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Income-generating programmes (IGP) - Microfinance services</li> <li>-Micro-credit programs</li> <li>-Loan schemes</li> </ul>	Nominal	Percentage, variance, mean & Standard deviation	Descriptive



<b>Objectives/ Type of Variable</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Measurement scale</b>	<b>Tools of Analysis</b>	<b>Type of Statistics</b>
Sustainability of refugee livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved self-reliance</li> <li>-Agricultural production</li> <li>-Food security</li> <li>-Livelihood and income generation</li> <li>-Ability to meet basic needs</li> <li>• Peaceful co-existence and protection of shared environment</li> <li>-Perception of relationship between locals and refugees</li> </ul>	Nominal	Percentage, variance, mean & Standard deviation	Descriptive

<b>Objectives/ Type of Variable</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Measurement scale</b>	<b>Tools of Analysis</b>	<b>Type of Statistics</b>
	-Consumption of national resources			

**Table 1 - Operationalization of variables**

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter exhibits information investigation, translations and dialogs. Data in this part is separated into two segments. The primary segment gives foundation data of the respondents while the second segment manages examination of information on each of the four goals in view of expressive measurements.

#### 4.2 Response Rate

The example of the examination included 386 respondents. The exploration instruments were figured out how to the respondents who later on reestablished all appropriately filled instruments. Out of 386 surveys that were controlled, 234 were appropriately filled and returned. This was a reaction rate of 60.62% as showed in table 2.

As per Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) a half reaction rate is sufficient, 60% great or more 70% evaluated great. This additionally agrees with Kothari (2004) affirmation that a reaction rate of half is sufficient, while a reaction rate more prominent than 70% is great. This suggests in view of this declarations; the reaction rate for this situation of 60.62% was great.

**Table 2 - Response Rate**

<b>Questionnaires administered</b>	<b>Questionnaires filled and returned</b>	<b>Response Rate Percentage</b>
386	234	60.62

### 4.3 General Information

Keeping in mind the end goal to accomplish the principle reason for this investigation, the researcher thought that it was helpful to discover the general data of the respondents. The general data of the respondents included; sex, age, level of training and recurrence of association with employment actualizing offices/delegates.

#### 4.3.1 Gender

The findings shown in table 3 shows that 54% of the respondents were female while 46% were male. This implies that there was gender balance in the study and the findings of the study are therefore representative of both genders.

**Table 3 - Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>% of respondents</b>	<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>
Female	54	54
Male	46	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	

#### 4.3.2 Age

In terms of age, majority (38%) of the respondents were between 26 and 40 years old followed by 24% who were between 18 and 25 years old. It was also established that 21% of the respondents

were between 41 and 50 years old while on 17% of the respondents were above 50 years old. This could imply that majority of refugees at Doro Refugee Camp are middle aged.

**Table 4 – Age brackets**

<b>Age bracket</b>	<b>% of respondents</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
18-25	24	24
26-40	38	62
41-50	21	83
Above 50	17	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	

### **4.3.3 Education level**

The findings shown in figure 4.3 indicate that 37% of the respondents had primary level of education followed by 33% who had secondary level of education. Further findings revealed that 15% had no formal education, 9% had attained diplomas while 6% had attained undergraduate studies. It is important to note that none of the respondents had attained postgraduate qualifications. Major barriers to education include lack of enough number of schools and qualified teachers.

**Table 5 - Level of education**

<b>Level of education</b>	<b>% of respondents</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
No formal education	15	15
Primary level	37	52
Secondary level	33	85
Diploma	9	94
Undergraduate	6	100
Post graduate	0	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	

#### **4.3.4 Interaction with livelihood implementing agencies/representatives**

The study sought to establish the frequency of interaction with livelihood implementing agencies/representatives where it was established that more than half (58%) of the respondents interacted monthly, 27% weekly while 15% interacted quarterly with livelihood implementing agencies/representatives.

**Table 6 - Interaction with livelihood implementing agencies/representatives**

<b>Interaction with livelihood implementing agencies/representatives</b>	<b>% of respondents</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
Weekly	27	27
Monthly	58	85
Quarterly	15	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	

#### **4.4 Influence of refugee environment on sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

The study sought to find out whether the refugees were registered with any humanitarian organization where all the respondents agreed that they had been registered by UNHCR and Danish Refugee Council which confirms their legal status in Maban County. Majority of the respondents (88%) indicated that they had been issued with a refugee certificate while 12% indicated that they held an asylum seeker document as shown in table 7.

**Table 7- Refugee documentation**

<b>What documentation do you hold?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>
Refugee certificate	206	88	88
Asylum seeking document	28	12	100
Been rejected on appeal		0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>100</b>	

Refugees are subjected to same wage-earning restrictions as other foreigners and are thus required to obtain documentation so as to engage in productive employment. This is also as per the articles 17 to 19 of the 1951 UN convention which confers refugees the right to access gainful employment in host countries. The respondents however reported a difficulty in acquiring business and work permits hence making it difficult for the refugees to engage in income generating activities. It can therefore be argued that policy and regulatory environment influence sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp.

The respondents were further asked how they earn income to meet their daily needs. The findings shown in table 8 indicated that majority (32%) of the respondents were casual workers while 89 (23%) depended on support from UNHCR and/or other refugee humanitarian actors, 73 (19%) were formally employed, 58 (15%) were in business and 42 (11%) relied on remittances from friends and families.

**Table 8 - Income generating activities**

<b>How do you earn an income to meet your daily needs?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>
Business	35	15	15
Employee	44	19	34
Casual work	75	32	66
Receive remittances from friends or relatives	25	11	77
Support from UNHCR and/or other refugee humanitarian actors	54	23	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>100</b>	



It was however noted that offices for cash exchange from abroad are restricted and just accessible in Bunj. Different wellsprings of pay incorporate the offer of apportions, low-level exchanging, and the offer of a goat at some stage, offer of kindling (which requires a permit with an once-off charge), miniaturized scale distributing of little measures of sugar, okra, onions, chilies and sale of large charcoal bags. The SSRRC Coordinator in Maban explained that the best-paid jobs are often found within NGOs and UN agencies; however, salary and employment are dependent on qualifications. Local leaders also identified small businesses as reliable sources of income, in particular for tea vendors and caterers. A report by UNHCR (2015) detailed that half of family units in Doro camp had no wellspring of salary, basically because of the shortage of accessible business openings, and an absence of training and abilities.

#### **4.5 Influence of refugee social networks on sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

The respondents agreed that they receive social support from family, friends and/or host government. The summary of the findings are shown in table 9. A majority 79 (34%) of the respondents indicated that they received social support from well-wishers such as churches and mosque. The refugees also received social support from UNHCR and/or other NGOs and friends as supported by 19% and 18% respectively. In general, it was noted that the social networks were very weak hence affecting the sustainability of refugee livelihoods.

**Table 9 - Social support**

<b>Social support</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>
Immediate family and relatives in the diaspora	14	6	6
Friends	42	18	24
Well-wishers e.g. church/mosque	79	34	58
UNHCR and/or other NGOs	44	19	77
Host government	24	10	87
Others	31	13	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>100</b>	

In Doro refugee camp, different boards have been built up in the camps so as to encourage exchange data up to experts and in addition dispersal of data to the general population. These incorporate ladies' gatherings, youth gatherings, group watch gatherings, and merchants and market boards. It was hard to learn the nuances of connections between family units as they identify with each other and their pioneers; do the trick to state from a livelihoods perspective, all families are dependent in close totality for their water, nourishment, and different nuts and bolts on outer alleviation organizations.

The study further sought to find out whether they felt safe in the camp. As shown in table 10, majority 178 (76%) of the respondents felt that they were not safe while only 56 (24%) of the respondents felt safe. Announced security occurrences ordinarily included badgering, physical assaults and burglary, trailed by protect harm. On account of an episode, most by far of refugees

answer to sheiks, underlining the significance of their association in any programming identified with debate determination. Relations with have group stay troublesome, with family units developing or crowding on have group or mutual land more inclined to report struggle over land and assets.

**Table 10 – Perception of safety at places of residence and work**

<b>Do feel safe where you live and work?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>
Yes	56	24	24
No	178	76	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>100</b>	

The study further sought to find out the relationship of refugees with the host community where it was established that 54% of the respondents indicated that their relationship with the host community was fair. It was also established that the refugees’ relationship with the host community was good (29%) while 17% indicated that their relationship was bad. Pressures and security occurrences amongst refugees and host groups are ordinary in Maban, with rivalry for assets and saw imbalances purportedly expanding after some time, as dislodging turns out to be more extended. In March 2014, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) point by point that dangers between have gatherings and refugees in Maban were uplifting and realizing the devouring of houses, tents, and appropriation centers having a place with the two refugees and the neighborhood group (USAID, 2014). Table 11 shows the summary of the findings.

**Table 11 - Relationship with the host community**

<b>How is your relationship with the host community / your neighbours?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>
Good	68	29	29
Fair	126	54	83
Bad	40	17	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>100</b>	

**4.6 Influence of refugee training on sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

Majority (85%) of the respondents indicated that they had attended school while 15% indicated that they did not attend school. Majority of those who had attended school indicated that they had primary and secondary levels as the highest level of education. Many of the respondents attended school within the camp while others had attended school in their home country before becoming refugees. It is imperative to note that aptitudes preparing and instruction are no extravagances. A general public's level of financial development and flourishing is personally connected to the nature of instruction and preparing. Instruction and preparing ought not be viewed as subordinate but rather essential.

**Table 12 - Academic level attained**

<b>Did you attend school/college?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>
Yes	199	85	85
No	35	15	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>100</b>	

The respondents who had pursued Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programmes were asked to indicate their courses. The most common courses undertaken by the refugees include agricultural training (22%), business management (18%), Building and Construction (15%) and Masonry (13%) among others.

**Table 13 - Courses attended**

<b>Which courses did you do?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>
Mechanical / Electrical Engineering	24	10	10
Building and Construction	35	15	25
Masonry	30	13	38
Agricultural Training	52	22	60
Veterinary Training	25	11	71
Business Management	42	18	89
Secretarial	19	8	97
ICT	7	3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>100</b>	

The agencies officials that support TVET for refugee youth indicated that some of the programmes the refugees are admitted for included mechanic, social work, hair dress and beauty, catering and ICT. The results from the youth refugees agreed with those of a case study carried out by Simiyu

(2009) in Eldoret Kenya, to research the parts that effect the appeal of a TVET establishment found, access to TVET vacillates as demonstrated by sexual introduction. A staggering standard slant for Agriculture and Home Science for female youth, with not a lot of enrolments in the generally male-ruled particular extents, for instance, building improvement, control mechanics, metalwork and woodwork was revealed.

Giving abilities preparing to youth ought to be a key part in advancing livelihoods for refugees. It is imperative for youngsters to build up the pragmatic, scholarly and social abilities that will serve them for the duration of their lives. Be that as it may, solid potential outcomes for putting instruction and aptitudes preparing to salary creating be it in the field of cultivating or exchange and administrations - must be surveyed sensibly. As per Sesnan, Wood, Anselme and Avery (2004), the manage ought to be simple: no market request, no preparation. Professional preparing plans ought to be arranged towards the nearby work market of the host nation or towards business openings in the nation of birthplace if there should be an occurrence of approaching repatriation. The respondents agreed that the refugee camp offer opportunities that support training because of the number of NGOs and UN agencies carrying out different training programmes for the refugees and host communities. For instance UNHCR, Relief international (RI), Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and Save the Children have been carrying out trainings on Welding/ Metal Work, Shoemaking, Soap-making, Tea Shops, Hairstyling, tailoring, primary school teaching, conflict management among other trainings.

#### **4.7 Influence of refugee access to credit on sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

The study sought to find out whether the refugees run businesses within the camp where it was established that majority (76%) did not have businesses while only 24% had started businesses.

This may be as a result of the difficulty in access credit and other financial services as well as bottlenecks in acquiring working permits and business licenses. The refugees therefore do not have capital to start business in the camp. The poor have just a single pay source, the offer of proportions on a month to month premise. From this they win about 30 SSP every month. They offer sorghum and cooking oil principally and ordinarily in the days instantly after appropriation.

The respondents were further asked to indicate why they do not have business and the findings are summarized in table 4.9. According to the findings, it was clear that lack of capital was the main hindrance to starting businesses as supported by 178 (76%) of the respondents. A few (18%) of the respondents indicated that they were not allowed to carry out formal businesses while only 14 (6%) indicated that they were not interested in doing business.

**Table 14 - Reason for not starting a business**

<b>Why don't you have a business?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>
I don't have money to start a business	178	76	76
We are not allowed to start a business	42	18	94
I'm not interested in starting a business	14	6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>100</b>	

As a major aspect of their employment procedure, refugees take part in unimportant exchanging, for example, purchasing and offering products (kindling, charcoal, vegetables, arranged sustenance, cigarettes, desserts) or in giving administrations (hair dressing, mechanics, nourishment readiness, development, pay phones, dialect coaching or deciphering, cash exchanges.

Stipends and smaller scale credits are frequently used to enable refugees to set up an independent company or other wage creating exercises. Stipends are not to be frustrated with small scale credit loaning. A great many people thought to be powerless need concedes as opposed to advances. Just the individuals who have the right stuff and experience to direct a feasible and rapidly sustainable business ought to be given advances. Awards can be given under the type of money, capital, hardware and crude materials and are accommodated free. It is just once individuals have created pay from their profitable exercises, that they might be in a superior position to profit by and all the more effortlessly reimburse credits.

#### **4.8 Sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

The study sought to find out the sustainability of refugee livelihoods and hence the respondents were presented with statements to rate on a five point Likert scale. The findings indicated that agricultural production had increased to a great extent as shown by a mean of 4.13 and a standard deviation of 0.8. Further finding indicated that food security due to increased agricultural production as supported by a mean of 3.90 and a standard deviation of 0.7. UNHCR is undertaking project implementation in view of the approach of Farmer Field Schools, where ranchers are bunched into bunches inside their area and get preparing, direction and agrarian contributions for a time of one to two years (60% of the gatherings in this execution period was shaped in the undertaking time of 2011). Exercises incorporate trainings in edit agronomy, post-reap dealing with, Farming as a Business, aggregate elements and vitality preservation systems. Agriculturist bunches are upheld by: conveyance of cultivating instruments when of joining a gathering, opening of land, development of show storerooms and appropriation of seeds and restricted measures of pesticides and fungicides.



**Table 15 - Sustainability of Refugee Livelihoods**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
<b>Improved self-reliance</b>		
Agricultural production	4.13	0.8
Food security	3.90	0.7
Livelihood and income generation	3.74	1.0
Ability to meet basic needs	3.70	0.9
<b>Peaceful co-existence and protection of shared environment</b>		
Perception of relationship between locals and refugees	3.88	0.7
Consumption of national resources	3.85	0.9

Other areas of improvement include; Perception of relationship between locals and refugees (M=3.88, SD=0.7) as well as consumption of national resources (M=3.85, SD=0.9). Others additionally incorporate job and salary age and capacity to address fundamental issues. A little increment has additionally been seen in the pay of national recipients, while changes for refugees are more obvious in securing of family things. In the interim, increment in youngsters' school enlistment for refugees, nonetheless, still stays low in total terms. A pattern of change of safe house is found in the three areas that have not been influenced by migration in the venture time frame. When all is said in done, changes in vocation is by all accounts related with the capacity to create surplus nourishment by the recipient families.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

The study sought to evaluate the factors influencing sustainability of refugee livelihoods using a case of Doro refugee camp in Maban County. The study considered four independent variables; refugee environment, refugee social networks, refugee training and refugee access to credit. This chapter presents the summary of the study, conclusions and recommendations based on objectives of the study and also proposes the interest for the future research.

#### **5.2 Summary of findings**

##### **5.2.1 Refugee environment and sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

The study sought to find out whether the refugees were registered with any humanitarian organization where all the respondents agreed that they had been registered by UNHCR and Danish Refugee Council which confirms their legal status in Maban County. Majority of the respondents indicated that they had been issued with a refugee certificate while others indicated that they held an asylum seeker document. Refugees are subjected to same wage-earning restrictions as other foreigners and are thus required to obtain documentation so as to engage in productive employment. This is also as per the articles 17 to 19 of the 1951 UN convention which confers refugees the right to access gainful employment in host countries. The respondents however reported a difficulty in acquiring business and work permits hence making it difficult for the refugees to engage in income generating activities. It can therefore be argued that refugee environment influences sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp.

The respondents were further asked how they earn income to meet their daily needs. The findings indicated that majority of the respondents were casual workers while some depended on support from UNHCR and/or other refugee humanitarian actors. Some of the refugees were formally employed, in business and while others relied on remittances from friends and families. Other sources of income include the offer of apportions, low-level exchanging, and the offer of a goat at some stage, offer of kindling (which requires a permit with an once-off charge), miniaturized scale distributing of little measures of sugar, okra, onions, chilies and offer of substantial charcoal packs. The SSRRC Coordinator in Maban explained that the best-paid jobs are often found within NGOs and UN agencies; however, salary and employment are dependent on qualifications. Local leaders also identified small businesses as reliable sources of income, in particular for tea vendors and caterers.

### **5.2.2 Refugee social networks and sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

The respondents agreed that they receive social support from family, friends and/or host government. Majority of the respondents indicated that they received social support from well-wishers such as churches and mosque. The refugees also received social support from UNHCR and/or other NGOs and friends. In general, it was noted that the social networks were very weak hence affecting the sustainability of refugee livelihoods. In Doro refugee camp, different advisory groups have been built up in the camps so as to encourage exchange data up to specialists and in addition scattering of data to people in general. These incorporate ladies' gatherings, youth gatherings, group watch gatherings, and brokers and market boards of trustees. It was hard to find out the nuances of connections between families as they identify with each other and their pioneers; do the trick to state from a livelihoods perspective, all family units are dependent in close totality for their water, nourishment, and different nuts and bolts on outer help organizations.

The study further sought to find out whether they felt safe in the camp. Majority of the respondents felt that they were not safe while. Detailed security episodes usually included provocation, physical assaults and theft, trailed by protect harm. On account of an occurrence, most by far of refugees answer to sheiks, underlining the significance of their inclusion in any programming identified with question determination. Relations with have group stay troublesome, with family units developing or crowding on have group or collective land more inclined to report strife over land and assets.

The study further sought to find out the relationship of refugees with the host community where it was established that many of the respondents indicated that their relationship with the host community was fair. It was also established that the refugees relationship with the host community was good while only a minority indicated that their relationship was bad. Strains and security occurrences amongst refugees and host groups are ordinary in Maban, with rivalry for assets and saw disparities allegedly expanding after some time, as relocation becomes more protracted.

### **5.2.3 Refugee training and sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

More than a half of the respondents indicated that they had attended school while the rest indicated that they did not attend school. Majority of those who had attended school indicated that they had secondary level as the highest level of education. Many of the respondents attended school within the camp while others had attended school in their home country before becoming refugees. It is imperative to note that aptitudes preparing and instruction are no extravagances. A general public's level of monetary development and thriving is personally connected to the nature of instruction and preparing. Instruction and preparing ought not be viewed as auxiliary but rather indispensable

. The respondents who had pursued Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programmes were asked to indicate their courses. The most common courses undertaken by the refugees include agricultural training, business management, Building and Construction and Masonry among others. Giving abilities preparing to youth ought to be a key part in advancing livelihoods for refugees. It is critical for youngsters to build up the functional, scholarly and social aptitudes that will serve them for the duration of their lives. Be that as it may, solid conceivable outcomes for putting instruction and abilities preparing to wage creating be it in the field of cultivating or exchange and administrations - must be surveyed sensibly.

The respondents agreed that the refugee camp offer opportunities that support training because of the number of NGOs and UN agencies carrying out different training programmes for the refugees and host communities. For instance UNHCR, Relief international (RI), Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and Save the Children have been carrying out trainings on Welding/ Metal Work, Shoemaking, Soap-making, Tea Shops, Hairstyling, tailoring, primary school teaching, conflict management among other trainings.

#### **5.2.4 Refugee access to credit and sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

The study sought to find out whether the refugees run businesses within the camp where it was established that majority did not have businesses while only close to a quarter of the respondents had started businesses. This may be as a result of the difficulty in access credit and other financial services as well as bottlenecks in acquiring working permits and business licenses. The refugees therefore do not have capital to start business in the camp. The poor have just a single salary source, the offer of apportions on a month to month premise. From this they procure approximately 30 SSP every month. They offer sorghum and cooking oil principally and commonly in the days instantly after conveyance.

The respondents were further asked to indicate why they do not have business. According to the findings, it was clear that lack of capital was the main hindrance to starting businesses. A few of the respondents indicated that they were not allowed to carry out formal businesses while only a handful indicated that they were not interested in doing business. As a feature of their business methodology, displaced people participate in frivolous exchanging, for example, purchasing and offering products (kindling, charcoal, vegetables, arranged nourishment, cigarettes, desserts) or in giving administrations (hair dressing, mechanics, sustenance planning, development, pay phones, dialect coaching or deciphering, cash exchanges).

#### **5.2.5 Sustainability of refugee livelihoods**

The study sought to find out the sustainability of livelihoods and hence the respondents were presented with statements to rate on a five point Likert scale. The findings indicated that agricultural production had increased to a great extent. Further finding indicated that food security due to increased agricultural production. UNHCR is undertaking project implementation in view of the approach of Farmer Field Schools, where ranchers are bunched into bunches inside their territory and get preparing, direction and rural contributions for a time of one to two years. Exercises incorporate trainings in trim agronomy, post-collect dealing with, Farming as a Business, amass flow and vitality preservation procedures. Rancher bunches are upheld by: dissemination of cultivating devices when of joining a gathering, opening of land, development of showing storerooms and circulation of seeds and restricted measures of pesticides and fungicides.

Different ranges of change incorporate; Perception of connection amongst local people and outcasts and also utilization of national assets. Others likewise incorporate business and salary age and capacity to address fundamental issues. A little increment has additionally been seen in the salary of national recipients, while changes for displaced people are more unmistakable in securing

of family things. In the interim, increment in youngsters' school enlistment for exiles, in any case, still stays low in outright terms. A pattern of change of sanctuary is found in the three areas that have not been influenced by movement in the undertaking time frame. By and large, changes in work appear to be associated with the capacity to create surplus sustenance by the recipient family units.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

The study established that the refugee environment and associated factors such as the encampment policy affected the youth negatively both economically and socially. This hampered any hope of achieving economic self-reliance among them. This state of affairs had left the vast majority of the refugees a very dissatisfied lot. Subsequently, refugees will continue to be a huge burden on well-wishers who donate resources to cater for their upkeep. An economically empowered refugee population would on the other hand lessen their over reliance on donations.

There is a factually critical connection between displaced person interpersonal organizations and the supportability of exile jobs in the camp. This suggests the supportability of jobs is altogether influenced by social variables. In spite of the fact that the whole group of camp tenants may confront rise to presentation to defenselessness, flexibility is circulated distinctively crosswise over families, contingent upon relative riches (reserve funds and resources) and access to elective salary source, including support from more distant family or interpersonal organizations. Numerous displaced people talk about the hardship and absence of chances since landing in the camps; such challenges are because of the absence of those financial rights to which an refugee ought to be qualified concurring for the exile global law.

The way that numerous exiles think of it as important to offer piece of their own proportion, shows that nourishment bushel isn't very much adjusted. Sustenance help appropriation is a fleeting undertaking. Maybe other dispersion frameworks may be viewed as, for example, apportion shops where refugees could buy nourishment with their proportion cards, and have the likelihood to choose those things they require, as indicated by their propensities and inclinations. Regarding reciprocal nourishment, there might be potential outcomes of obtaining things from the nearby populace, adding to enhance the relations between the displaced people and the hosts.

Host governments frequently gripe that outcasts outside the camps rival local people for rare assets, for example, land, occupations and natural assets. With a specific end goal to scatter every one of these apprehensions and tension, it can be contended that the welfare of host nations, especially the host group is expanded by the nearness of exiles, regardless of whether they are in camps or "self-settled". There is the desire that the facilitating of displaced people is transitory, and that they will profit by philanthropic subsidizes through UNHCR and other compassionate performers. In the event that from one viewpoint facilitating governments are timid to change their arrangement in light of the fact that worried that compassionate help won't be supplanted by advancement stores, for outcasts the absence of rights, combined with the impermanent idea of exile status, alleviate against long haul ventures, and increment their defenselessness.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

The study recommends that there is need for policies to be developed which provide a conducive environment for refugees to engage in sustainable livelihoods. Conflicts have been a major issue affecting the overall implementation process where such policies exist. Occupations and nourishment security among the exiles are firmly interrelated and they might be decidedly affected by the approaches created by the host nation. Permitting refugees more prominent portability, or



financing transport with the goal that they can bear to visit markets, may be essential strides towards independence among the camp tenants. Be that as it may, albeit such arrangements speak to essential components to break the seclusion of many camps, they should be joined by approaches of qualifications through which displaced people are empowered to acquire their living without offer assistance.

The likelihood of encouraging settlements, as well as, arrangement of money stipends could be considered as a methods for infusing capital into the camp economy. Because of the long history of contention in Sudan and South Sudan there are many individuals who have left their town of cause and live in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Khartoum and different spots. Some of these eventual in a position to transmit trade to relatives now out the Doro displaced person camp. With the present offices this would challenge however steps could be taken to encourage organizations who represent considerable authority in this administration. This could be a cell phone based cash exchange framework as is utilized as a part of Kenya or on the other hand, a more standard form that doesn't require cell phone innovation. Protections would should be set up to keep the framework being utilized to back mobilized bunches working in the area. This would unmistakably be an open-focusing on mediation.

There is also need for total engagement of all stakeholders in the implementation sustainable livelihood support projects in refugee camps. This is whereby both the refugees, local community members (hosts) and government officials among many others to be encouraged to participate in the process of implementing sustainable livelihood projects. Their involvement will help in addressing conflicts that may arise in the course of project implementation.

The study also recommends the need to provide micro-credit to the refugees. A miniaturized scale credit is a credit extension or an advance gave to recipients to begin a private company. Whenever

presented and controlled effectively it can enhance the welfare and prosperity of displaced people. One should remain mindful on the grounds that miniaturized scale credits can speak to a simple path for individuals to occupy cash got for beneficial exercises to more prompt help needs, regularly to pay for lease and medicinal administrations or to reimburse obligations they have just acquired.

There is additionally requirement for monetary and administration preparing and limit working for accomplices and outcasts to be directed on a more consistent premise. In addition, specialized preparing which is pertinent to singular areas, on independent venture start-up, deals and showcasing to be given and more formal enrollment preparing and sharpening for government accomplices to be directed. Training programs should also be tailored to promote technological acceptance among the refugee members. The refugees may be provided with basic training on the utilization of ICT and how they can incorporate it in the implementation and development of sustainable livelihoods.

### **5.5 Suggestions for further research**

Despite the findings of the study, there are still areas which may need further research to be able to understand the problem better. It is also recognized that every situation has its own uniqueness and for this reason it is suggested that the same study be replicated in the other refugee camps in Maban County including Yusif Batil, Gendrassa, Kaya refugee camps.

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**APPENDICES**

**Appendix I: Introductory Letter**

Date.....

To.....

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: COLLECTION OF RESEARCH DATA**

My name is Nicholas Charles Kerandi Oyaro and a Master of Arts student in Project Planning and Management of the University of Nairobi. Currently, I am carrying out a research on the “factors influencing sustainability of refugee livelihoods: A case of Doro refugee camp in Maban County, South Sudan”. I am in the process of gathering relevant data for this study. You have been identified as one of the collaborators and respondents in this study and kindly request for your assistance towards making this study a success.

I therefore kindly request you to take some time to respond to the attached questionnaire or interview guide. I wish to assure you that your identity will be treated with confidentiality and your responses will be used solely for the purpose of this study.

I thank you in advance for your time and responses. It will be appreciated if you can fill the questionnaire to enable early finalization of the study.

Yours Sincerely



Nicholas Charles Kerandi Oyaro  
(Student – University of Nairobi)



## Appendix II: Questionnaire

### SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. What is your gender?  
 Male     Female
2. What is your age?  
 18 – 25 Yrs  
 26 – 40 yrs  
 41 – 50 yrs  
 Over 51 yrs
3. What is your highest level of education?  
 No formal education  
 Primary Level  
 Secondary Level  
 Diploma  
 Undergraduate  
 Post Graduate
4. How often do you interact with livelihood implementing agencies/representatives?  
 Weekly  
 Monthly  
 Quarterly

### SECTION B: POLICY ENVIRONMENT

5. Are you registered with either UNHCR or any other humanitarian organization?  
 Yes  
 No
6. What documentation do you hold?  
 Refugee Certificate

Asylum Seeker Document

Been rejected on appeal

7. Do the existing laws allow you to pursue income generating activities e.g. employment/job or business?

Yes

No

8. How do you earn an income to meet your daily needs?

Business

Employee

Casual work

Receive remittances from friends or relatives

Support from UNHCR and/or other refugee humanitarian actors

Others

Specify Others .....

9. If yes to number 7 above what legal documents do you hold that enable you to legally pursue your livelihood activity/activities?

Work permit

Business license

Other

Specify Other .....

10. If you have a business license and/or work permit, where did you get it?

From UNHCR or other Humanitarian actors

From line Ministry or Department of the Government

From the local authorities

Other

Specify Other .....

11. If no to 7 above what legal challenges do you encounter?

Not allowed by the law to do business or be employed

It is difficult to acquire the required legal documents

Explain below:

.....  
.....  
.....

Any other legal challenges encountered? Specify below:

.....  
.....  
.....

12. Any other comment on the policy environment in accessing income generating activities and/or livelihood opportunities?

.....  
.....  
.....

**SECTION C: SOCIAL NETWORKS**

13. Do you get any social support from family, friends and/or host government?

Yes

No

14. If yes how do they support you?

.....  
.....  
.....

15. If yes, where do you get support from?

Immediate family and relatives in the diaspora

Friends

Well-wishers e.g. church/mosque

UNHCR and/or other NGOs

- Host government
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

16. Do feel safe where you live and work?

- Yes
- No

If no to question 16, explain why?

.....  
.....  
.....

17. How is your relationship with the host community / your neighbours?

- Good
- Fair
- Bad

If bad or good explain why?

.....  
.....  
.....

18. Do you experience any challenges / problems?

- From the Government / Police
- From host population

**SECTION D: TRAINING**

19. Did you attend school/college?

- Yes
- No

20. Where did you receive your education from?

- In the camp schools

Public schools (out of the camp)

In my home country

21. (a) Have you pursued a Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programme?

Yes

No

(b) Which courses did you do?

Mechanical / Electrical Engineering

Building and Construction

Masonry

Agricultural Training

Veterinary Training

Business Management

Secretarial

ICT

Others (please specify) .....

22. What other skills do you possess? Explain

.....  
.....  
.....

23. What is your current livelihood?

.....

24. Does the camp offer good opportunities for education?

Yes

No

Explain.....  
.....

25. Does the refugee agency offer opportunities that support training?

Yes

No

26. How does the training and skills development affect sustainability of refugee livelihoods?

**SECTION E: ACCESS TO CREDIT**

27. Do you have a business?  
 Yes  
 No
28. If no to question 27, explain why?  
 I don't have money to start a business  
 We are not allowed to start a business  
 I'm not interested in starting a business
29. If yes to question 27, what was the source of capital for your business OR how did you mobilize resources for the business capital?  
 Personal savings (from business / from employment)  
 Loan from financial institution (please name the institution)  
 Loan from a friend  
 Loan from NGOs  
 Grant from NGOs

**SECTION F: SUSTAINABILITY OF REFUGEE LIVELIHOODS**

Please rate the following areas that are associated with sustainability of refugee livelihoods. To what extent has the following parameters improved? Please tick (√) where (1) Very Low extent; (2) Low extent; (3) Neutral; (4) Great extent; (5) Very Great Extent

<b>Statement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Improved self-reliance</b>					
Agricultural production					
Food security					
Livelihood and income generation					
Ability to meet basic needs					
<b>Peaceful co-existence and protection of shared environment</b>					
Perception of relationship between locals and refugees					

Consumption of national resources					
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### **Appendix III: Interview Guide for UNHCR Staff**

1. How long have you worked with refugees?
2. Are there factors that influence (either negatively or positively) refugees access to livelihood opportunities in Doro refugee camp? If yes what are the factors?
3. What are the effects of policy environment on sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County?
4. Do refugees engage in economic activities in Doro refugee camp? If yes please mention the activities. If no, how do refugees meet their needs?
5. Do refugees access work permits? If yes what is the procedure of securing one? If no why?
6. Do refugees access business licenses? If yes where and if no why?
7. What is the role of social capital and networks on sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County?
8. How do refugees relate with the local population in Doro refugee camp in Maban County?
9. Do refugees face any risks/ problems when doing business in Doro refugee camp in Maban County?
10. Do employed refugees encounter problems at their work place? If yes please explain
11. How does refugees training and skills development influence sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County?
12. Does UNHCR provide enough training and skills development to the refugees to ensure sustainability of refugee livelihoods?



13. What is the relationship between access to credit and sustainability of refugee livelihoods in Doro refugee camp in Maban County?
14. Do refugees access financial services from financial institutions such as banks? If yes what services are they able to access? If no why?

## Appendix IV: University Letter of Introduction



**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**  
**OPEN DISTANCE AND e- LEARNING CAMPUS**  
**SCHOOL OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING**  
**DEPARTMENT OF OPEN LEARNING**  
**NAIROBI LEARNING CENTRE**

Your Ref:

Our Ref:

Telephone: 318262 Ext. 120

Main Campus  
Gandhi Wing, Ground Floor  
P.O. Box 30197  
NAIROBI

4<sup>th</sup> November, 2017

REF: UON/ODeL/NLC/27/469

RE: NICHOLAS CHARLES KERANDI OYARO - REG NO.L50/71302/2011

The above named is a student at the University of Nairobi Open, Distance and e-Learning Campus, School of Open and Distance Learning, Department of Open Learning pursuing Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management.

He is proceeding for research entitled "Factors Influencing sustainability of refugee livelihood support projects: A case of Doro refugee Camp in Maban County, South Sudan."

Any assistance given to him will be appreciated.

**CAREN AWILLY**  
**CENTRE ORGANIZER**  
**NAIROBI EXTRA-MURAL CENTRE**

