

**THE CHALLENGES FACING REFUGEES AND THEIR
INFLUENCE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL
COMMUNITY IN DAADAB CAMPS IN KENYA '**

BY

^MOHAMED HUSSEIN ALI

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF
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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for an academic award in any other University

Signature 

Mohamed Hussein Ali

Registration Number L50/74045/09

This research project report has been submitted for examination with my approval as university supervisor.

Signature ^V ^ ^ a Z Z ^.

Date | ~2-J3 V Q

DR. ITEGI

Lecturer,

Department of Educational Administration, Curriculum and Planning,

Kenyatta University.

Signature g ^ ^ ^ R p ^ ^ f e

Date 0 ^ - 0 0 - 3 - 0 f J

DR. Kyalo D. Ndunge

Lecturer,

Department of Extra Mural Studies,

University of Nairobi.

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my beloved parents, Hussein Ali and my late mother Ebla Alin. I would also like to dedicate to my brothers and sisters who have tirelessly assisted me in reaching this level.

May The Almighty Bless You.

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

IO	International Organization
MDE	Ministry Of Education
MOHA	Ministry Of Home Affairs
NEP	North Eastern province
NFC	National Financial Capacity
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PEE	Political Economic Expediency
SRS	Stratified Random Sapling
UN	United Nation
UNA	United Nation Assembly
UNC	United Nation Charter
UNHCR	United Nation High Common for Refugess
UNICEF	United Nation International Children's Fund
US	United States
WFP	- World Food Program

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the socio-economic impact of refugees' presence in Daadab Camps, Garissa District, North Eastern province. This research proposal looks at the challenges faced by refugees, their socio-economic activities and intervention measures by the host state, Nongovernmental Organization and aid agencies. Stratified random sampling was used to select respondents who gave information concerning refugees' presence in Dadaab camps and their socio-economic lives. Two instruments were used to collect data, which include a research developed questionnaire for business man and refugees and an interview schedule for NGOs senior officers and security officers. The research sampled 60 refugees, 3 NGO senior officers, and 12 camp security officers from 3 camps. The researcher obtained a permit from the Ministry of Education headquarters and the Ministry of Home Affairs to authorize him to collect, data from the area in question. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze the data information from the field were put in frequency table, and analyzed in percentages; Analyzed data was presented by use of tables and bar graphs. It is hoped that the findings of this study enabled the relevant stakeholders to improve the socio-economic status of refugees in refugee camps.

The analysis of their responses revealed a certain degree of improvement of refugees in D'adaab camps. The respondents expressed their problems or challenges they face in camps. From the findings of the study ,the researcher concludes (hat the problem faced by refuges these were inadequate supply of food, insecurity, sanitation problems, lack of water, congestion, diseases, lack of incomes, shelter problems, scarcity of food, scarcity of water, scarcity of firewood and restricted movement while doing business. The researcher also Concludes that the major challenges faced by refugees were ; Kenyan government by denying them pass, high population .negligence from the agencies concerned, over population, idleness, lack of income, lack of resources and poor sanitation, movement restrictions by not buying anything outsides the camps, price fluctuations, lack of capital to nin the business, competition amongst themselves, high supply of certain good s thus lowering their demand, lack of microfinance's, lack of loans, poor infrastructure and poor market.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Refugeism, as a developmental issues is strictly part of human civilization dating back the early phases of human habitation of the earth. Its causes, effects and solutions are therefore complex. Globally, its primary victims are individuals whose movements exert great pressure on the environment, society and government, depending on the population size, characteristics of refugees, duration and frequency to their migration (Ayimba and Ouch, 2005).

In Asian countries, available literature on refugees portrays largely a rather negative perception on their role in socio - economic development of countries of origin and asylum. Traditionally, refugees were associated with all kinds of societal and environmental evils, such as arms and drugs trafficking, violation of human rights, especially against women and children, disease epidemics, and environmental degradation among many others (Qlonde, 2000) for this reason, the positive role of refugees in post -war reconciliation and reconstruction of the continues of origin has been put in the back burner of academic discourse and policy redress. This situation arises from the reality that refugees are responsible for the evil noted and probably because international aid is a lucrative business while perpetuation depends on portraying negative feedback of refugeism in the international arena (Rogge, 2000: UNHCR, 2009).

In Europe, the refugee phenomenon dates back to biblical times, throughout history, wars, invasion and political and religious persecution left a trail of refugees It was not

until the upheavals caused world war that saw 1.5 million of refugees from Russian* revolution stream into parts of Europe and Asia. The collapse of Ottoman Empire saw the fleeing of 120,000 Armenians refugees into Balkan. The former Nazi, German witnessed the fleeing of over 400,000 Jews to the present Israel than Palestine (Gallager, 2008).

According to Crisp (2004), in Australia it is equally clear that simply warehousing refugees for year on end deprived of the freedom of movement and without access to educational and income generation opportunities, has many negative socio-economic consequences. It prevents them from developing their human potential and limits their ability to make a positive contribution to the economic and society of the country which has granted them asylum. It creates a situation in which refugees especially young males are more prone to become involved in illicit and anti-social activities.

In the United States of America, the context of refugee involvement in socio-economic activities largely depends on the policies of the host government. If refugees population are confined to camps and prevented from employment outside, opportunities for becoming self-reliant or independent are likely to be limited, (IJNHCRC, 2009). According to Crisp (2008) there are three durable solutions available to refugees, in America; local integration, voluntary repatriation and resettlement in a third country, IJNHCRC, has tended to approach the question of socio-economic lives of refugees in terms of encouraging self-reliance through what it calls "community services" approaches.

UNHCR's own guidelines for community services see avoiding dependency as a major objective: it is *important to involve the refugees in the provision of assistance and allow*

the community to share the responsibility of caring for itself mid its vulnerable member. This minimizes dependency and encourage self reliance through economic activities involvement, (UNIICR.2005) However, care needs to be taken that attempts to promote self-reliance are not at the expenses of the continuing support to meet the basic needs of refugees, where this is needed. As Bakewell 2003 argues:

"What refugees tend to conclude about the drive towards selfreliance (community service) is that UNFICR and the NGOs are refusing to provide resources for fear that they might endanger "dependency "

From a refugees perspective the community development is likely to be read as a way of saving money on refugee aid"

In China, for instance, there remains a humanitarian imperative to support (those for whom it is not safe to return home for who integration into host communities is not possible. Aid agencies need to recognize and encourage refugees be self-reliance and integration by supporting the refugees through creation of income generating activities based on refugees and asylum policies of the host government (Knack, 2000).

The horn of Africa is a global hot-spot generating annually thousands of refugees. (Ekuru, 2005, UNIICR, 2009). Refugees' camps are often perceived as transient settlements reflecting the temporary nature of the refugee phenomenon. Yet some camps have been in existence for years and can be linked to virtual cities in view of their population and demographic destiny. With approximately 85000 refugees in the mid-1980s, the four camps of the Jalalaqsi, for instance formed the third largest human*

concentration in Somalia after Mogadishu and Hargeisa, (Kibreal, 2003). When the military dictatorships of Siyad Barre in Somalia and Mengistu Ihide Maiiam of Ethiopia collapsed in 1991, Kenya had also witnessed a tremendous increase in refugee population.

In between 1993-2003, Tanzania was host of 1.5 million refugees. Since the late 1990s, greater efforts have been made to repatriate refugees but even today there remain 320,000 refugees and asylum seekers in Tanzania. The Tanzanian government attests that the refugee population it hosts has become a burden to the nation's development by exacerbating if not creating, a scarcity of resources. They assert that the quality of national programmes such as welfare and the national poverty reduction strategy has been compromised by the reallocation of funds from the government resources to refugees, (Galaty 2006).

In Uganda for instance, it has been agreed that the sharing of common goods and infrastructure has strained not only resources but also relations between refugees and citizens who find they competing for those goods. This is most often seen in the use of grazing land, water sources and transport routes (Yield 2006).

Some researchers have claimed that in South Africa, the activity ensuing from refugee population has stimulated the national economy. International organization are said to have increased national financial capacity by providing funds to refugees projects as well as injecting much needed revenue via the tax and customs payments made for the aid ^nd

supplies brought into the country. Additionally, they have also invested in significant amount of infrastructure development to enable efficient operations on the ground, thus further strengthening the services and infrastructure that are available to locals as well as refugees (Aall, 2007).

In Senegal, according to Oxby, 2005, refugees have shown on the labour sector and the pricing market by providing a supply of cheap labour which can crowd out their senegalian counterparts from the employment market.

The influx of refugees has been a stimulus to the development of national resources. The Liberian refugees in the forest region of Guinea contributed to local agricultural activity despite the accusation of deforestation (Black and Sessay, 2007). In the same way, the Sudanese refugees around Gambela in Ethiopia were hired on the state cotton plantation in Abobo and in the surrounding Anuak farms. As for the Ugandan refugees in the southern Sudan in the mid - 1970's they formed a supply of very cheap manpower responsible for an increase in farming output (Harwell- Bond , 2006).

In Eastern Sudan, Eritrean around Kassala have also been at the origin of a twelve increase in fruit and vegetables production in twenty years and this without taking into account animal husbandry, they were said to have 60,000 cattle in 1988 - or mechanized agriculture in New Haifa and Rahad with refugees from Gezira and Fau(Kibreab, (2007), Al-shazali, (2004), Kahlam, (2007).

The Kenya Government ascribes to the narrow concept of "political refugee" because of political and economic expediency. Gallager (2008) reports that " the African refugee

problems were originally recognized as being temporary and, once resolved, would permit refugees to repatriate voluntarily to their countries of origin". This view is based on the premise that some political refugees are in transit to a third country for asylum and would relocate once this country is determined. Furthermore, the traditional concept of a "political refiigefe" assumes that the full responsibility for livelihood of refugees is its sole responsibility of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. The responsibility of the host country is thus relegated to the provision of security and the maintenances of law and order within the refugee camps, (Ayimba and Oucho, 2005).

It is estimated that as of May 2009 Kenya had approximately 357, 635 documented refugees in different parts of the country. The majority arrived during the first half of the 1990s due to civil conflicts in Somali and Sudan. In response to mass immigration of refugees, the government of Kenya established fifteen camps to accommodate the arrivals. In 1988, these camps were consolidated into four camps which currently host 322, 840 or 90.3% of all refugees, (UNHCR, 2009). The remaining 34, 795(9.7%) are settled in various urban centre's throughout the country. The dynamic nature of refugee population makes difficult precise estimation of urban refugee population, though IJNIIICR settles for 15,000 while other independent estimates give a number of 60,000.

The Somalia refugees are the dominant ethnic group and were established to be 278,014(77.7%) by May 2009. They reside largely in Daadab camp complex in the North Eastern Province of Kenya. They predominantly belong to the main Somali clans of the Darood, Rahaweyn, Hawiye and Issak. There is also a large population of minority groups including the Somali Bantu, Ashraf, Bajuni, Barawa and Benadir.

Most of these refugees fled to Kenya following the collapse of the Siad Barre government and subsequent outbreak of civil war in Somalia in 1991 and were relocated to Kakuma following the closure of the coastal camps in 1997. The number of Somali refugees in Kenya has been changing from time to time. The Kenya population census of 1999 reported 176,816 Somali refugees in 1997, dropping to 164,657 in 1998 and 141,088 in 1999. Deteriorating conditions in refugee camps in Kenya have forced some Somalis to relocate to a third country of asylum just as in the case of Somalis who transferred from Denmark to England because they perceive England as less xenophobic than Denmark. These migrants are well educated seeking employment and better livelihood conditions, (Guudel, 2003).

Daadab Division is situated in Garissa District and it is one of the four districts of North Eastern province. The District is located between latitude 058° North and 02° South and longitudes 38°34 East and 41°34 East. It is bordered by Wajir District to the South, Ijara and Tana River districts to the West and Somalia Republic to the East. The refugees in Daadab camps are mainly from Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Uganda and Sudan. The average population is estimated at 136,338 refugees, majority of who are Somalis. The United Nations Agencies in Daadab camps include UNHCR, (umbrella) World Food Programme, CARE, SAVE THE CHILDREN, GTZ, LWF and UNICEF among others.

Daadab is the second largest Division in Garissa District and has a total area of 5,899 km². It is bordered by Wajir to the North, Central and Shanta Abak Divisions to the West,

Bura and Jarajila to the South and Liboi Division to the East. Daadab camp is complex; it consists of three refugee camps namely; IFO, Dagahley and Hagdera, which covers a total area of 50 km. The three camps are within a radius of 8km from Daadab camp, it is located about 100 km to the North East of Garissa town and 70 km from Somalia boarder. It is 500km from Nairobi, 600 km from the port of Mombasa and it is accessible from Nairobi through Garissa town. The region is basically dry and arid. Based on this information, the researcher is prompted to investigate the challenges facing refugees' presence in Daadab camp in North Eastern. There is limited literature on other studies carried out in this area by other researchers. Most researchers have looked at issues related to dependency, health provision of refugees as well as political participation of refugees host countries and the attitude of local communities' towards the refugees (Black and Sessy, 2007).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Many refugee camps last longer than basic transient settlements. Their size, their population density, their layout, their concentration and infrastructures, their socio-occupational profile and the trading activities they have developed give them urban features. Yet their durability depends on other factors, including the relationship between refugees and the indigenous population, and the ecological environment, that is, access to local resources.

A political backing is crucial since the host country can facilitate or forbid refugees settlements which enhance a conducive environment for engaging in socio-economic

activities. Possible consequences of not engaging in income generating activities consequently impacts negatively on the people this in turn leads to relief dependency whereby in most cases relief supplies are rarely transparent enough to be relied on. The uncertainty surrounding the amount of relief assistance to the refugees are at times unpredictable leading to starvation and in worse situation death due to hunger, (Little,2004).relief dependency undermines initiative and may create laziness thus creating a viscous cycle and trapping people into chronic dependency. In this kind of situation social conflicts and crimes are bound to arise,(Swift and Timas,2004).There is limited literature showing other researchers studying the socio-economic impact of refugees presence in Dadaab Camps, available literature show researcher with interest on factors contributing to refugeeism and causes of relief dependency among refugees.

1.3 Research Objectives

The study was guided by the following objectives:

1.3.1 General Objective

The main objective of this research was to study the impact of refugee's presence in Daadab refugee camp in Garissa District.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by the following specific objectives:

- i. To establish the extent to which insecurity faced by refugees influences socio-economic development of the local community in Daadab Refugee Camp.

- ii. To identify whether scarcity of basic needs supply to the refugees has any influence on the socio-economic development of local community.
- iii. To explore the level at which environmental degradation has influenced the socio-economic development of local community in Daadab.
- iv. To establish the extent to which business venture and control by refugees has influenced the socio-economic development of local community.
- v. To establish the extent to which government measures has influenced the socio-economic development of local community.
- vi. To establish the challenges to which government measures has influenced the socio-economic development of local community.

1.4 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following questions

- i. To what extent does insecurity posed by refugees influence the socio-economic development of the local community in Daadab Refugee Camp?
- ii. Has scarcity of basic needs supply to the refugees had any influence on the socio-economic development of local community?
- iii. What level of environmental degradation has influenced the socio-economic development of local community in Daadab?
- iv. To what extent has business venture and control by refugees influenced the socio-economic development of local community?
- v. What measure have the government and NOOs taken to avert the problems faced by refugees in Daadab Refugee Camps?

- vi. What challenges or problem do refugees in Daadab camp face?

1.5 The Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate the socio-economic impact of refugees' presence in Daadab camps in Garissa district. It examines the main challenges faced by refugees and the effects on the refugee's presence on the lives of the local people. It has determined the socio-economic activities carried out by refugees and establish the measures taken by both the government and NGOs in averting the problems faced by refugees. The study also seeks to elicit information from the respondents on how the socio-economic lives of refugees can be improved.

1.6 The Significance of the study

The findings of the study may be of practical value in helping to improve the socio-economic lives of refugees. It is hoped that the study would help in pinpointing the areas and issues that are not adequately tackled by relevant stakeholders.

The findings of this study has also help NGOs to know the attitudes of the refugees in the camp and areas they need help and challenges refugees face while in the camp that hinder socio-economic development. It will show the NGOs area to improve or boost their services too.

The study will help the government know areas to boost security and have control of the refugees in the camp. It will also help the government know how many refugees are there "

This study will help external donors who would like to know the roles they can play to enable them make decisions on their part in enabling socio-economic growth in the Daadab camp.

The policy makers and local communities will gain by getting new ideas and skills* especially on the steps that was used towards improvement of the socio-economic lives of refugees in refugee camps.

1.7. Limitations of the study

The study was limited to the following factors:

The camps are situated in a basically rural setting so the results may not apply to all refugees' camps found in urban areas. The area is purely arid with harsh climate conditions and poor infrastructure hence this may hinder accessibility to all respondents in good time. Daadab camp is complex consisting of three refugees camps IFO, Dagahley and Hagdera which cover large area spread over Daadab town, hence may be energy and time consuming..

1.8 Delimitation of the study

The study was delimited to the following:

This is no guarantee that Daadab camp is the most suitable area of this study: however, its high rates of refugee's influx and high population makes it more suitable for the study.

This study had only involved the three refugee camps that make Daadab and not other refugee camps but the results can be generalized to other camps.

1.0 Basic Assumption of the study

This study was based on the following assumptions:

The high rate of refugee influx and high population of refugees has lead to initiation and establishment of socio-economic activities. The local communities give positive reception and support to the refugees. The government, NGOs and donor agencies are aware of the socio-economic needs of the refugees and therefore provide this noble service to refugees.

All respondents were co-operative and give honest answers.

1.10 Operation definition of terms.

Local **communities** refer to the inhabitants of a particular area, who depend on the available livelihood sources from that particular region.

Investigation refers to a systematic process of assessing the effectiveness of a particular activity in relation to specified objectives aimed at achieving specific standards.

Pastoral communities refers to a group of people living in an area with livestock keeping as their main source of livelihood and have common ethnic characteristics defined by socio-cultural belief systems.

A relief agency refers to the aid donors who give assistance to the refugees who are termed as deserving people.

Stakeholders refer to the aid agencies, the government, policy makers and other well-wishers who give assistance to the refugees and local communities to enhance their socio-economic wellheing.

Socio-economic development refers to the ability to move from a lower level of meeting human needs,through engagement in income generating activities to improve their livelihood sources.

Relief dependency refers to the act on solely relying on aid assistance from donor agencies and not engaging in socio-economic activities to earn ones living.

Refugees refer to people who are displaced from their own countries clue to social, cultural or political factors and are hosted in another country.

Refugees **camp**s refers to set ups that have been established as dwelling place for people who have been displaced from their home and are accommodated in a common place set up by the host country.

1.11 Organization of the study

This study was organized into five chapters; the iirst chapter gives the background of the study in global, regional, national and local terms.

The statement of the problem, objective research questions, significance and purpose of the study, limitation, delimitation, basic assumptions, and organization of the study as well as operational terms will be discussed in this study.

Chapter two: The second consists of theoretical and conceptual framework, western African and Kenya studies on refugee's socio-economic lives. Chapter three was the methodology that is the research design, variables, target population and sampling

procedures, research instruments, pilot study, administration of research instruments and data collection, internal validity and reliability, data analysis and ethical considerations.

Chapter four was dealing with data analysis, findings of the study and discussion of the results in relation to the literature review and data presentations. Chapter five consists of summary of the results, conclusions and recommendations for further studies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at theoretical and conceptual frameworks, reviews literature from related documents at global, regional and national levels as well as socio-economic dynamics of Daadab camp in North Eastern province.

2.2 Effects of kefugecsim presence in camps in Africa

Most African countries adhere to the 1948 universal declaration of human rights, adopted and proclaimed by the United General Assembly Resolution states that a person should not lose his or her dignity of being a refugee. It stipulates that everyone has the right to freedom of movement and resident within the borders of each state and to leave his country including his own and to return to his country. It also declares that everyone has right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution and no one shall be arbitraly, deprived of his nationality or denied the right to change his nationality (Peter, 2005).

The African continent has been affected by conflicts and political instabilities whose has often lead to exodus of large number of neighbouring countries as refugees. The refugee population in Africa is estimated to be about 3.5 million with about fifty percent of this population being in East Africa and the horn of Africa. It is estimated that Africa alone accounted for about 17.5 percent of the world's refugee's population making the continent the highest refugees' concentration per unir area in tie world (GTZ, 2003).

The horn of Africa is a global hot spot generating annually thousands of refugees (Ekuru, 2005 UNHCR, 2009). Refugee camps are often perceived as transient settlements, reflecting the temporary nature of the refugee phenomena. Yet some camps have been in existence for years and can be likened to virtual cities in view of their population and demographic density. With approximately 85,000 refugees in mid-1980s. The four camps of Jalalaqsi, for instance formed the third largest human concentration in Somalia after Mogadishu and Ilargeissa, (Kibreal, 2003)

According to the UNHCR the environmental guidelines, the influx of refugees is felt in the local markets while section of the local population may benefit. The local poor are usually affected adversely as the refugees demand forces up the prices of basic commodities. Deforestation, land degradation and water resources depletion, all carry with them an economic cost for the local population so does the reduced availability of fuel, meat, derived from nearby forests (Rascom, 2005).

Historically, some forced displacement have been at the origin of cities like Ibadan a consequence of internal Yoruba wars in the 1930s or Mbuji-Mbaji, a product of-the Congo crisis at independence. With 100,000 inhabitants at the end of the nineteenth century, Ibadan was the second largest city in Africa after Cairo. Ibadan was also the largest city in Nigeria; Africa's most populous counting, before being overtaken by Lagos in 1960s, (Lloyd, 2006). These settlements were found by internally displaced people (Whitaker, 2002).

According to Aall, (2007), the influx of refugees has been a stimulus to the development of natural resources. The Liberian refugees in the forest region of Guinea contributed to

local agricultural activity. In the same way, the Sudanese refugees around Gambela in Ethiopia were hired on the state cotton plantations. Abobo and in the surroundings of Arwale farms. As for the Ugandan refugees in the Southern Sudan in the mid-1970s, they formed a supply of very cheap man-power responsible for an increase in farming output, (Harrel-Bond, 2006) Contrary, sharing of common goods and infrastructure has strained not only resources but relation between refugees and citizens in Uganda. This is especially seen in the use of grazing land, water, sources and transport routes (Yield, 2006).

The international organization in South Africa are said to have increased national financial capacity by providing funds to refugees projects as well as injecting much needed revenue via the tax and customs payments made for the aid and supplies brought into the country. They have also invested significantly to the development of infrastructure to enable efficient operations on the ground (Aall, 2007).

According to Oxby, (2005), refugees in Senegal have shown on the labour sector and the pricing by providing a supply of cheap labour which crowds out the Senegalians counterparts from the employment market.

2.3 Challenges faced by refugees globally

The refugees' phenomena date back to Biblical times. Throughout history, wars, famine, invasion, political and religious persecutions have left a trail of refugees. It was not until the upheavals caused by world war and saw 1.5 million of refugees from Russian

revolution stream into parts of Europe and Asia. The collapse of Ottoman Empire saw the fleeing of 120,000 Armenians refugees into Balkan. The former Nazi, German brought about fleeing of over 400,000 Jews to the present Israel then Palestine (Harrell 2006).

The preamble to the United Nations charter says "We, the people of UN are determined to save succeeding generations from scourge of war, which twice in life time has brought untold sorrow to mankind. Contracting states shall not deny entry, shall not return refugee involuntarily, shall all free movement, issuance of travel document, allow economic empowerment, ensure protection of refugees among others"

In December 1949, the United Nations Assembly decided to establish a high commission official for refugees and called upon the government to cooperate with UNHCR. In performance of its function concerning refugees falling under the competence of this office, the Geneva convention of 1951 provide protection, rights and privileges to refugees. In line with laws of host country since the convention was meant to cover persons affected as refugees before 1951; then came up with 1967 protocol which had similar protection terms to the 1951 convention but meant to accommodate the new after 1951(Kibreal 2003).

The UN charter envisages equality, dignity and right of human beings promotion of socio-economic advancement of all the people. It created the economic and social council as a permanent organ of the prosperity, stability and justice. The main functions of the council are:

- i. To discuss international and social issues and formulate recommendation to the member states and to the other organ and urgencies of the UN.
- ii. To initiate surveys, studies and reports on international social, economic, educational, cultural health and other matters and make recommendations to the general assembly specialized agencies and member states.
- iii. To recommend for promotion of respect of human rights and freedom.
- iv. To prepare draft convection on matters with do with the slope of powers to the general "assembly.
- v. To convene international conferences to social and economic issues.
- vi. To coordinate the activities of "specialized agencies of US.

States that are signatories of the UN covenants on human rights enclose national legislation for the rights of refugees in agreement with international laws. This is aimed at reducing the desperately protracted situations of refugees in many parts of the world. Camps turned into semi-permanent settlement create despair and insecurity. The long term consequences of closed camps where people are segregated from general host population, where freedom of movement is dramatically curtailed, where a state resembling a "total institution" prevails, a host of new and disabling problems is created, (UNHCR, 2005)

Crisps, (2004)'contends that warehousing refugees for years on end deprived of the freedom of movement and without access to educational and income generating opportunities has many negative socio-economic consequence. As the case in Australia, Galaly, (2006) notes that refugeeism prevents people developing their potential and limit

their ability to make positive contribution to the economy and society of the country which has granted them asylum.

In American context, involvement of refugees in socio-economic activities largely depends on the policies of the host governments. UNCIIR, has tended to approach the question of socio-economic lives approach in terms of encouraging self-reliance through what it calls "community service approaches in order to avoid dependency (IJNICTR, 2008).

In China, the government urges Aid agencies to recognize and encourage refugees to be self-reliance and integration by supporting the refugees through creation of incoming generating activities based on refugees and asylum policies of the host government. Again, there remains a humanitarian imperative to support those for who it not safe to return home and who integration into host country is not possible (knack, 2000).

Insecurity and Refugees Self-identity

Instead of hospitality refugees often experience exploitation, extreme insecurity, and constant harassment, not only from local populations, but also from national authorities, whose policies fuel unfavorable sentiments towards newcomers. Local populations in these regions often end up more marginalized than the refugees, who receive international humanitarian aid, which at least permits them to meet subsistence needs. When excluded from this aid, host populations tend to resent refugees and view the newcomers as "enemies" or competitors. Scarce resources such as firewood and water

become contested when sudden population increase leads to these limited resources. The pervasive insecurity in the Daadab camps illustrates the often-tense relationship between locals and refugees. Highlighting the scale of concern, (UNHCR, 2006), reported that, at the height of gender-based violence, there were 200 documented rapes in Daadab in 1003, 105 cases in 1994, 164 in 1998. rose again to 108 in 2000, and dropped to 72 in 2001. Given the stigma attached to rape within the Somali culture, reported acts fall short of actual number of cases.

Raiding of the camps by bandits is another example of insecurity. These incursions coincide with balmy ration distributions or when material donations such as plastic bags are distributed to cover refugees' makeshift houses. The bandits often come to grab any valuable they might find, targeting particularly those suspected of owning material good or receiving remittances and fresh rations. The bandits use women to transport the looted rations and the task is done, rape and tats times kill them on the outskirts of camps. Additionally, the Kenya policies stationed in the camps to protect the vulnerable also reportedly commit violence against refugees. Consequently, banditry, coupled with fear and distrust of those responsible for their protection, renders the situation of refugees especially doubly precarious.

Loss of self-worth is another theme that may result from protracted refugee situation. The implication of being and being called "refugee" are very negative. For instance, most refer themselves as "Qaxoute" a dreaded identity often associated with a degraded sense of self. They refer to themselves as fenced persons, weak individuals, handicapped, and

associate themselves with poverty and hunger, (Waldron, 2001). They frequently refer to the constraints on their freedom of movement in closed camps. Many refer to their hope to be freed from the conditions "of refugee hood". To this end, both men and women often recite prayers. Refugees assume a "victimized" persona after spending certain time in camps (Harrell, 2006).

Dependency, Deprivation and Refugee 'Persona'

Camps are often established in peripheral regions which lead to segregation and marginalization of refugees. The international humanitarian organization administering these camps have different cultural norms, linguistic backgrounds, and political concerns than the people under their care. To be sure, refugees in the crisis phase welcome the assistance strategies bestow upon them and remain acquiescent to camp regimentation. However once the emergency period passes, with camps entering a maintenance phase, refugees experience few changes in the routines of scheduled ration distribution, headcounts, and visits of international dignitaries (Kebreab, 2003).

Resentment and conflict with aid apparatus follows. Aggravating these inadequacies further is the prohibition of freedom of movement which refugees in closed camps are subjected to, a constraint that closely hampers the ability to seek alternative livelihood strategies outside the camps.

Coupled with these difficulties international humanitarian organizations experience in raising sufficient funds to administer the camps with adequate provisions beyond the

emergency phase, this renders the camps domains of high materials scarcity (Guglido, 2008).

According to (UNHCR, 2003) camps endanger passivity, breaking down all initiative and sense of self worth of refugees. The hand-to-mouth arrangement of waiting for others to provide for one's needs eventually translates to complete dependency on donations. However, while acknowledging the importance of these rations for refugees whose other options are constrained both by the environment of camp locations and national laws prohibiting or limiting environment prospects, some researchers contest this "dependency syndrome". Instead Kibreab, (2003) using Somali-Ethiopian refugees in Somalia in 1970s and 1980s as an example quotes:

"The majority of refugees in the camps are willing to expand their labour on economic activities, often for very small return, and also, in some cases, to take risk of relinquishing their ration costs for the uncertain alternative of self-sufficiency. Among the able bodied refugees, there was no evidence at all that the refugees. Willingness to take initiative and to work hard either to earn an income to argument their diet was negatively affected by prolonged dependency on handouts.

According to Clark, (2005), the apparent dependency of refugees derives from their removal from their social, political and economic coping systems. Opondo, (2004), contends that the disruption of refugees social and economic networks, long-term encampment further negatively impacts the future reintegration of refugees in their home countries.

Refugees experience deprivations in form of protracted situations, the precariousness of day-to-day existence, which is unfortunately, substantiated by camp administration reports. Foodstuffs distributed are actually often scorned. Lack of variety of foodstuff in their rations and cultural inappropriateness of maize as the main staple provided is common among refugees. Thus, as much as representations of camps always show people waiting for something, almost all express the urgent desire to provide for one's family. This, in a nutshell, challenges the claim that refugees become dependent on aid because of unwillingness to work for their sustenance, (Kumin, 2003).

2.4 Socio-economic dynamics of refugees in Daadab camps.

A tremendous increase of refugees' population is witnessed by host countries when environmental forces such as drought, famine, disease epidemic and earthquakes strike the country of origin. Other causes include socio-economic and cultural forces as family misunderstanding and disputes violation of cultural norms and practices, ideological differences and religious intolerance. Forces that pose threat to ones like such as political persecution, ethnic cleansing, civil war and religious persecution has led to refugeeism (Kibreab, 2003).

The shift in government policy to in favour of confirming asylum seekers to camps that is located in the arid and semi-arid areas of Northeastern Kenya, away from economic activities and urban centres. Daadab camp is mainly inhabited by Somalian, supported by international and local humanitarian agencies, the camps emerges as urban enclaves in a sparsely populated and economically underdeveloped part of Kenya (Maitclos, 2008).

There is no doubt the establishment of infrastructure and social amenities by non-government organizations and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees can be valuable for economic development for both refugees and indigenous populations.

Refugees' camps appear to be preliminary step towards urbanization, cultural, social, political and economic dynamics and all involved in such a development. Refugee camps are concentrations of humans, trading centres as well as labour markets (Sessay, 2007).

2.4.1 Relationship between Refugee Camps and local communities

Some authors tend to understand the relationship between refugees and the indigenous population through ethnic affinities and ethnicity as such is misleading because ethnic affinity does not guarantee a good or a bad relationship between refugees and host (Aall, 2007, Zartman, 2000, Yield, 2006). Another urban factor is the political, since the authorities of the host country facilitate or forbid the refugees settlement. Some host country's government have been quite restrictive (Maitlos, 2008).

The economic and ecological parameters are also very important, notably regarding the local resources such as access to water, firewood among others that would make an emergent town sustainable without external support. In some cases, the influx of refugees has been a stimulus to the development of natural resources. The socio-occupational profiles of refugee camps in Kenya show that very few refugees are involved in agriculture. Trade, capital generation and employment are much more crucial issues. Endogenous economic dynamics and integration are essential parts of an urbanization process within a camp (Habitat, 2005).

2.4.2 Refugee human concentration

In 1998, according to UNHCR census, Daadab had refugee population of 106,000. The population density was low when calculated against the total surface of the camp but much higher when related to the inhabited surface. In some blocks, it could reach 500 inhabitants per hectare in Daadab and 400 in Kakurna, (Cambrezy, 2006, Beadobe, 2009). Clan affinities, fear of banditry, curfews and camp regulations explained such as conurbation; despite open spaces only ten percent of the surface allocated to the camps is effectively occupied.

Table 1: Population Density in Daadab camps 2008

Refugee Camp	Population before mid-1998 census	Total surface density per ha.	Population density per ha.	Inhabited surface in ha.	Population density per ha.
IFO	38,798	2,885	13.4	267	145.3
Hagerdera	38,412	1,926	19.8	218	174.3
Dagahaley	30,361	2,186	13.9	200	151.8

Source: **UNHCR, 2009**

Daadab in the "Northeastern province counted 5,000 inhabitants before 1991 and may have doubled the figure today. The surrounding camps of IFO, Hagadera and Dagahaley became some sort of suburb; a less charitable interpretation might even suggest that Daadab is no more than their appendage. These areas attracted the surrounding population in two different categories; first the local populace, second, the Kenya Somali who were not from Daadab, (Galaty, 2009) inside the camps rather than on the periphery, and are the largest groups of Kenyans to have mixed with refugees. For obvious

demographic reasons in this under-populated sub-region, there are fewer indigenous people living in the vicinity of the camps. While IFO apparently contains the highest proportion of authentic refugees and Ilagadera are a mixture with local population. This has occurred because they are located in the transhumance zones of the Durod Ogaden clans. Dagahley in the Aulihan zone and Ilagadere is also on the site of a former British fort which was built near sultan's encampment in the area, (Maitclos, 2008)

Pastoralist communities moved in from surrounding locations like Yumbis, Alinjukur, Anole and Kulan to take advantage of water sources in the camps, purchase food at low prices and sell cattle and milk. Some settle near boreholes that TJNHCR allocated to them in order to avoid quarrels with refugees. Permanent and free access to water attracted families, who stayed in small Manyatta or hamlets, (Galaty, 2009).

2.4.3 Capital generation among refugees

Whatever the arguments over taxation, refugees show a high degree of competitiveness. This surprising aspect of these entrepreneurs is their capital generating mechanisms. The family unit is a major source of capital for refugees traders. Some family members are employed as incentive workers by UNHCR and the NGOs. A number of the refugees at Daadab brought money and machinery with them from Somalia. A case in point is the Somali Bantu posho millers who arrived with their diesel engines which they have since put to work. Craftsmen and blacksmiths in Dagahaley also brought in their tools which they continue to use in the production process in the camp, (Ilarrel Rond, 2006).As for the traders, some of them receive financial support from their relatives working in richer

western European asylum countries. The money is transferred through Somali companies called hawilad.

This system relies overwhelmingly on the telephone and responsible for the massive growth in telephone communication between Daadab and Kakunia camps and the outside world, not only abroad but also Kenya main cities, especially Nairobi and Mombasa. The number of international and trunk calls from other Kakunia and Daadab by far Outstrips local calls. The Daadab post office which previously provided only local calls began to offer international calls and had to upgrade its services by installing modem telecommunication technology. Besides family resources, refugees also receive money from local Kenya traders. Refugees in Daadab who have established trading relations are able to obtain their supplies on credit from Garissa's Somali wholesalers and pay once the goods have been sold. This greatly boosts their business and enables them to overcome the obstacle of under capitalization (Peter, 2005).

One of the most controversial means of capital accumulation in the camps is through the sale of the food ration given to refugee by humanitarian organizations. Not all refugees exchange portions of their ration in order to generate capital. Some sell in order to buy other necessities which UNHCR or NGO partner do not provide others sell all their ration food because it is not part of their traditional diet and use the proceeds to purchase foods which they consider more appropriate. However, a small number of refugees' traders have raised their initial capital from the sale of food rations. Some traders

specialize in buying up food rations from the refugees in small quantities and selling it in large quantities to merchants outside the camp, (Habitat, 2005).

A fourth source of capital generation is the small loan given to traders and craftsmen by NGOs operating in the camps. From August 1997, CARE International began running a credit facility which has since provided cash and materials to a wide range of income generating activities. The funding takes two forms: Women's group activities and community revolving fund. Activities funded under the women's group arrangement include slaughtering of goats, poultry keeping, roofing, thatching and selling cereals, vegetables, hides and skins. The women's group activities are all concentrated in Hagadera camp which is said to live a high percentage of former urban dwellers. The community revolving fund concentrates on Dagahaley and IFO camps. Income generating activities funded under this program are-posho milling, mat making, selling of cereals, handcraft and cloth making. For the purpose of generating capital massive savings of profit was generated in 1995, over 70% of all profits generated in the sector were saved (WHO, 2004).

2.4.4 Refugee Camps as Labour Markets

As well as trading activities and capital generation, the refugee camps are also important as labour markets a point that cannot be ignored when considering the socio-economic dimension of refugees. The activities of charitable organizations in Daadab provide more than 2,000 jobs including 24 for expatriates and 383 for Kenyans. GTZ whose does not employ any expatriate and generate an annual wage bill of about US\$130,000 to which are added more than US\$15,000 for casual workers involved in the reforestation

campaign. CARE, known as the biggest NGO in the area, employs more than 1,000 refugees and consequently release a purchasing power of about half a million per year(Rackwell, 200<1).

The native populations, however, have expressed discontent over the fact that apart from food sold at very low prices they are not deriving any advantage from the humanitarian aid. Socially, inhabitants of Daadab have help demonstration and organized petitions in support of their case for having more jobs in the camps. Qualified jobs with good wages tend to be taken by expatriate or by Kenyans who are not from the province. Local people account for only one fifth of the full time employees with CARE despite an official attempt to increase the proportion to one third.

2.5 Intervention measures taken by host state, Non-governmental Organizations towards Refugee crisis

A host state plays a crucial role in the reception of refugees and the type of settlement offered to them; either integration with the host population or existing in the country's peripheral region. Geopolitics is often key to these decisions.

A host state's policies toward a refugee crisis are also partially dictated by the pressures of its experiences from the western powers, which control the purses of "aid" and "loans". Kenya for instance, already facing reduction of aid due to its human rights record, used the Somali refugee crisis to negotiate for a continuation of international aid. On the one hand, the presence of large numbers Somali refugees in Kenya was held as evidence of Kenya's improved human rights records. On the other, Kenya authorities

threatened to return these refugees forcibly if a renewal of aid was not forthcoming, (Waldron, 2007).

Host government in addition, influences the perceptions of wider host population. The scapegoat of refugees as responsible for all the social and economic ills (which often predate the arrival of refugees) compounds the resentment towards already disfranchised populace constrained as foreign and undesirable. The situation of Somali refugees in Kenya camp is, therefore, intrinsically tied to colonially inherited borders disputes between post-independence Somali and Kenya, and to the marginal position Somali-Kenya occupy with Kenya state. Finding solutions to protracted refugee situation such as those in Daadab camps, remains a challenge for both international and national community. However, narrow definitions of the best course of action to address the crisis often result in the perpetrator of an untenable condition for millions.

2.5.1 Prospects of Integration, Resettlement and Repatriation

Most refugees in Daadab are familiar with the three preferred solutions to refugee crisis as stipulated by the international regime. Integration into the society, resettlement in a third world country or repatriation to the country of origin. According to Abdi, (2003), in his consultancy field trip in Daadab, if the 130 refugees who participated in conversations, the majority reiterated the need to implement one of those options to terminate their encampment. However, none of these potential solutions have yet been implemented. On the contrary, the camp life has assumed a degree of yyy (UNHCR,

As the comments about the Kenyan government Treatment of Somali refugees illustrate integration into the host country has not been tried as a viable option. This is because of the assumption that the policy would immediately be met by very vocal opposition from landless locals. Serious economic and political challenges confronting Kenyans eliminate any possibility for the provision of land to refugees or acceptance of integrating them. Furthermore Kenyans reluctance to pass a refugee bill that has been under discussion for years now, despite that it has been hosting very large number of Somali and Sudanese refugees from the 1980s onward, testifies to its ambivalence. Consequently, refugees in Kenya still lack any legal recognition within the Kenya political system, despite (lie Kenya ratification of the refugee conventions of both UN and other organization of African Unity (OAU). All responsibility then falls under UNHCR, (Irin, 2002)

It integration is not a viable alternative; both resettlement and repatriation have also remained elusive for Somali refugees in Daadab camps. Of the more than twenty million persons dispersed around the world in 2002, 55,500 or just 0.3% were resettled in a third country. The numbers of Somali refugees resettled by traditional refugee receiving countries, such as Canada, the United State, and Australia, have further diminished since the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, in United States. For instance, the 2000 UNHCR Annual statistical Report shows that the number of resettled Somali for that year_ was 640;295 went to US, 159 to New Zealand, 116 to Canada, and smaller numbers to the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. The current rhetoric on "terrorism" that dominates the immigration policies of most western nations and the bombing incident in Kenya in which Somali were implicated account for this decrease. These dismissal numbers highlights the limited opportunities for resettlement that exist for refugees in general and

particularly for Somali Muslims, since the September 11, 2001, attack. This also, underscores the problematic nature of this option as a solution to end the state of Limbo in which large numbers of refugees find themselves (UNHCR, 2003)

Repatriation has also remarked impossible for most in Daadab. Herein, however lays a dilemma. Refugees and TfNHCR differ on the feasibility of this option. Only small percentage of the thousands in Daadab who in 2001 signed up with the UNHCR for voluntary repatriation. This is stark contrast to Somali refugees in camps in Ethiopia, the majority have already repatriated to the Northwest. The UNHCR reports that 220 refugees were repatriated the Somali refugees in Dadaab. Refugees have an overwhelming preference for voluntary repatriation, provided there is some financial assistance to restart life. Regardless of the risks involved in life in Somali, refugees argue that they would at least have freedom of movement and the possibility to seek employment. Rut with diminishing funding for all other aspects, of administering the camps, UNHCR claims that it is unable to fulfill the desire of thousands of refugees (Daud, 2006).

Comprehensive plan of action to ensures more effective and predictable responses to mass influx or to protracted refugee situation development assistance targeted to achieve more equitable burden-sharing and to promote self-reliance of refugees and returnees. Multi- talented commitment for resettlements of refugees and the delineation of roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination. The underlying premise is that specific commitments will land themselves better to binding agreements than broad policy exhortations; (Abdisalam, 2006).

Durable solutions as they stand now are more than exhortation, often amounting to no commitment from the international community. Exploring other options and fleeing refugees from "imaginary" solutions for their plight should be at the top of the agenda of refugee assisting organizations. Also, these options should include an international concerted effort to contribute to peace-building initiatives in the refugee-producing conditions of uncertainty (Ahmed, 2001)

2.6 Theoretical framework

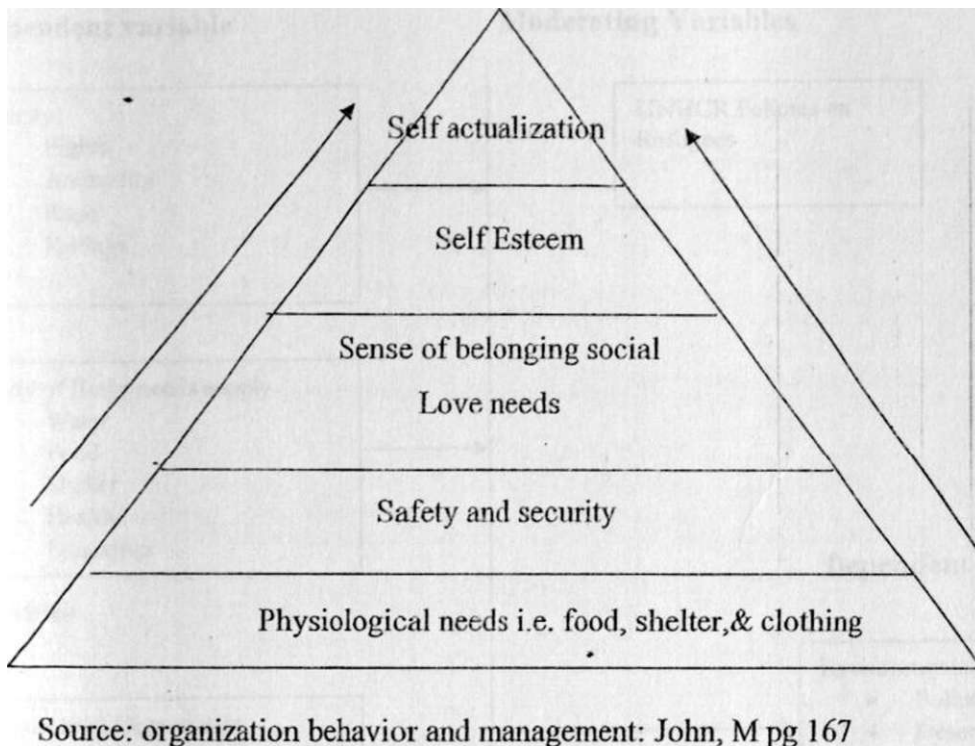
In order to review literature, one theory is going to be studied in relation to refugees' socio-economic needs and challenges and the role of relevant stakeholders in meeting these needs and handling their challenges.

2.6.1 Maslow's hierarchy of human needs theory

ICnack, (2000) using the above theory asserts that people have the ability to take charge of their lives and foster their own development. To him, the whole life is about needs and human beings are here to improve their needs. Physical needs are required all the time for survival and these include food, clothing, shelter, fresh air, water, warmth etc. When physical needs are met, people move to safety needs that are important for stabilization of the physiological needs. These needs include security, education, investment, insurance among others. The level three of hierarchy of needs involves the needs for love, security and a sense of belonging and affiliation. The fourth level has to do with self-esteem which involves performance, recognition, self-identity and achievement. The fifth level is self-actualization which has to do with achieving one's dreams of life.

In relation to the study, refugees need skills to learn, accept and adjust to live in refugee camps. They require basic needs such as adequate food, shelter and clothing among others. They need love, affection and security from host communities and government. They need appreciation and support so as to learn to appreciate themselves to enhance their self esteem. They and their children would also require education and income generating activities as well employment opportunities in order to actualize just like other human beings thus improve their socio-economic lives.

re: 1 Maslow's ladder of human needs.



2.7 Conceptual Framework

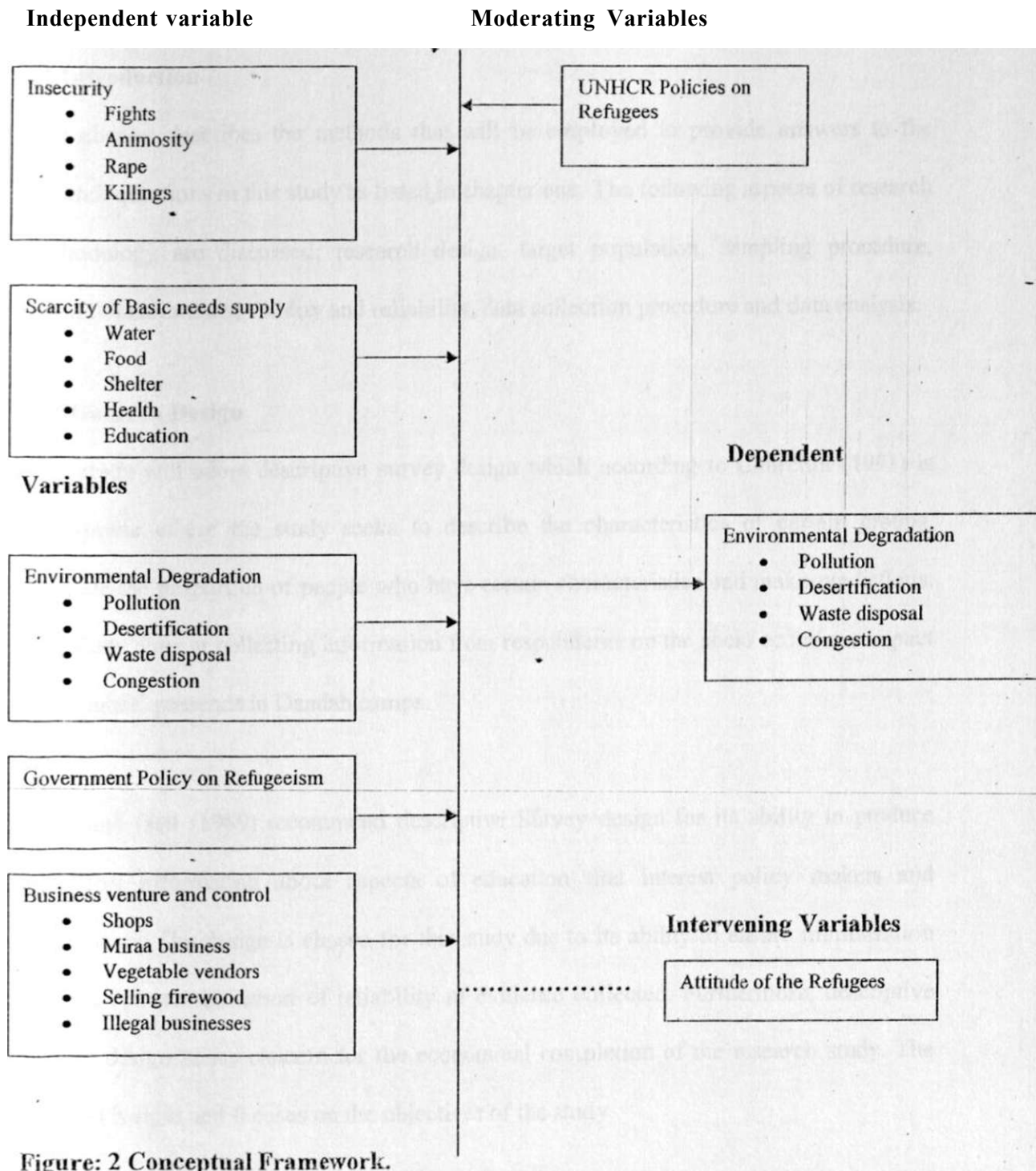


Figure: 2 Conceptual Framework.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methods that will be employed to provide answers to the research questions in this study as listed in chapter one. The following aspects of research methodology are discussed; research design, target population, sampling procedure, research instruments, validity and reliability, data collection procedure and data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

This study will adopt descriptive survey design which according to Churchill (1991) is appropriate where the study seeks to describe the characteristics of certain groups, estimate the proportion of people who have certain characteristics and make predictions. The study aims at collecting information from respondents on the socio economic impact of refugees' presence in Daadab camps.

Borg and Gall (1989) recommend descriptive Survey design for its ability to produce statistical information about aspects of education that interest policy makers and researchers. The design is chosen for this study due to its ability to ensure minimization of bias and maximization of reliability of evidence collected. Furthermore, descriptive survey design raises concern for the economical completion of the research study. The method is rigid and focuses on the objectives of the study.

3J Location of the Study

This is the area where the study was carried out. This study was conducted in Daadab Camp, Garissa District in North Eastern Province. Daadab camp is located 100 km, to the north east of Garissa town and 70 km from Somalia Borders. It is 500 km from Nairobi, 600 km from Mombasa. It is dry and arid with limited economic activities that go on. There are 300,000 refugees in the Camps. The main economic activity was business for households with most of the refugees are relying on food rations and a few being dependants of other basic needs from UNHCR and other NGOS. Daadab consist of three Camps, Ifo, Dagahley and Hagadera, which cover a total of 50 square kilometers.

3.3.1 Target Population

The targeted population of this study comprised managing directors of NGOs operating in the camp/employees, security officers, Local entrepreneurs and refugees and refugees themselves.

3.4 Sample Size

The study had targeted a sample of 75 respondent's includes 30 entrepreneur refugees^ 30 local people, 3 NGO senior employees, camp security officers and security officers. According to Abdisalam (2008), there are over 30*0 thousand refugees in the three camps of Daadab. Each camp has aid agencies staffs, security officers and some business people. The sample was selected by use of stratified random sampling.

3.5 Sampling Techniques

Purposive sampling has been used to select Daadab camp as the study site because of its feasibility in the sense that it is within the reach by the researcher who is a resident of

Garissa town and its uniqueness in that influx of refugees from Somalia are concentrated in the camps and the government of Kenya prohibits free movement from the camps. Dadaab consists of the three camps namely; Ifo, Dagahley and Ilagadera which cover an area of 50km². It has an estimated population of 300,000 refugees from Somalia. The researcher has selected the representative sample of 75 respondents using the following sampling techniques for each category:

- i) The population of the refugees was subdivided into two exclusive segments (strata) on the basis of period lived in the camp so to get those who are refugees and the local people.
- ii) The three camps were purposively selected and stratified sampling was used to get ten refugees and ten locals from each of the three camps each camp forms a strata. The respondents were put into two strata. The first stratum was composed of refugees and the second one of the local people.
- iii) Three NGOS directors/senior employees were selected purposively from each of the three camps.
- iv) A Stratified Sampling was used to select 12 security officers from the three camps to get the representative sample. This study therefore consisted of 75 respondents.

Table 2: Research Study Numbers of Respondent

Name of The Camps	Numbers Of Respondents.		
	Entrepreneurs Refugees/local	NGO Senior officer	Camp security officer
IFO	20	1	4
IJAHLEY	20	1	4
HAGEDERA	20	1	4
Sub-total	60	3	12
Grand total 75			

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

Primary data as well as secondary data Cvas collected. Secondary data was obtained from relevant literature review from dissertations/thesis, journals and the internet. Primary data was collected using a questionnaire in English designed with a set of questions that were mainly generated from the literature and meant to answer the research questions.

The researchers used an interview guide and questionnaire to collect data. The research instruments used was interview schedules and questionnaires to ensure the purpose of the study was achieved.

(a) Interview Guide

An interview is an oral administrative of questioner or an interview schedule. Interviews are face to face encounters in order to obtain accurate information through interviews, the researcher tried- to establish a friendly relationship with the respondent prior to conducting the interview so as to obtain maximum co-operation.

Interviews are advantageous in that they provide in depth data which is not possible to obtain required data to meet specific objectives of the study because they can overcome any resistance of the respondents. There is also greater flexibility consequently allowing easy collection of personal information. Samples are also well controlled as there is no difficulty of the missing returns on non-response. Supplemental information can be adapted to the ability on level of education of the respondents. However, interviews have a number of disadvantages in that is very expensive method especially when large spread geographical area is taken respondents in high income or exreute officials may not be easily approachable; therefore data may prove inadequate. It is also relatively more time consuming, (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999).

One interview guide was developed and this was administered by the researcher himself to the NGOs,'senior officers, and camp security officers. This allows the interviewer to follow up the respondent's answers to obtain more information unclear statements. The researcher hence used this method to seek clarification to some responses pertaining to socio-economic impact of refugees' camps. Prior to administering the interview schedules, the researcher made an effort of visiting both the NGO senior officers and

camp security officers. For familiarization and explain the purpose of the interview to the respondents.

(b) Questionnaires for Entrepreneurs and Refugees

Structured questionnaires (Appendix 2 and 3) will be used to collect primary data. The questionnaires were preferred in this study because respondents of the study are quite able to answer items asked adequately. It contained a mix of questions, allowing for both open-ended and specific responses to a broad range of questions. Kothari (2004) terms the questionnaire as the most appropriate instrument due to its ability to collect a large amount of information in a reasonably quick span-of-time. It guarantees confidentiality of the source of information through anonymity while ensuring standardization (Orotho 2000). It is for the above reasons that the questionnaire was been chosen as an appropriate instrument for this study. The questionnaire was checked for accuracy, completeness and edited where necessary. Thereafter the questionnaires were sorted in accordance with the similarity of response given to different questions and considering the objectives of the research.

The questionnaires had both open - ended and closed - ended questions; the questionnaires would consist of a set of answers that closely represent their views to choose from. In the closed ended questions, the likely type scale was used in rating, which helps in the reduction of subjectively and also makes it possible to quantitatively analyze the data. The open ended questions allows the respondents communicate their views without being forced to get within the preconceive answers. Orodho, (2004), contends that questionnaire is a suitable method indeed, (he easiest and the cheapest way

of data collection. It has both the ability to collect a large amount of information in a reasonable quick span of time, Kathoni, (2000)observed that questionnaire is free from bias of the respondents who are not easily approachable can also be reached conveniently, therefore , questionnaire obtains information concerning the refugee problems effects of refugee problems on local people, socio - economic activities, and possible interventions put in place by the government and NGOs to avert the problem facing refugees.

3.7 Validity and Reliability

3.7.1 Validity of the Research Instrument

Validity as defined by Borg and Gall (1989)refers to the degree to which the sample of a test items represent the content that is designed to measure that is, the instrument measures the characteristics or traits for which it is intended. For Kothari (2004), validity is the most critical criterion of sound measurement and indicates the degree to which an instrument measures what it purports to measure. This study adopts content validity which is the extent to which a measuring instrument provides adequate coverage of the topic under study. Kothari (2004), states that if the instrument contains a repetitive sample of the universe, the content validity is good.

To ensure validity, the questionnaire was examined by experts in this field to ensure that all the relevant information regarding the socio economic impact of refugees' presence in Daddab Camps was covered. In addition, the research supervisors who are competent in the area being studied assessed the relevance of the content used in the developed

questionnaire. The feedback was used in the revision and modification of the instrument and therefore enhanced the validity of the instrument.

3.7.2 Reliability of the Instruments

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Mugenda and Mugenda2003). This is the consistency in producing reliability results. To ensure a high degree of reliability of instruments in this study, a pilot study was carried out by the researcher by administering the questionnaire to a total of 10 purposively and Randomly Selected Respondents. It was done to ensure that the items consistently measure the variables in the study and produce reliable results that I or, ensure that the instruments yields the same results on repeated trials. It focuses on the degree to which the empirical indicators are consistent across two or more attempts to measure the theoretical concept. Therefore the researcher used test retest procedure. The wordings of the various parts of the questionnaire were tested to achieve a high degree of clarity, and the average time for completing the questionnaire was computed. These was done so as to revise and improve the questions and note if there were any items that were frequently left out or answered in an unexpected manner.

According to Mugenda and Mugenda, (1999) the test retest procedure helps to ascertain that the instruments of collecting data are free from pitfalls and mistakes that would have surfaced in the main data collection process if the presetting of the instruments had not been done. To determine reliability of the study, the instruments were piloted on the said representative sample identical to but not included in the actual study. If the data from the

instruments is positively correlated then they would be good enough to be used in the actual data collection

3.8 Data Collection Procedure

This involves identification of the data collection, instruments and defining their relevance. Information about the organization of the instruments to be included for instance, the pre-testing of validity and reliability subjected to the instruments. The researcher obtained a permit from the registrar of education that allowed him to carry out the research in the target area. Ethical issues and considerations were put in a place by the researcher to ensure that all the respondents participated with informed consent.

The researcher visited the refugee's camps to familiarize himself with the officers in order to make respondents open to issues. The researcher administered the interview guide to both the NGO senior officers and security officers. The questionnaires for entrepreneur refugees and local people were given to the respondents and were allowed for a period of two weeks to respond to the questions after which the researcher collects the questionnaire back.

3.9 Data Analysis

The process of data analysis involved several stages namely; data clean up, data reduction, data differentiation and explanation. Data clean involved editing, coding, and tabulation in order to detect any anomalies in the responses and assign specific numerical values to the responses for further analysis. Completed questionnaires were edited for completeness and consistency. The data was then coded and checked for any errors and

omissions (Kothari, 1990). Frequency tables, percentages and means were used to present the findings. Responses in the questionnaires were tabulated, coded and processed by use of a computer Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) programme to analyze the data. The responses from the open-ended questions were listed to obtain proportions appropriately; the response will then be reported by descriptive narration.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the socio economic impact of refugees' presence on local community. Questionnaires were administered to a sample of 75 randomly selected. The analysis of their responses using descriptive statistics revealed a certain degree of impact towards the local community. The complete analysis and interpretation of the data is made in this chapter.

This chapter discusses the research analysis and interpretation. This chapter is presented in sections. the first section is the fact finding sheet which looks at the background information of the respondents which examines the factors that affects the local community. these are the age respondent, gender, educational level, length of time in camps. it also looks at the problem faced by the refugees.

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4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

Out of 75 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees, 70 of them were returned for data analysis. this translates to 93.3 percent return rate, a response rate considered sufficiently large for statistical reliability and generalisability (Tabachnick and Fidell, 1996; Stevens, 2002) Data analysis was done through Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) Frequencies and percentages were used to display the results which were presented in tables.

4.3 Background information of the respondents for entrepreneur's refugees and local

In order to carry out the data analysis, descriptive statistics were employed. It was found necessary to analyze the demographic information as people are very diverse in their backgrounds. The findings are presented in tables

Table 4.1 Distribution of the respondents by Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Male	43	71.7
Female	17	28.3
Total	60	100

The researcher requested the respondents to indicate their gender, from the findings of the study in the above table, majority of the total respondents as shown by 71.7% of the respondents were males, while 28.3% of the total respondents were females.

Table 4.2 Distribution of the respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percent
25 - 30	12	20
31 -35	17	28.3
36 - 40	22	36.7
41 -45	9	15
Total	60	100

On the age bracket of the respondents, the researcher requested the respondents to indicate their age bracket, from the findings of the study in the above table indicate that

most of the respondents as shown by 36.7% were aged between 36 to 40 years, 28.3% of the respondents were aged between 31 to 35 years, 20% of the respondents were aged between 25 to 30 years and 15% of the respondent were aged between 41 to 45 years.*

Table 4.3 Distribution of the respondents by Education

Level	Frequency	Percent
Never been to school	12	20
Primary school lever	22	36.7
Secondary school drop out	17	28.3
Form four lever	9	15
Total	60	100

On the respondent level of education, the study established that most of the respondents were primary schools levers as shown by 36.7% of the total respondents, 28.3% of the total respondents were secondary school drop outs, 20% of the total respondents had never attende school and 15% of the were respondents form four levers.

Table 4.4 Length of time in Dadaab camp

Years	Frequency	Percent
Less than 2 years	6	10
2 to 4 years	10	16.7
5 to 6 years	11	18.3
Over 6 years	33	55
Total	60	100

The respondents were also requested to indicate their length of time in Dadaab camp, from the findings of the study majority of the respondents were in the camps for over 6 years as shown by 55%, 18.3% of the respondents were in the camps for 5 to 6 years, 16.7% of the total respondents were in the camp for 2 to 4 years and 10% of the respondents were in the camp for less than 2 years.

The researcher requested the respondents to indicate the kind of business they owned, from the findings of the study the respondents owned shops, kiosks, miraa business, selling vegetables, selling goats, selling camels, clothes shop, video shows, cyber cafes, hotel, butchery, selling cows, lorry, selling firewood's, fetching water and selling shoes.

The study also found that the respondents got their fund to start their business from, a relative living abroad, friends living abroad, family members, raised by selling goats, selling out foodstuff provided by agencies, selling camels, selling mirra, selling cows and personal savings. From the findings the study established that the respondent's main customers were refugees, local people, surrounding communities and some host communities. On the other type of income generating activities that people in camps engage in were; hotels, clothes business, cyber cafes, butcheries, selling mirras, vending clothes, shops, transportations, vending cold drinks, and trading in food **stuffs** and animals. The study also revealed **that** the respondent business was performing **well**.

From the findings of the study, the problem faced by refugees these were inadequate supply of food, insecurity, sanitation problems, lack of water, congestion, diseases, lack

of incomes, shelter problems, scarcity of food, scarcity of water, scarcity of firewood and restricted movement while doing business. The major causes of problem faced by refugees were*; Kenyan government by denying them pass, high population .negligence from the agencies concerned, over population, idleness, lack of income, lack of resources and poor sanitation. On the measures put in place to handle the problem these were; decongesting the camps, building more latrines, building more boreholes, construction of new sites, resettling the excess population to kakuma, drilling more boreholes and granting of movement allowances in advance. On the main agents who assists the refugees to overcome the challenges they face they are; UNIICR agency, LWP, CARE and other smaller agencies.

On whether the presences of refugees affected the local people in any way, from the findings the study revealed that it affected the local community. The study found that the presences of refugees affected the local people in causing deforestation, competing for local resources like water and pasture thus promoting conflicts, causing insecurity, degradation, inflation of food stuff prices and poor hygiene. The researcher also requested the respondents to indicate the kind of social economic activities that refugees do engage in the camps, from the findings the study found that refugees engages in the following social economic activities ,green grocers .selling mirra, hoteliers, selling shops, selling animals, owning business, water vendoring, running cyber cafes and selling clothes. From the findings the study found that re-liigees faces the following obstacles in their engagement in social economic activities; movement restrictions by not buying anything outsidess the camps, price fluctuations, lack of capital to run the business,

competition amongst themselves, high supply of certain goods thus lowering their demand, lack of microfinance's, lack of loans, poor infrastructure and poor market. On the measures that can be put in place by to improve the lives of refugees in the camps these includes, giving them proper infrastructure, improved marketing skills, provisions of microfinance institutions, to be resettled in other countries like USA, provision of social amenities, improving infrastructures, provision of capitals,, provision of income generating activities, decongesting, building more latrines, lifting ban on restriction and drilling more boreholes.

Table 4.5 Analysis for N'GOs, senior officers and camp security officer

Gender of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	7	70
Female	3	30
Total	10	100

On the gender of the respondent, from the findings of the study in table 4.5 found majority of the respondent were males as shown by 70% of the total respondents, 30% were females. This shows that majority of the NGOs workers were females.

Table 4.6 Age bracket of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
20-25	2	20
25-30	3	30
31 -35	5	50
Total	10	100

On the age bracket of the respondents, the researcher requested the respondents to indicate their age bracket, from the findings of the study in the above table indicate that most of the respondents as shown by 50% were aged between 31 to 35 years, 30% of the respondents were aged between 25 to 30 years and 20% of the respondents were aged between 20 to 25 years.

Table 4.7 Respondent's level of education

Level	Frequency	Percent
Certificate	1	10
Diploma	5	50
Degree	4	40
Total	60	100

On the respondent level of education, the study established that most of the respondents had attained diploma as their highest level of education as shown by 50% of the total respondents, 40% of the total respondents had degree as their highest level of education as degree and 10% of the respondent had certificate as their highest level of education .

On the Occupation of the respondent the study found that the respondents were security officers and NGOs senior officers. On the refugees population this was about 200,000 refugees from Somali, Sudan and Ethiopia. The reason for fleeing from their country of origin was civil war, insecurity, and lack of basic needs, civil unrest and fleeing persecution. On the problem the refugees faces they include water crisis, sanitation, insecurity, overpopulation, shortage of food, financial problems, discrimination,

restriction in movement, medical problem, lack basic needs, lack of food .insecurity and restriction in movement.

From the findings of the study the causes of problem faced by refugees are; lack of progress in term of movement, lack of water, lack of proper sanitation , lack of water , lack of enough resources, over population, confining refugees in one camp and inadequate health facilities. On the measures put inn place to handle problems experienced by refugees they include, digging more boreholes, putting up more latrines, provision of security, transferring some refugees to other camps, improving on basic needs and providing security facilities. On the agents assisting refugees they include UNIICR, CARE, NRC and NGOs.

From the finding of the study on the relationship between local people and refugees the study found that there is a good relationship between local people and refugees: The study further revealed that refugee engages in income generating activities. Which are operating kiosk, mirra selling, selling vegetables, butchery, grocery, teaching and selling food items. The study further revealed that the NGO were providing the refuges with capitals. The study also established that refugee's customers were fellow refugees, local people, and NGOs staffs. The study also established that the refugees business were performing fail but could do better if there were no restrictions on movement. On what could help refugees in their social economic activities they includes .provision of security, easing movement, improving infrastructure and providing incentives, provision of capital to refugees, giving movement pass and good infrastructure.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

From the analysis of data collected, the following discussions, conclusions and recommendations were made. The responses were based on the objectives of the study. The researcher had intended to investigate the problems of refugees presence in Daadab camps on the local people, To determine the socio-economic activities carried out by refugees in Daadab refugee camps, To examine the main challenges faced by refugees in Daadab camps and To establish the treasures the government and NGOs have put in place to avert the problem facing refugees in Daadab camps.

5.2 Summary of the study Findings

This study has been carried out to determine the socio economic impact of refugees presence on local community .Respondents were randomly chosen from the camps. Descriptive statistics were used to determine their impact on local community .while analysis spss was applied to determine possible differences. The findings of the study are summarized as follows:

Respondents' profile

The study found that more than 96.7 percent of the respondents were between 21 and 50 years old and almost 71.7% percent of the respondents were males.the majority of the respondents were in the campus for over 6years as shown by the 55%, **18.3%** of the respondents were in the camps for 5 to 6 years.

The kind of business of the respondents they owned includes shops, kiosks, miraa business, selling fire woods. The study also found that the respondents got their fund to start their business over a relative living abroad, friends abroad, selling out foodstuff provided by agencies. From the findings the study established that the respondents' main customers were refugees, local people, and some host communities the study also revealed that their business was booming or performing well.

The study found that the problem faced by refugees were inadequate supply of food, insecurity, sanitation problems, lack of water, congestion, diseases, lack of income shelter problem and restricted movement while doing business. The major causes of problem faced by refugees were Kenya government by denying them pass, high population, negligence from the agencies concerned, over population, idleness, lack of incomes, lack of resources and poor sanitation. On the measures put in place to handle the problems these were; decongesting the camps, building more latrines, building more boreholes, construction of new sites resettling the excess population to kakuma, drilling more boreholes and granting of movement allowances in advance. On the main agencies who assists the refugees to overcome the challenges they face they are UNHCR agency, LWP, CARE.

5.3 Discussions

5.3.1 Discussion Entrepreneur's Refugees and Local

From the findings of the study the refugees owned, shops, kiosks, miraa business, selling vegetables, selling goats, selling camels, clothes-shop, video shows, cyber cafes, hotel,

butchery .selling cows, lorry, selling firewood's .fetching water and selling shoes. The study also found that the respondents got their fund to start their business from, a relative living abroad, friends living abroad, family members, raised by selling goats, selling out foodstuff provided by agencies, selling camels .selling mirra , selling cows and personal^ savings. From the findings the study established that the respondent's main customers were refuges, local people, surrounding communities and some hosts communities. On the other type of income generating activities that people in camps engages in were; hotels, clothes business, cyber cafes .butcherries, selling mirras, vending clothes, shops, transportations .vending cold drinks, and trading in food stuffs and animals .The study also revealed that the respondent business was performing well.

From the findings of the study .the problem faced by refuges these were inadequate supply of food .insecurity .sanitation problems ,lack of water, congestion, diseases, lack of incomes, shelter problems, scarcity of food, scarcity of water, scarcity of firewood and restricted movement while doing business. The major causes of problem faced by refugees were ; Kenyan government by denying them pass, high population .negligence from the agencies concerned, over population, idleness, lack of income, lack of resources and poor sanitation. On the measures put in place to handle the problem these were; decongesting the camps, building more latrines, building more boreholes, construction of new sites, resettling the excess population to kakuma, drilling more boreholes and granting of movement allowances in advance. On the main agents who assists the

refugees to overcome the challenges they face they are; UNHCR agency, I.WP, CARE and other smaller agencies.

The study found that the presence of refugees affected the local people in causing deforestation, competing for local resources like water and pasture thus promoting conflicts, causing insecurity, degradation, inflation of food stuff prices and poor hygiene. From the findings the study found that refugees engage in the following social economic activities, green grocers selling mirra, hoteliers, selling shops, selling animals, owning business, water vending, running cyber cafes and selling clothes. From the findings the study found that refugees face the following obstacles in their engagement in social economic activities; movement restrictions by not buying anything outside the camps, price fluctuations, lack of capital to run the business, competition amongst themselves, high supply of certain goods thus lowering their demand, lack of microfinance, lack of loans, poor infrastructure and poor market. On the measures that can be put in place by to improve the lives of refugees in the camps these include, giving them proper infrastructure, improved marketing skills, provision of microfinance institutions, to be resettled in other countries like USA, provision of social amenities, improving infrastructure, provision of capital, provision of income generating activities, decongesting, building more latrines, lifting ban on restriction and drilling more boreholes.

5.3.2 Analysis for NGOs, senior officers and camp security officer

The reason for **refugees** fleeing from their country of origin was civil war, insecurity, and lack of basic needs, civil unrest and fleeing persecution. On the problem the refugees face they include water crisis, sanitation, insecurity, overpopulation, shortage of food, financial problems, discrimination, restriction in movement, medical problem, lack basic needs, lack of food, insecurity and restriction in movement.

From the findings of the study the causes of problem faced by refugees are; lack of progress in term of movement, lack of water, lack of proper sanitation , lack of water ' lack of enough resources, over population, confining refugees in one camp and inadequate health facilities. On the measures put in place to handle problems experienced by refugees they include, digging more boreholes, putting up more latrines, provision of security, transferring some refugees to other camps, improving on basic needs and providing security facilities. On the agents assisting refugees they include UNHCR, CARE, NRC and NGOs.

From the finding of the study on the relationship between local people and refugees the study found that there is a good relationship between local people and refugees. The study further revealed that refugee engages in income generating activities. Which are operating kiosk, mirra selling, selling vegetables, butchery, grocery, teaching and selling food items. The study further revealed that the NGO were providing the refugees with capitals. The study also established that refugee's customers were fellow refugees, local people, and NGOs staffs. The study also established that the refugees business were

performing fair hut could do better if there were no restrictions on movement. On what could help refugees in their social economic activities they include .provision of security, easing movement, improving infrastructure and providing incentives, provision of capital to refugees, giving movement pass and good infrastructure.

5.4 Conclusions

From the findings of the study concludes that the refugees owned, shops, kiosks, miraa business, selling vegetables, selling goats, selling camels, clothes shop, video shows ,cyber cafes, hotel, butchery .selling cows, lorry, selling firewood's, fetching water, and selling shoes, getting capital to start their business from, a relative living abroad, friends living abroad, family members, raised by selling goats, selling out foodstuff provided by agencies, selling camels selling mirra , selling cows and personal savings.

From the findings of the study ,the researcher concludes that the problem faced by refugees these were inadequate supply of food .insecurity .sanitation problems Lack of water, congestion, diseases, lack of incomes, shelter problems, scarcity of food, scarcity of water, scarcity of firewood and restricted movement while doing business.

The researcher also concludes that the major challenges faced by refugees were ; Kenyan government by denying them pass, high population .negligence from the agencies concerned, over population, idleness, lack of income, lack of resources and poor sanitation, movement restrictions by not buying anything outside the camps, price fluctuations, lack of capital to run the business, competition amongst themselves, high

supply of certain goods thus lowering their demand, lack of microfinance, lack of loans, poor infrastructure and poor market.

The study concludes that the measures that can be put in place by to improve the lives of refugees in the camps these includes, giving them proper infrastructure, improved marketing skills, provisions of microfinance institutions, to be resettled in other countries like USA, provision of social amenities, improving infrastructures, provision of capitals,, provision of income generating activities, decongesting, building more latrines, lifting ban on restriction and drilling more boreholes.

5.5 Recommendations

The study recommend that the measures put in place to handle the problem faced by refugees were decongesting the camps, building more latrines, building more boreholes, construction of new sites, resettling the excess population to Kakuma, drilling more boreholes and granting of Movement allowances in advance.

The Kenya government on making the decision on where to locate a refugee camp should consult the local people in that area. Before refugee camp is located in any particular part of the country proper feasibility, including an environmental impact assessment study should be carried out to assess the capacity and sustainability of the area also the government in consultation with UNHCR should establish or designate certain places as

refugee reception or transit centre where the initial and preliminary vetting exercise of the refugees can be done before final status decision is made.

IJNHCR should encourage night patrol of police in the camps at night and not only concentrate on the UN vehicles, staffs camps. Refugees are people who psychologically traumatized UNHCR should conduct psychological assessment, therapy and medical care. Best interest determination should be conducted for unaccompanied/separated children, and family tracing cases should be followed up. Outreach work should involve home visit for the vulnerable and the sick.

There is need for the community to provide moral support to the refugees. The community should examine their abilities and ways of dealing with the emotion aspects of the disaster and then use and teach methods to help victims cope with the aftermath of disaster and support those attempting to recover from its impact. The community should continue to help those in need or they can be available in case of need, for as long as they can. Volunteers will therefore be an essential part of any long term strategy.

5.6 Suggestions for further studies

This study focused on the socio economic impact of refugees' presence on local community in Dadaab. This was done in a general manner, so the study is not exhaustive enough in one camp that is not mentioned. Therefore, it should act as a base for further research on each, some of the areas of further research includes:

- The relationship between refugees and local community
- How to reduce insecurity in camps

Ways of improving in education especially-girl child education in camps

Environmental impact assessment should be carried in all camps

Establishing new camps

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APPENDICES

Appendix i:Transniiftal letter

Mohamed II.Ali
P O Box 607
Garissa,
20th March 2010.

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir/Madam":

**RE: A SURVEY OF SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT OF REFUGEES PRESENCE
ON LOCAL COMMUNITY.A CASE OF DADAAB REFUGEE CAMPS**

This questionnaire is designed to studyjthe socio economic impact of refugees' presence on local community. The information provided by the customers will enable me to make conclusions concerning the above subject.

Please note that the study will be conducted as academic research and the information you provide will be treated in strict confidence. Strict ethical principles will be observed to ensure confidentiality and the study outcomes and report will not include reference to any individuals or organizations, in order to ensure comprehensive analysis of the findings, it is important that each questionnaire to be completed and returned.

Yours Faithfully

Mohamed H. Ali

Appendix ii

Interview schedule for NGOs, senior officers and camp security officers

Introduction

This study intends to investigate the impact of refugees' presence in Dadaah camps on their socio economic lives. As an officer working with refugees your resourcefulness will be very important

1. (a) Gender;

(b) Age bracket

20-25	years	()
25-30	"	()
31-35	"	()
36-40	"	()
41-45		()
46-50	"	()
51 - Above	"	()

2 (a) what is your professional qualifications?

- (a) Primary Education **[]**
- (b) Form 4 leaver **[]**
- (c) Certificate **[]**
- (d) Diploma **[]**
- (e) Degree **[]**
- (f) Masters **[]**
- (g) Any other (specify _____)

3 (a) what is your job title in your place of work

Security officer ()

NGO senior officer ()

(b) What is the refugees' population in your camp?

(c) What type of challenges do refugees face in this camp, if any?

(d) How are these challenges handled in the camps?

4. In your own opinion, what effects do refugees presences in camps have on local **people?**

5. (a) Do refugees engage in any socio economic/ income generating activities.

Yes ()

No()

(b) If yes, what activities

6, (a) Which main agents assist the refugees to overcome the challenges they
Face in camps?

(b) What measures are put in place by these stakeholders to avert the
Challenges facing the refugees?

7. In your own opinion what do you think would best help refugees to improve their socio
economic lives?

Appendix iii

Questionnaire for entrepreneur refugees

This study seeks to investigate the socio-economic impact of refugees presence in Dadaab camps, as a person living in the camps your resourcefulness in this area will be very important, please tick in the appropriate bracket or respond as the instructions require. Do not write your name. The information in this questionnaire will be treated with absolute confidentiality and will only be used for the purpose of this study only.

1(a) please state your gender

(i) Male

(ii) Female

(b) State your age bracket

(i) 25-30

(ii) 31-35

(iii) 36-40

(iv) 41-45

(v) 46-50

(vi) 51-above

2(a) what are your educational qualifications?

i) Never been to school

ii) Primary school leaver

iii) Secondary school drop out

iv) Form four leaver

v) Certificate

VI) Graduate

vii) Any other (specify).....7

b) For how many years have you been living in Dadaab camps?

i) Less than two years

ii) 2- 4 years

iii) 5-6 years

iv) Over 6 years

3(a) what kind of business do you own?

(b) what other types of income generating activities do people in dadaab camps engage in?

4) What challenges do refugees face in refugee camps?

5(a) Does the presence of refugees in dadaab camps affect the local people in any way?

i) Yes ()

ii) No ()

b) If yes, what are the effects of refugees' presence on local people?

o

6(a) What socio economic activities do refugees engage in dadaab camps?

(b) What obstacles if any, do refugees face in their engagement in the socio economic activities?

7 In your own opinion, what measures have been put in place by the various stakeholders to avert the challenges facing refugees?