UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

INFLUX OF SOMALI REFUGEES IN DADAAB, KENYA AND ITS EFFECT ON THE NEIGHBORING HOST COMMUNITY

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REG NO C50/71262/08

PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

2011

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to the many Somalis who lost their lives, families or crippled and to those who are still suffering in the refugees and IDP camps as well as those wondering around the world looking for resettlement. To my mother Ulumo Ali Roble who sacrificed her life the continuity and success of my academic career and my elder brother Abukar Hussein Roble who succeeded my first enrolment and registration to the primary school in 1971. I also dedicate this thesis to Professor Chitere O. Preston under whom I had the privilege of doing my masters research.

DECLARATION

This research study is my original work and has not been presented to away other examination body. No part of this research should be reproduced without my consent or that of university of Nairobi

Abdi Hussein Roble Sign: Date 07/06/2011

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Approval

This research has been submitted for examination with our approval as university supervisors.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The process of undertaking and successfully completing this research study would not have been possible without the support of many people. I wish to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Professor Chitere Preston Augustine, who was abundantly helpful and offered invaluable assistance, support and guidance. My deepest gratitude are also due to the government staff, aid organizations in Dadaab especially the World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); and the primary and secondary teachers in Ifo camp and Dadaab town for sharing literature and invaluable assistance.

Special thanks also go to the host communities in Dadaab town, Alikunne village and refugees in Ifo camp for their valuable information contribution and hospitality during research data collection phase. I would also wish to convey my appreciation the two research assistants, Ahmed Jibril Tawakal and Awaale Mohamed Jilal for their contributions and effort in the field (quality data collection).

Utmost thanks to Mo-allim Hassan family in both Dadaab and Ali Kunne Village, Abdul-ladhif Mo-allim Hassan and Mohamed Mo-allim Hassan for their hospitality, community integration facilitation and timely preparation for the respondents in both rural and urban. I would wish to express special thanks to Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) colleagues, Hamdi Awil and Abdulaziz Moalin Aden, Abdirizak Mohamed Nur, Ahmed Nur Hussein, Ahmed Jazira and Elija Odundo for their relentless support. I would also like to thank Suleiman Mohamed and Charles Sankog for their technical input and reviews.

Finally, special thanks to my family; my dear wife Hodan Farah Nur and my beloved son Mohamed Abdi Hussein without whom their overwhelming moral and financial support this would not have been possible. You are amazing family. Thank you!

ABSTRACT

Using a non probability purposive sampling methodology and data analysis based on descriptive statistics such as mean, mode, median, frequency distributions and percentages, this research study focused on identifying the extent to which the influx of Somali refugees into Dadaab Kenya, affected the overall wellbeing of the host community in terms of benefits and constraints. It further sought to recognize the risk and resource competition between refugees and host community in terms of social, economical and environmental aspects. It was evident that the two groups had a positive and friendly perception towards one another, as they shared the same ethnic, religious and language group. Comparative analysis showed visible integration in areas of business, trade and employment with high competition among the groups. There is tangible progressive development in social services (water, health and education) due to the existence of the refugees in Dadaab, and a more sustainable and diversifiable source of income and better wages in the area. However, environment degradation was significantly a subject of concern given the prevailing unsustainable land practices resulting from influx of the refugees. Nevertheless, it is accurate to conclude that, the presence of refugees in Dadaab area has had a far greater positive impact on the wellbeing and household food security situation of the host community.

Key Words: Influx of Somali refugees, Dadaab, benefits and constraints, host community

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ACF	Action Contra Fame
ALRMP	Arid land Range management project
ASAL	Arid semi arid land
CARE	Cooperative for American relief everywhere
CDF	Community development fund
DRA	Department of refugee affairs
DRO	Democratic republic of Congo
DV	Dependent variables
ED	Environmental degradation
FS	Food security
FSI	Food source index
Gok	Government of Kenya
HH	Household
HHFAS	Household food access score
HHFAS	Household food access score
ID	Identity card
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IDV	Independent variables
IN	Integration
ISI	Income source index
K.Sh	Kenyan shillings
LWFS	Lutheran wild federation service
MSF	Medicines sans Frontiers
NGOs	International organizations
NRC	Norwegian refugee council
OAU	Organization of the African union
PE	Perception
SI	Source of income
TFG	Transitional federal government

UI	Unemployment insurance
UN	United nation
UNHCR	Unite nation high commission of the refugee
UNICEF	United Nations International children's Emergency Fund
USA	United States of America
WB_S	Wellbeing score
WFP	World Food program

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The term 'internally displaced persons' has become prominent in the humanitarian community Debate about terminology has been heightened by the recent assertion of the US Ambassador t the UN that the term 'IDP' is "odious terminology" and that the only distinction betwee refugees and IDPs are bureaucratic and legal (Andrew and Cynthia, 1979; Andrews, 2003).

In those regions of the world mired in conflict, displaced people face deep and chronic problem of poverty and insecurity. In most cases, the forcibly displaced do not have the resources t move beyond the region, and they remain internally displaced or move across borders t neighboring countries, many of which are facing their own conflicts[1]. In December 1949, th UN General Assembly established Unite Nation High commission of refugees (UNHCR) an called upon all governments to cooperate with UNHCR in performing its functions. Th protocol of 1967 Geneva Convention of 1981, and OAU convention of 1969 all on status o refugees were conventions meant to provide for the protection of refugees internationally.

Articles 2 and 12 of the Geneva Convention of 1951 on General obligation, and personal statu of refugees demand a refugee to be governed and conform to law and regulations of the hos countries. The economic and the social impact of larger population on host developing countrie has been the subject of the attention within the international community since 1970s. The Unite Nations High Commission for refugees (UNHCR's) committee has recently taken a kee interest in this and related issues, such as international burden sharing. A comprehensiv conference room paper looking closely at this impact and at the result of international response was presented to standing committee in January 1997[2] (Bataki, 2003; UNHCR and CAR International, undated).

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[1] 88% of the world's 14.5 million Refugees in 2000 were in the developing countries of Africa, the Middle East an Asia (USCR 2000).

[2] Social and economic impact of large Refugees population on host developing countries, (EC/47/SC/CRP.7),

According to the United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan's report on the cause of conflict and the promotion of the peace and sustainable development in Africa there is need for mitigating the social and environmental impact of the refugees in host countries as a humanitarian imperative. In his report the Secretary General also enumerates deforestation, overstretches of local facilities and illicit small arms trafficking as negative impact of massive refugee population on host countries and the cause of conflict and promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, (Annan, 1998).

With its geographical location bordering five countries between the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes, Kenya had approximately 12,000 refugees in 1988, the majority of who were Ugandan and lived in Nairobi (UNHCR, 2005). These refugee enjoyed full status rights, including the right to reside in urban centers and move freely throughout the country, the right to obtain a work permit and access educational opportunities, and the right to apply for legal local integration, (UNHCR, 2009). Refugee numbers in Kenya have since increased mainly as a result of the continuing anarchy and civil insecurity in Somalia.

1.2 Problem Statement

The political crises, that were in part precipitated by the end of the Cold War, in the Sudan, Somalia, and Ethiopia in 1991-1992 and later in Burundi, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), led to a large-scale influx of refugees into Kenya. The numbers jumped from roughly 12,000 in 1988 to 120,000 in 1991 to over 400,000 in 1992 and eventually stabilized at around 220,000 by 2000 (Bataki, 20003; UNHCR, 2004). With the renewed fighting in Somalia between 2007 and 2009 which resulted in large scale displacement, especially from Mogadishu, refugee numbers in Kenya have again swollen to over 350000.

Political upheaval, anarchy and civil insecurity have continued in Somalia since the overthrow of Mohamed Siad Barre in 1991. Many attempts to form an effective and lasting government have so far not been successful. Currently a weak Transitional Federal Government (TFG) is in place, but the emergence of armed Islamist groups is posing a challenge to the authority of the transitional federal government, whose control is limited to just a few districts in Mogadishu.

Islamist groups took control of most of south-central Somalia including the greater part of Mogadishu and port city of Kismayo.

The collapse of civil security and governmental institutions in Somalia has resulted in the failure, to a large extent of agriculture and other productive institutions. This, coupled with recurrent droughts has made large sections of the population food insecure and dependent on humanitarian assistance over a long period of time. This food insecurity affecting almost half of Somali population in both urban and rural areas is another major factor that is responsible for displacement of persons and their continued to streaming into Kenya. The combination of these major risk factors has brought security and safety concerns; fear of wider conflict and forced additional number of refugees into the neighboring countries including Kenya (Amigo, 2006).

Somali refugees have fled to Kenya in significant numbers since the early 1990s, and as of July 2009 more than 288,000 Somali refugees were registered in the camps in Dadaab. As a result of the ongoing armed conflict throughout Somalia, new arrivals continue to flow into the camps at an alarming rate despite the official closure of the border by the Government of Kenya in 2007. More than 45,000 Somali refugees have been registered in Dadaab since the beginning of 2009, and more than 60,000 arrived in 2008 (BBC, 2002; HRW, 2009).

UNHCR and the international community have made various attempts to secure additional land to expand the existing three camps to accommodate the growing number of new arrivals and to decongest the already overcrowded camps. Each of the three camps in Ifo, Dagahaley, and Hagadera was designed to accommodate no more than 30,000 refugees, though at present each camp hosts a population of between 91,000 and 98,000 (GoK, 2005b; IRIN, 205).

Kenya became party to the 1951 refugees Convention and ratified the OAU Convention pertaining to refugees; but has failed to develop its own national refugee's legislation (GoK, 2009a,b. It has instead relied on a variety of unwritten ad hoc policies and existing immigration law to address refugee issues. One key policy that emerged after the 1991 influx was the encampment policy, where Kenya agreed to accept refugees but insisted that they all must reside in designated camps far from the urban centers (Horst, 2004; GoK, 2008a, 2009). The vast

majority of refugees are not allowed to leave the camps or reside outside of them, they are no longer granted work permits and they have been denied opportunities to legally integrate in Kenya (UNHCR, 2003, GoK, 2009c).

According to De Montclos and Kagwanja (2000), refugees see their stay as temporary; their focus is on short term income generation to make life in the camps bearable. The local population and host government see refugees as a short term burden with little incentive to create cooperation and communication channels. Major donors and implementing agencies, in view of an unsustainable settlement structure (care and maintenance camps), stress on voluntary repatriation, the best solution if no alternative to large camps is considered. They have thus little incentive to initiate a long term developmental process with participatory approaches (Adelman, 2003).

The majority of the world's refugees and IDP populations are being hosted by countries ranking at the lowest levels of the Human Development Index. In this context, not only refugees are placed by governments in the poorest and most remote parts of the countries, but they often compete with local communities for their livelihood, increasing the tension and hostility between host communities and refugees. In Dadaab, the refugees outnumber the local population by far. This impedes negotiations on an equal level. The bigger the number of refugees in a camp, the more difficult it is for individuals to see their own impact and their potential to take part in decisions regarding community concerns (Beaudou, Luc and Marc, 1999).

Large numbers of refugees tend to create simplifications for aid providers and a smaller ratio of aid workers. Such situations encourage or even force donors, host governments and implementing agencies to come to decisions in a top-down manner thus hampering participation of refugees and host communities. Although a large number of refugees possess skills in such areas as agriculture, livestock management and small-scale trade, a number of constraints, including the poor natural resource base of the areas where they reside, frustrate their efforts to become self reliant, making them dependent upon external assistance and create competition to the limited resources available in the town and surrounding areas (GoK, 2003).

Moreover, the urban population in the main towns such as Garissa, Wajir, Mandera and Nairobi is increasing due to new refugee arrivals and lack of absorption capacity in camps. In addition, the threat of and war on terrorism, and the considerable burden to the economies of countries hosting large refugee populations for extended periods of time, has contributed to an increasing hostility towards Somali refugees and asylum seekers, which are subjected to several violations such as arbitrary arrest, detention, and denial of social and economic rights.

The presence of these large population of refugees in Dadaab area of Garissa has invariably had adverse impact on the environment of this fragile ecological zone owing to competition for scarce resources found in this environment by over 300,000 people both locals and refugees. This has been worsened by the presence of large herds of livestock and wildlife resulting in serious environment degradation of Dadaab division trust land environment. The impact of the refugees on these resources has seriously reduced the land space previously available to the local community to support livelihood (Hussein, 2005). The sustainable livelihoods approach is a useful way to think about how to reduce poverty in stable situations, and some writers have sought to apply it to refugee livelihoods (Blondel, 2002a,b; Charny, 2009).

Refugee and internally displaced people in conflict[3] areas are subject to new forms of risk that burden the pursuit of livelihoods. The major problems of Displacement tend to aggravate existing vulnerabilities and create new forms. Social groups that are politically or economically marginalized, like pastoralists in the Horn of Africa, or ethnic groups like the Twa in Rwanda, find themselves at double risk when they are displaced and have even more difficulty pursuing livelihoods. Displacement can result in new forms of gender and age vulnerability. For women, the loss of husband and children can result in the loss of identity, and in social marginalization, as well as increased economic burden. In some societies, the loss of cultural adornment, clothes, head coverings and other forms of traditional dress can affect women's identity, and

[3] Cconflict increases women's vulnerability to sexual violence and rape, and exacerbates levels of domestic violence and sexual harassment. Rape and sexual harassment increase the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and unwanted pregnancies. The fear of harassment and rape in turn forces women into forming alliances with soldiers and other men in power as a means of safety and escape. This causes other problems such as exposure to HIV/AIDS, more abuse and eventual abandonment and potential expulsion from their own communities. Rape often carries stigma resulting in marginalization or expulsion from the community.

restrict their mobility and ability to take part in relief programmes like food distributions (ESD, 2008).

The former Secretary General of the United Nation Kofi Annan enumerated deforestation overstretches of local facilities and illicit small arms trafficking as negative impact of massive refugee population on host countries (UNHCR, 1998). The uninterrupted influx of Somalia refugees due to the lack of stability and lawless in their homeland will create further pressure on the host community in Dadaab. These issues have received considerable attention, and several studies, showing both negative and positive impact, have been published. This research will investigate the combination of the socio-economic and environmental impact of Somalia refugees on the host community in Dadaab (Phillips, 2003).

1.3 Research Questions

The research aims to answer the following questions.

1. What are the perceptions of the host community about the refugees?
2. How have refugees been integrated with host community?
3. What are the major environmental effects from both refugees and host community?
4. How has the presence of refugees improved social service such as health, education, water, women empowerment and social security in host areas?
5. Does the presence of the refugees decrease and / or increase the vulnerability of the host community, employment opportunity, daily wages and overall income?
6. How the presence of the refugees contributed the wellbeing situation of the host community?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The aim of the study was to identify the benefits and constraints of the Somali Refugees in Kenya generally and specifically Dadaab Division and to recognize the risk and resource competition between refugees and host community in terms of social, economical and environmental aspects. More specifically, the study focused on the following objectives.

1. To establish the perceptions of host communities and refugees about each other;
2. To examine the extent of integration between refugees and host communities in the Dadaab area;
3. To assess the effect on the environment resulting from the presence and activities of the Somalia refugees in the Dadaab area;
4. To assess the level of access of refugees and host community to social services (education, water, health services, security, transportation, and women empowerment programs) in the Dadaab area and the effect on host communities;
5. To investigate the main income source activities of the refugees and the effect that these have on the host community;
6. To investigate wellbeing situation of the host community

1.5 Justification and Rationale of the study

The situation has become untenable and has greatly reduced UNHCR's ability to ensure the provision of healthcare, water, sanitation, shelter, food, basic necessities, as well as the protection to the refugees in the camps. The impact of overcrowding on the local environment has been significant, and as a consequence UNHCR's relationship with the host community has progressively deteriorated. More than 95% of the refugees in the camp are Somali, with small minority populations of refugees from Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Burundi.

1.6 The scope of the study

The study seeks to establish the relationship between the host community and refugees, and the extent of pressure of the refugees on host community such as labour competition/or income, food access, perception of the host community about the refugees, level of integration with the host community, support provided to the host community, environmental degradation and sharing ratio of other social services including health, education, water, women empowerment and social security. The study seeks find out the socio economic and environmental effects of Somali refugees on host the community, Dadaab. This is in light of the status of the host

community before refugees, with refugees and after refugees outnumbered the host community. The study will particularly Identify and assess the negative and positive effect of Somali refugees in Ifo refugee camp and Dadaab host community.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVEIW

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, a brief overview on the 'socio economic and environmental impact of Somali refugees on host community in Dadaab' is presented and emphasis placed on the socio-economic and environmental conditions consistent with this survey. This is followed by a review of existing literature on the socio-economic and environmental conditions as perceived and experienced by the refugees, with primary focus on their integration with host community, access to incomes sources, their impact on the environment, food security and social services. Further, comparisons are made with relevant national and international publications investigating the relationship between these socio-economic and environmental conditions and their impact on host population.

Host populations are the focus of little academic research in the refugee studies context, but their needs and reactions to refugees are important for fairness and management reasons (UNEP, 2009; NRC, 2009; van Hear, 2002). Several studies on refugees about the protection of refugees' rights, camp absorption capacity, land management and other social problems including safety and security on host community have been carried out. Most research on refugees, however, is not contextualized within the social and economic aspects and challenges that the presence and size of the Dadaab refugee's camps have on the host community and Kenya at large.

Crisp (1999) argues that the field of refugees studies has in fact been "notoriously a historical", researchers being preoccupied with the latest emergency and the responses to it. Even in protracted refugee situations like Kenya, the studies often begin with the initial mass influxes and rarely analyze socio-economic impact of the refugees on host community, benefits and main challenging areas, (Crisp, 2006; Nzyuko, 2008). Despite the fact that, existing studies tend to focus on refugee impacts during the initial and intermediate periods of refugee presence. How refugee presence affects the environment, infrastructure and national political integration of the host country has also been documented and policy options considered ((Nunow, 2007, GoK,

2003). However, in this paper will focus on various perspectives of social dynamic, environmental degradation, food security and lasting economic effects of refugee presence on hosts that are somewhat less covered because they are harder to assess and measure together.

2.2 Perception of Host Community about Refugees

Since it became independent in 1963 to date, Kenya has been host to refugees fleeing from countries neighboring Kenya as a result of civil war, political unrest and upheavals that at one time or another obtained in those countries such as Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and countries in the Great lakes region (Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda). At its peak, during the early 1990s, Kenya was host to the largest refugee population in East and Central Africa when it stood at close to a half a million (Bataki, 2003; OCHA, 2009).

Today the refugee population is down to about a quarter of a million due to the voluntary resettlement of some of the refugees and the resettlement of others to countries, usually in Europe, Australia and the United States. The refugees are today settled in two camps in Kenya Dadaab in North Eastern Province and Kakuma refugee's camp in Rift Valley Province. This followed the closure of other camps in Mombasa, Malindi, Thika, Moyale and Mandera.
The UNHCR, other U.N specialized agencies like UNICEF and other NGOs have assumed the responsibility of providing the basic needs for the refugees in these camps (i.e. food, shelter, water, healthcare, sanitation and education) while the Kenya Government provides the necessary administrative and security back up and generally maintains Law and Order in the camps (Mwangi, 2005; Matovu, 2009).

The situation of the refugees in the camp is very much similar to that of a prison. They are not allowed to come out of the camps without permission to settle in other parts of the country, to inter mingle with the Kenya citizens, to look for work or do business outside the camps. The few lucky ones are those that get employed by NGOs and UN agencies who then seek permission for them from the government.

- Local communities should be consulted first before the government makes the decision to locate refugee camps in those areas

- Local communities who inhabit the areas where the refugee camps were located made strong and passionate appeals for the relocation of those camps to other parts of the country so that the burden of hosting the refugee is not borne by them alone.
- Local communities complained that the presence of the refugee in their areas, which are ecologically fragile, had placed severe strain on the areas limited their resources.
- Presence of refugee has caused environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources i.e. water and deforestation caused by the big demand for firewood by those in the camps.
- The influx of refugee had led to an increase in the rate of violent crimes in the country, general insecurity; drug trafficking, the smuggling and proliferation of small arms and other illegal weapons and an increase in armed banditry and cattle rustling.
- the UNHCR and other NGOs working in the refugees camps that they did not employ or give adequate chances of employment to the local youths who were unemployed
- Clash of cultures, corruption of the morals of the local youth and emergence of immoral activities and other social vices as a result of the presence of the large number of refugee from different countries and the equally large foreign staff and expatriates from other countries working in the refugee camps, Lack of a clear government policy on refugees in Kenya
- Failure by the government to domesticate the refugees' conventions and to enact appropriate legislation dealing specifically with refugees affairs in Kenya.

Self-Perception: Refugees Identity and Status

Another theme often coupled with the dependency syndrome is the loss of self-worth that may result from protracted refugee situations. Investigations made by GoK (2003) in Dadaab strongly support this point. For many, the implications of being called "refugees" were often very negative. With a sense of grief, most refer to themselves as "*qaxooti*,"a dreaded identity often associated with a degraded sense of self. Here are a few personal statements to that effect:

- "A refugee is a fenced person." (CARE, 2009)
- "The word 'refugees'…in our heads means a weak individual; that is how we see ourselves. We ourselves don't like it when we are called refugees. But what can you do? It means a weak person, a person whose country was destroyed; it means a poor person, who has nothing, who is begging food that is handed down." (CASA, 2001)
- "A person who is sitting somewhere as if s/he was handicapped! There are no men who are employed in this block, who go to work in the morning and who gain a living. They are sitting around the House. They are unemployed. Nowhere to find jobs!" (Horst, 2001)
- "Refugee is poverty and hunger. A loser standing around, that is a refugee. I think of poverty, praying to Allah: 'Allah, take us out of this misery,' this suffering and hardship, carrying water on your bare back, searching for wood in the bushes, lack of milk for your children, unemployment, that is it." (Lindley, 2007; Lewis, 2009).
- "A refugee is someone suffering. A refugee is someone who is in need. A refugee is someone who has nothing. That is how I interpret the word 'refugees.' If we had any way of freeing ourselves, we would not be in this refugee camp tonight." (Tacitus, 2009)
- "Refugee is not a pleasant word. When someone is told, 'you are a refugee,' it is a word that hurts. A refugee is a person who abandoned his habitat, who lives in a territory that is not his, and who lives miserably and desperately, constantly worrying. I mean you are seen as someone who is less than others, who is worst. So, as refugees, when we are told, 'you are a refugees,' we see it as if we are despised, weaker and less than other people. It depresses us every time the word is used. I see it as weak, someone who is not capable of anything. That is how I see the word 'refugees.' " (UNHCR, 2007).

2.3 Refugees Integration with Host Community

As the world reels from the cascade effects of Cold War conflicts gone awry, wars have grown increasingly complicated and refugee situations have become ever more prolonged. Such protracted refugee situations challenge the "durable solutions" framework embraced by the UNHCR, which recommends one of three solutions for the refugees: local integration in the country to which the refugees has fled, return to the country of origin, or resettlement in a third country, (UNHCR, 2005).

Protracted conflicts, however, keep refugee in limbo, where they are neither able to resettle in third countries nor return home. In the short and intermediate term, when refugees flee across a border, nearly all of them remain in the first country to which they have fled. Thus, while durable solutions have long been discussed as a means to resolve refugee crises, the increasing length of refugees stays suggests that refugees require solutions in the intermediate term (UNHCR, 2005, 2007, GoK, 2005a).

Some intermediate solutions allow refugees to integrate better than others. Some refugees are able to pursue livelihood strategies in urban or rural settings amongst the local population. They rarely seek help from humanitarian or government agencies, and, more often than not, are below the radar screen of host governments. Other refugees reside in settlements, where they are prohibited from dispersing amongst the local population but may be given some land or other means for making a living. Others end up in restricted camps, where their capacity for self-sufficiency is virtually non-existent (UNHCR, 2007; USCB, 2006).

Although some host countries may offer better opportunities for refugees than others, it cannot be assumed that within one country, the same level of integration is always available. In fact, different populations who flee to the same country often find themselves in vastly different circumstances. That is, the refugees from Djibouti who fled to Ethiopia in the mid-1990s were dispersed among the local population, while the more recent Somali and Sudanese refugees are restricted to camps (USCB, 2006; van Hear, 2002). Even within a refugee's population that flees to the same country, rates of integration vary widely. refugee from Angola who have fled to Zambia are either under restricted government control or are free to farm land and participate in the local economy (van Hear, 2002).

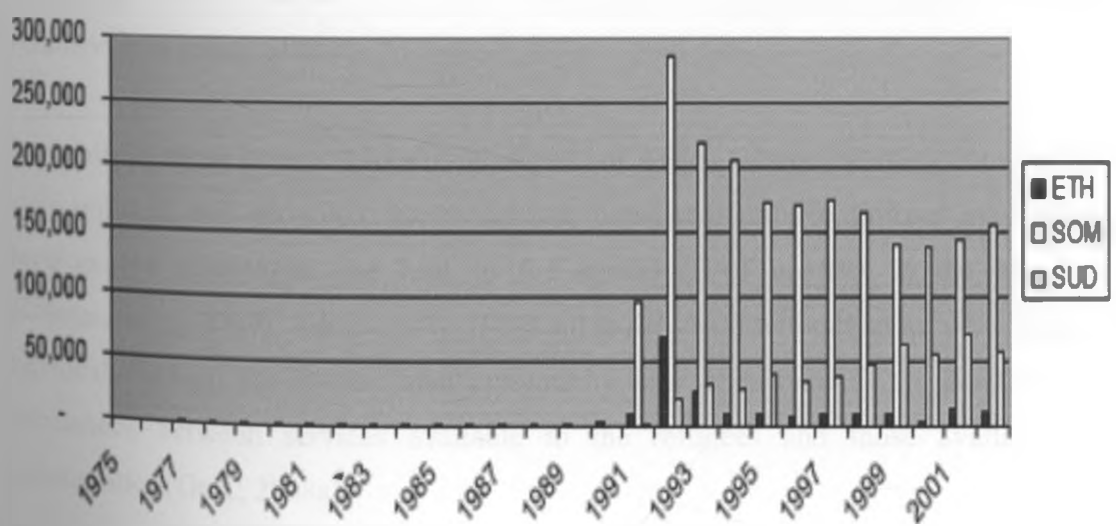
The word "integration" in the intermediate term differs from the term "local integration" as a durable solution. Integration in the intermediate term refers to the ability of the refugees to participate with relative freedom in the economic and communal life of the host region. While local integration might also include cultural and political participation, integration in the intermediate term does not emphasize the latter two. Full legal rights, too, while ideal, are not a measure of intermediate integration. Further, full self-sufficiency, an excellent indicator of long

term local integration, is perhaps too ambitious an indicator for refugees in the intermediate term (Oxfam International, 2009).

Kenya hosts refugee populations from at least 10 African countries, but only from three whose population number more than 10,000. In 2001, according to the USCR, 33% of Ethiopians, 65% of Somalis, and 100% of Sudanese were residing in camps. While discussions with UNHCR staff suggested that the exact percentages may be somewhat inaccurate (i.e. there are some, albeit few, Sudanese who live in the capital), they offer a general sense of the range of levels of integration. Clearly, many Ethiopians, some Somalis, and few Sudanese have integrated in Kenya (UNHCR, 2007).

Although Kenya had hosted small numbers of refugees for years, the early 1990s witnessed massive influxes of refugees from Somalia and Sudan, and, to a lesser extent, from Ethiopia, (figure 2.1). Nearly 100,000 Somali refugees arrived in Kenya in 1991, and hundreds of thousands followed in the next several years, flooding the country with its first massive refugee population. Somalis fled the political situation created by the fall of the Siad Barre regime, and, from the outset, arrived by different modes of transport and experienced different refugee conditions (Horst, 2001). In 2001, the Somali refugees in Kenya were estimated at between 150,000 and 200,000 (UNHCR, 2005).

Figure 2.1: Refugees in Kenya from 1975 to 2002 (Source: UNHCR statistics).



Refugees from the Sudan began arriving in large numbers in 1992. Many of these refugees previously lived as refugees in Ethiopia, but when the Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam was ousted and the new regime backed away from supporting, The SPLA, the Sudanese refugees fled Ethiopia and eventually made their way to Kenya. The first group of Sudanese to arrive in Kenya was the so called "Lost Boys of the Sudan" for whom the first refugee camps were built in Kenya.

Renewed fighting had caused the number of Sudanese refugees to rise and fall, but at the close of 2001. there were an estimated 70,000. A small number of Ethiopian refugees have been in Kenya since the mid-80s, but a group of 10,000 or more entered in 1991, and peaked in 1992 at 70,000. Since then, Ethiopian refugees have declined and in 2001 there were an estimated 14,000 in Kenya (UNHCR, 2005).

2.4 Environmental Degradation

The past decade has witnessed a number of ethnic and local conflicts worldwide with the result of alarming levels of forced migration in Africa, Asia and Europe. In Africa alone, at the end of 2004, more than 2.5 million people had found refugee in a country different from their own (GTZ, UNHCR and GoK, 1999, 2005b). As host countries are more likely to share a burden which largely encompasses the resources available to them, the international community is called to step in by providing both the technical expertise and the material resources necessary to face the Humanitarian emergency represented by consistent refugee's inflows (Davey, Venanzio and Julius, 2002).

Especially in those contexts, like in most parts of Africa, where receiving countries already face socio-political and economic backwardness, consistent refugee inflows may pose additional development challenges and lead to the spreading of conflict in the host communities (Kolmannskog, 2009). Additionally, if the aid is delivered without an accurate understanding of the local context, the international community may contribute to the creation of dangerous imbalances between services available to the refugees and those available to the host communities (GoK, 2008a).

There has been little academic research on the impact of refugees on host populations although, over the last two decades, the debate has shifted towards a clearer understanding of the "twin predicaments" of economic underdevelopment and refugees movements, leading to the assumption that "they are in a very real sense linked and that neither can be fully resolved without taking into account the other" (Matovu, 2009). Along the assumption that refugees represent a problem or a burden, rather than an opportunity (Salmio, 2009); As Harrell-Bond asks: "Why are Refugees and displaced people defined as a welfare problem requiring 'relief' or 'care and maintenance', rather than as people who have problems, but who also have the determination to survive and who are ready to put their energies into productive work that could also benefit their hosts?" (Salmio, 2009; Ndibalema, 2008).

Recently, it has been recognized that refugee migrations bring both costs and benefits to host countries (Tacitus, 2009). Refugees generally impose a burden on the local economy, infrastructures and the environment. At the same time, however, refugees can also benefit hosts by expanding consumer markets for local goods, bringing in new skills and indirectly opening up job opportunities for locals thanks to the presence of relief agencies. In general, it has been widely documented that refugees are predisposed to become resource degraders, as deprived of their traditional leaders they end up adopting unsustainable resource use practices (IUCN, 2008, 2009; Phillips, 2003).

In addition, Refugees tend to make use of more resources than their local hosts. Deforestation and agricultural degradation in eastern Chad has social as well as environmental implications. Not only, in fact, those responsible for collecting firewood, generally women and children, have to spend more time and energy at the task by neglecting other usual activities (Pukkala, 1991; ESD, 2008). In recent years, one of the most frequently cited negative impacts, emphasized in particular by host country governments, is environmental degradation and natural resource depletion. As stated in the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR, 2005:3) manual entitled Key principles for decision making.

Evidence shows that large-scale dislocation of people, characteristic of many recent refugee crises, can create adverse environmental impacts. The scale and suddenness of refugee flows can rapidly change a situation of relative abundance of local resources to one of acute scarcity. Environmental degradation and natural resource depletion have been shown to create or exacerbate conflict between groups competing for these increasingly scarce resources at times (Mati et al., 2006; Milimo, 2009). This type of conflict is not inevitable, but a refugees hosting area that shows signs of widespread environmental degradation and resource depletion is one type of location in which environment-related conflict is most likely (Murithi, 2007; Nielsen and Erik, 2009).

The complex nature of any refugee situation means that myriad factors and conditions combine to shape the refugees–host relationship. Although environmental degradation will not necessarily ever be the *most* significant variable in shaping the impact of the refugee on the hosts and the overall refugee–host relationship, it is certainly a significant variable that has been shown to be present in many refugees affected areas. In light of this, a number of points should be considered in current and future refugee emergencies to ensure that environmental conflict between refugee and local communities is prevented or at least mitigated.

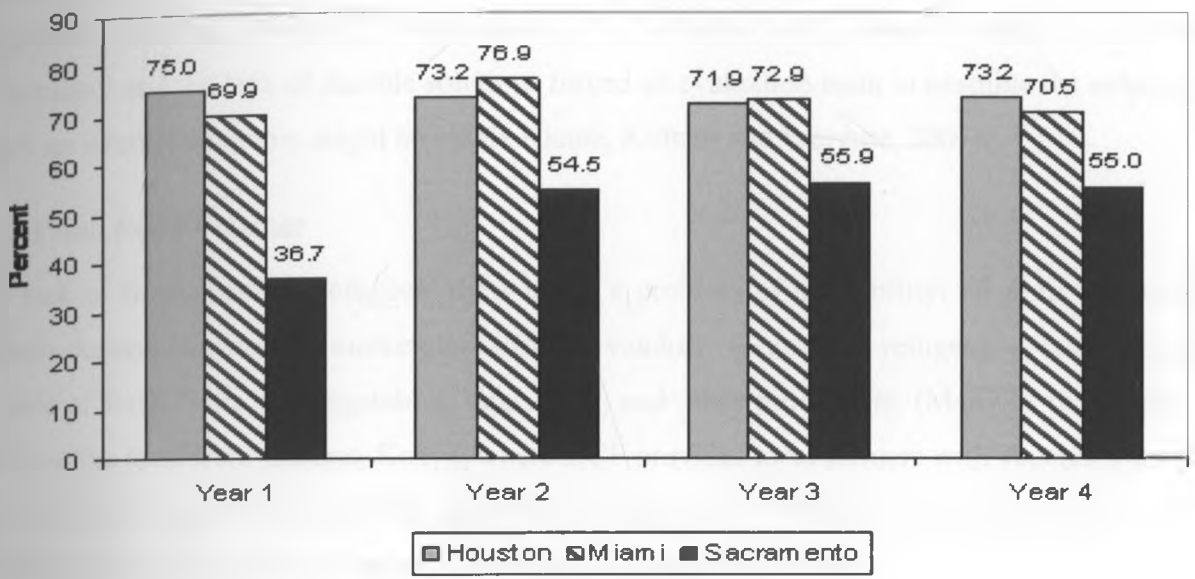
2.5 Refugees' Source of Income

2.5.1 Employment Patterns and job characteristics for refugees resettled in developed countries (USA)

The employment outcomes come from two sources: unemployment insurance (UI) wage records and the client survey. The UI wage records are collected by calendar quarter and include earnings on all jobs covered by the UI system. Some employment such as self-employment (e.g., domestic work, informal child care, and landscaping services) are not captured in the data but might be captured in the survey. In addition, the UI wages reflect only employment within the state. If refugees moved to this state from another state, the estimate does not include their earnings in the other state. The survey was also able to ask refugees more detailed information on the types of jobs and their hourly wages (USCB, 2006). Figure 2.1 shows the percentage of refugees employed (from UI wage records) in the first four years after arriving in the country.

In Houston and Miami, most refugees were steadily working throughout the first three years, averaging from 70 to 77 percent. These rates are significantly higher than the rates for refugees in Sacramento.

Figure 2.1: Proportion of refugees employed (USDHHS, 2008).



The lower employment rate in Sacramento can be attributed to several factors. First, Sacramento refugees were more likely to be families with children, and in these families, one adult might have chosen to stay at home to care for the children. A higher portion of refugees in Sacramento were also female, and further analysis found that women had lower employment rates than men in all sites. Also, as discussed above, Sacramento offers comparatively higher welfare benefits and has a temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) system that allows families to focus more on education, training, and skill development than immediate employment during the initial years. The site also emphasizes the importance of gaining English skills before moving into the job market, a philosophy that is less prevalent in the other two sites.

The survey shows higher percentages of refugees were working than is shown in the UI wage data in all sites, suggesting many refugees worked on their own in jobs that were not covered by the UI system. At the time the survey was conducted (September 2006 to March 2007), from 70 to 86 percent of refugees reported being employed, depending on the state. Overall, virtually all

refugees in Houston and Miami (96 and 97 percent, respectively) and 84 percent of refugees in Sacramento had a job at some point since they had entered the country (USCB, 2006).

2.5.2 Employment and Sources of Income for the Refugees in Under-developed Countries (Kenya)

Traditionally, refugees self-reliance is contingent upon external economic opportunities, e.g. integration, trading, mobility, employment. In Kakuma and Dadaab camps, enforced containment and the lack of durable solutions forced an evaluation team to examine the extent to which an internal economy might be viable Kiama, Kimani and Wargute, 2007).

2.5.3 Fresh Food Voucher

The lack of fresh foods in refugees' diets is not a problem of availability: all three camps in Dadaab contain functioning marketplaces full of vendors, themselves refugees, specializing in the sale of fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs, milk, and other food stuffs. (Many of the vendors purchase the food from Garissa, Kenya, where ACF provides local farmers with vegetable seeds and technical support for improved agricultural cultivation.) Rather, the problem lies in the refugees' lack of income to purchase these highly sought-after products.

Given the proximity of the markets and the availability of local produce, Action against Hunger saw a clear opportunity to introduce a novel solution: provide eligible families with up to 600 Kenyan Shillings per month (the equivalent of about 21 U.S. dollars) distributed as bi-weekly vouchers, to buy items of their choosing from a predetermined list of fresh foods. After receiving the vouchers, beneficiaries could redeem them with designated local vendors, who in turn would receive payments from ACF through the Kenyan postal service, Posta Pay. Action against Hunger found vouchers to be the most cost-effective approach because they require relatively little overhead. And, providing a voucher with monetary value also allows households to free up scarce cash resources for other basic necessities (AAH, 2010).

2.5.4 Incentives in Kakuma

The 1,500 refugee employees of NGOs working in the camp receive not a wage but an incentive, averaging 33 dollars per month. Incentives play a pivotal role in the camp economy. An estimated 35-45% of people live in households with at least one family member earning an incentive. Poor families (those with no direct source of incentive payments) and less poor families (those with the least direct income from incentives) are also heavily dependent on the incentives which are redistributed via gifts and the patronage of small businesses and petty traders ((GoK, 2008b, Kennedy, 2010).

Unaccompanied minors without relatives in the camp have minimal access to incentive income. Food or Caloric intake of large refugee households is further reduced as they need to sell part of their ration for items they are not provided with, e.g., firewood, clothes, etc. The importance of incentive payments in the camp economy has grown in the past few months. This is largely due to the recent head count which greatly reduced the income obtained from the sale of surplus rations (Lawrence, 1996).

2.5.5 Empty Food Containers

WFP has used empty food containers (sacks and oil tins) in a number of innovative ways in Kakuma and Dadaab. In Dadaab, for instance, between October 1998 and July 1999, WFP distributed 778,069 sacks and 210,770 tins for various purposes. The sacks (with a market value of 8-10 KSh each) were distributed to girls in schools to encourage enrollment and regular attendance. From 1993 to 1999 girl attendance in primary schools rose from 1,524 to 8,295, in part attributable to this incentive programmes.

Sacks and tins were also distributed within the various income generating and skills programmes to encourage female attendance. The most impressive use of empty containers has been in Dadaab where WFP raised 2.52 million KSh by selling them to CARE, then using the money to construct 33 classrooms. In addition, tins were used in constructing school walls and latrines. In Kakuma, tins were used for home roof construction by unaccompanied Sudanese minors.

2.5.6 Trade in Food Commodities

The general consensus among refugees and agency representatives is that self-reliance on anything more than a piecemeal basis is not a viable option for people within a closed and barren environment. Integration as a durable solution has not been pursued by the Government of Kenya, though it was found a surprising level of economic integration between refugees and local populations. In Dadaab in particular, a large number of Kenyans act as 'middlemen' for trade in food commodities between the camps and regional towns. In Kakuma, Turkana people will purchase small quantities of rations from refugees, and then sell them at the local markets.

CARE in Dadaab and Lutheran wild federation service (LWFS), in Kakuma have encouraged skills development and income generating activities, some of which have an external market value. In Dadaab, loans are given to some refugees setting up business in the market which in turn relates to the 'export' of food items. It is estimated that up to 20 percent of WFP food items are sold by refugees so as to obtain other essential commodities (including different foods). What is not known, however, is the manner and scale of such trade and how this impacts upon the refugee community as a whole. Some researchers believe it is necessary to have a much clearer picture of the internal economy of the refugees camps and the external economy vis a vis Kenyan traders.

2.5.7 Food-for-Work

Horst (2001, 2004) found it useful to designate three refugees categories based on wealth and access to resources:

a) Those with trading opportunities,
b) Those with job opportunities and
c) Those with no income opportunities.

It is clear that those in a relatively higher earning bracket are few. A strategy of discriminatory food distribution is simply not feasible because:

a) The most vulnerable form a large majority,

b) Although not a tested hypothesis, resistance to discriminatory food distribution may provoke security incidents and
c) The social dynamics of the camps would probably 'rebalance' food distribution in such a way that the most vulnerable would be no better off.

Targeting food through alternative mechanisms such as food-for-work - including, for instance, skills development and environmental improvement - might, nevertheless, be possible on a limited scale. The scope for pilot projects of this kind is more apparent in Kakuma than in Dadaab. For example, water catchment projects for extending vegetable gardens are an area in which the Sudanese community in particular might benefit. However, any infrastructural improvement works should be undertaken with the close co-operation and involvement of the local Kenyan authorities and efforts made to include the most destitute Turkana in such schemes.

2.5.8 Income Generation

To obtain non-food items refugees must sell part of their food rations. Most of the NGO training programmes are not geared towards 'marketable' skills within the camps, but rather towards employment skills 'upon return'. The production of low-cost basic items such as shoes, clothes, soap, etc. has not been a priority. Skills training should be reoriented in this direction, with some incentives provided for those participating in training.

2.5.9 Remittance

In Dadaab, it is noted that assistance amongst Somali refugees in the Dadaab camps and regional remittance flows between the camps and Somali homelands, other African countries or Nairobi, were important for livelihoods in Dadaab. The majority of the Somali refugees does have relatives in these areas, and often can count on them in times of need. Yet, opportunities for making a living are not much better in Nairobi or Kismayo, than they are in Dadaab. As a consequence, although just small minorities of all Somali refugees are living in western countries, the remittances that these refugees send are very important for the livelihoods of refugees in Dadaab.

While in western countries, (Somali) refugees also mainly occupy the lower socio-economic strata; living standards in the West cannot be compared with those in the Horn of Africa. Thus, it is possible even for unemployed refugees in Scandinavia to save hard and send 50 dollars a month to his or her relatives. Those who are better off may send 200 dollars monthly or higher amounts for specific occasions. Whereas these are relatively small amounts in the USA and Europe, in Dadaab such remittances enable the survival of many of Somali refugees (Horst, 2001).

2.6 Enhancement of the social services

In most African communities the social, political and religious customs are male-dominated. In the majority of cases, men are not only the breadwinners but also the protectors and decision-makers of the family. However, 80% of the refugees in African camps are not men, but widows, children and single parents. This majority is made up of traumatized women and children, who suddenly have to fend for them and head the household.

The three camps in Dadaab, Kenya, have housed refugees for over 15 years, starting with the flight of refugees from Somalia in 1991. Most of the people living in the camps 97% are Somali, though there are also refugees from Sudan, Uganda, the Congo and other countries in conflict. Many have lived in Dadaab for over a decade, unable to return to homes still embroiled in chaos. In the past year, increased violence in Somalia has led to a sharp influx of new refugees, as many as 1,000 a day in some cases, putting a heavy burden on resources already stretched thin by the existing population. To make a bad situation worse, severe flooding in November, 1997 has put several of the camps largely under water, affecting over 100,000 people and threatening a major outbreak of water-borne diseases.

Many international and UN organizations have worked in the division of Dadaab since the beginning of the refugee crisis in 1991. They manage the three Refugees camps in the area, implementing programs focused on food distribution, education, social services, water and sanitation. The humanitarian organizations' work address needs in the Kenyan host communities as well as the refugee camps, providing emergency relief in response to droughts and floods,

and creating long-term solutions to poverty through education, microfinance, economic development and women's empowerment programs.

The United Nations High Commission for refugees (UNHCR) has a mandate to assume responsibility for refugees in conjunction with the host country. In collaboration with other national and international agencies, UNHCR provides food, water, shelter, and health for the refugees and helps ensure their safety. UNHCR often has sufficient food and medical supplies at its disposal. When these supplies are held up, delivery mechanisms are usually the cause. Except in a few cases, UNHCR does not provide the fuel with which to cook the food it supplies. Where this has been attempted, the results have not been outstandingly successful.

The support provided to refugees consist both live saving (emergency), and livelihood protection (long term intervention). The United Nations High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) administers the camps, with CARE responsible for social services, the World Food Program (WFP) for food, and Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF) for health care.

a. Emergency Response

Water and Sanitation: Humanitarian organizations are implementing various operations, i.e. CARE is responsible for the water and sanitation systems in the Dadaab camps, including wells, latrines and health education campaigns on hygiene and water use. Following the floods, CARE has been able to provide clean water through water tanks donated by UNICEF.

Food Distribution: CARE works with the World Food Program to distribute food rations to a large number of refugees in the three camps, Supplies also water and other essential items to local Kenyans affected by the recent flooding.

b. Long-Term Projects

Education: other organizations manage the schools in the Dadaab camps, providing basic education to all children between the ages of 5 and 18. Despite the damage to classrooms and school supplies caused by the floods, CARE and other agencies have managed to ensure that students were able to take their end-of-year examinations.

Community Services: provides a variety of community services in the camps, including counseling, sports and recreation, conflict resolution and support for vulnerable groups including women and orphans.

Economic Development: CARE helps to provide economic opportunity for camp residents through training in vocational skills, loans of tools and microcredit programs.

2.7 Food Security

All groups within the camp still remain heavily dependent upon the general ration as their main source of calories as there are hardly any realistic alternative sources of food. Insufficient access to land and the locally very unreliable rainfall mean that, except for a minority who can cultivate vegetables within the camp boundary using waste water from the camp taps, the majority of refugees cannot cultivate any food. Also, hostility from the neighboring Turkana prevents the refugees from keeping livestock and there are no significant local sources of employment. The hostility from locals also prevents attempts to leave the camp area in search of firewood, effectively blocking a source of income while limiting the collection of wild foods (Lawrence, 1996).

2.8 Theoretical Framework

To highlight the social, economical and environmental effects of the human population in Dadaab and the different competition and conflict over the resources can be explained by the theory of conflict. Going hand in hand with conflict is functionalism, livelihood change, and integrationist and conflict perspectives. This section discusses the three approaches, namely: functionalist, conflict, and livelihood change perspectives.

The Functionalist Perspective

This is a sociological approach which emphasizes the way that parts of a society are structured to maintain its stability,"(UNHCR, 2009). This perspective looks at a society in a positive manner and sees it as stable, with all the parts working together. Under the functionalist view

every social aspect of a society contributes to the society's survival, and if not, the aspect is not passed to the next generation.

There are two people who were mainly involved in the development of the functionalist perspective; they are Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons. Durkheim contributed to the functionalist perspective when she was studying religion, and how it was responsible for solidarity and unity in groups. Parsons was a sociologist from Harvard University who was greatly influenced by Durkheim. In return, he influenced Sociology by dominating the field, with his functionalist view, for four decades (Verdirame, 1999).

When approaching a subject with the functionalist perspective, manifest and latent functions as well as dysfunctions are looked at and studied. A manifest function of an institution is one that is stated and expected. A latent function is one that is unexpected or can show a hidden purpose of an institution, and a dysfunction is a component of a society that can cause instability (Poteaud, 2009). These functions and dysfunctions are used in analyzing a society.

Functionalist perspective is an approach to studying a society on the macro sociological level. This means that a society is studied on a large scale as a whole. The view of the individual in a functionalist perspective is that people are socially molded, not forced, to perform societal functions. Order in a society, as viewed by a functionalist, is maintained when members of a society cooperate with one another. Functionalists view social change as being predictable and positive. The main idea of functionalist perspective is that of stability (Schaefer and Lamm, 1998).

Livelihood Change Agency Perspective

Livelihoods in many rural areas of the world are complex and dynamic: perhaps the one constant is the day-to-day uncertainty of survival. The concept of livelihood is about individuals, households, or groups making a living, attempting to meet their various consumption and economic necessities, coping with uncertainties, and responding to new opportunities (de Haan and Zoomers, 2003). Some of the earlier approaches in livelihood

studies regarded poor people as passive victims. However, the trend since the 1990s has been to study survival strategies.

Influenced by the work of de Haan and Zoomers (2003), particular attention is paid to the world of lived experience, at the levels of the household, social networks, and the community (de Haan and Zoomers, 2005). Such an approach to the study of livelihoods is actor oriented, place focused, and context specific. Other studies have worked from a vulnerability and social security perspective; several have focused on disturbances and local vulnerabilities (Adger *et al.*, 2001). Investigations into change processes and adaptation have included short-term (Davies, 1996) and long-term responses (Singh and Gilman, 2002).

The Darfur conflict and crisis stands as an extreme example of a complex, protracted political emergency caused by a governance gap combined with natural resource conflict between competing livelihood groups. This presents particular challenges to humanitarian actors to ensure their actions are not only humanitarian but also impartial, neutral, and independent. Unwittingly, these actors can be drawn in and inadvertently fuel local tensions and conflict unless they have some understanding of local power dynamics, conflict between groups, and the links with higher-level political processes.

This research will examine the nature of the conflict or competition in Dadaab and undertake a comparative analysis of its effect on the livelihoods and food security situation of different groups living in and around Dadaab division, including refugee camps, urban dwellers in Dadaab both endogenous and protracted refugee and pastoral groups in adjacent villages.

The Conflict Perspective

This is a sociological approach which assumes that social behavior is best understood in terms of conflict or tension between different groups," (Schaefer and Lamm, 1998). In contrast to the functionalist view of stability, conflict sociologists see a society as being in constant struggle. The idea of conflict is not necessarily violent; it could just refer to disagreements between different parties (Platt, 1989).

The two main contributors to the formation of the conflict perspective are Karl Marx and W. E. B. Du Bois. Karl Marx explained that conflicts between classes of society are inevitable, since workers will always be exploited as a result of capitalism. It is through the expansion of Marx's work that sociologists now apply conflict theory to all aspects of society. Even though there are parallels between Marxist theories and conflict perspective they are not the same. An important aspect of conflict perspective is that it encourages sociologists to look at a society through the eyes of its members who do not influence decision making. Du Bois contributed to the conflict perspective by studying society in reference to blacks and their struggles within the USA society (Schaefer and Lamm, 1998).

The conflict perspective sees society as being full of tension and struggle between groups. It also, like functionalist, analyzes society on the macro sociological level. As for the individual, they are perceived as being shaped by power and authority. Social order is viewed as being maintained not through cooperation, but through force. And social change is not predictable, but is constantly taking place. The conflict perspective's main idea is that there are competing interests between groups and social inequality exists, therefore there is always conflict of some kind

The Interactionist Perspective

This is a sociological approach which generalizes about fundamental or everyday forms of social interaction," (Schaefer and Lamm, 1998). Interactionist perspective focuses on the way that small groups act, in order to understand society as a whole. Interactionists study people in their everyday behavior and how they react to their surroundings. Such surroundings may include material things, actions, other people and symbols. George Herbert Mead is most often credited with founding the interactionist perspective, but Charles Horton Cooley also shared Mead's views.

Mead was a professor at the University of Chicago, and he focused the analysis of one-to-one situations and other small groups. He paid particular attention to body language such as a frown or nod, and he also asked questions of how other group members affected these gestures. His students passed down his views after his death, as a result of hearing his lectures (Schaefer and

Lamm, 1998). The interactionist view of society is that we influence each other's everyday social interactions. In contrast to functionalist and conflict perspectives, the interactionist perspective studies society on a micro sociological level. In other words they study on a small scale in order to understand the large scale.

Interactionists believe that an individual creates their own social world through his or her interactions, and it is thought that social order is maintained when people share their understanding of everyday behavior. Interactionists say that social change occurs when the positions and communication with one another change. The main idea of an interactionist sociologist is to study nonverbal communication and small groups paying particular attention to objects and symbols (Schaefer & Lamm, 1998). As one can tell from reading these three approaches are very different in the way in which they study sociological issues. They all strive to give meaning to why people do what they do, and neither is better than the other, they just go about reaching the same goal in a different way.

2.8.1 Application of the Perspectives to the Situation of Dadaab

Somali Refugees and Dadaab host community's interactions can be mutually beneficial but they can also be non-beneficial in nature. The actions and programmes of external actors (i.e. host Government, UNHCR or aid organization) which are aimed at protecting the environment and improving infrastructure in order to provide support and services to Somali refugees would also benefit the Dadaab host communities. Services such as education, security and other social services aimed at supporting the refugee population are also other examples where host communities can benefit from the trickle-down benefits of these services.

This is a functionalist perspective; people are socially molded, not forced, to perform societal functions. Order in a society, as viewed by a functionalist, is maintained when members of a society cooperate with one another. On the other hand, there are a number of non-beneficial/damaging linkages between Somali refugees and Dadaad host communities. These include - environmental degradation that would otherwise not have happened had the refugee camps not been located in these areas; perception about the insecurity and small arms

proliferation that are often associated with the presence of large numbers of refugees, particularly along cross border areas.

Other disadvantages are the misperceptions among the two groups which could cause tensions or in the extreme cases, open conflict, competition for job opportunities/income earning options and overall food security situation of the refugee and host community which is conflict perspective, that sees society as being full of tension and struggle between groups. The conflict perspective's main idea is that there are competing interests between groups and social inequality exists, therefore there is always conflict of some kind. These linkages define the relationship that refugee communities can have with host communities.

The action of external factors such as host government, the UNHCR, aid organizations or other organized community actors, that are taken to provide assistance to both refugees and host communities play an important role in modifying the relationship between refugees and host communities. So there are linkages, which are often distinct, among these three actors – refugees, host communities and external actors. Understanding the impact of refugees on host communities therefore requires an understanding of these linkages and dynamics.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

Many Researches have shown that the host-refugees relationship is particularly troubled following the presence of a policy of refugee confinement to settlements/camps (Chambers, 1986). Establishing parallel services may undermine local institutions by attracting the best local staff to earn the higher salaries paid by humanitarian organizations, while targeting relief to camps, surrounded by people often as poor or poorer than the refugees, may generate hostility from local communities (Harrell-Bond, 1986).

In general, the host-refugees relationship appears to be multifaceted with those hosts who already had access to resources and power being able to exploit the refugee situation and capitalize further while the most disadvantaged hosts struggle to maintain access to even the most basic resources (Chambers, 1979, 1986). Whitaker (1999) demonstrates that in western

Tanzania different strategies and structural situations led to a wide array of experiences within the host communities.

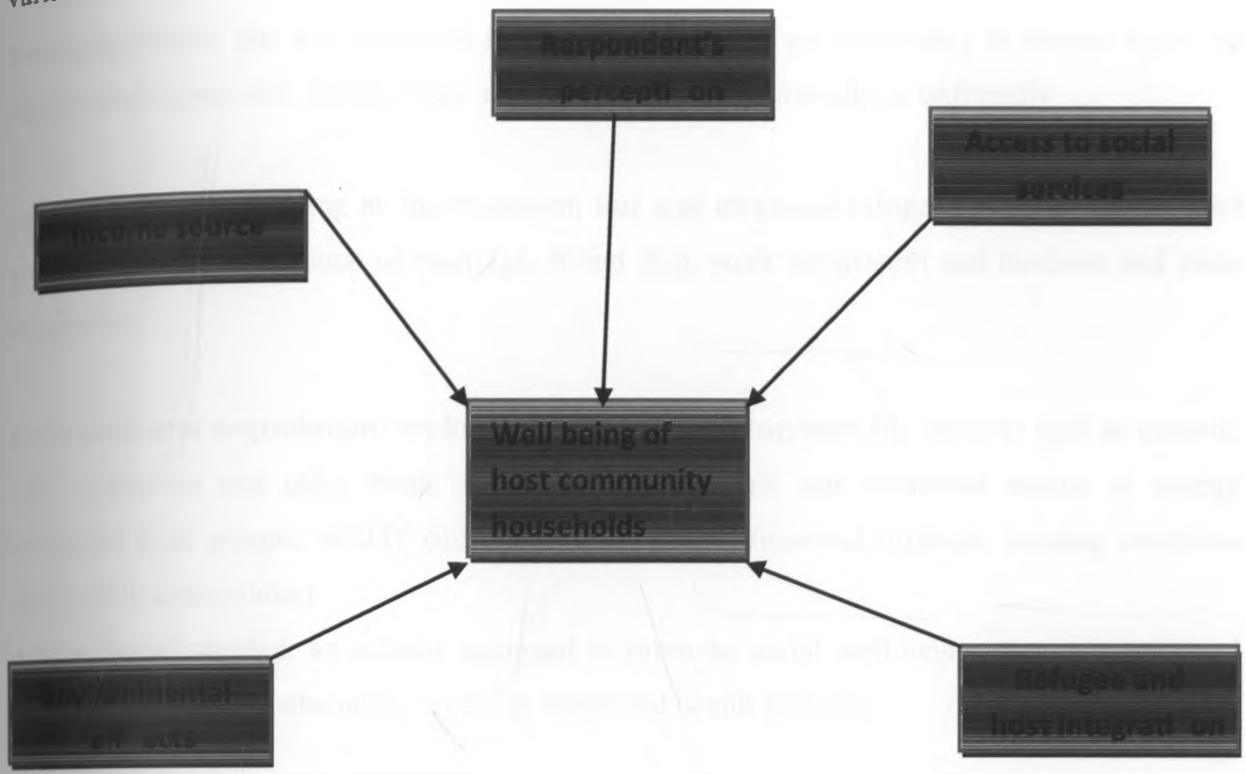
With a number of benefits, notwithstanding merely survival, at stake, it is likely that conflicts[4], Might arise between the two groups; Several factors might have an impact on the varying degrees of likelihood of the eruption of tensions, from misperceptions about the real impact of refugees on the local environment and economy to demographic and ethnic balance change in the host society (Saleyhan and Gleditsch, 2004). In the end, however, conceptualizations about the impact of refugees on the host communities and the consequent host-refugees tensions tend to remain too broad. As pointed out by Whitaker, "rather than asking whether or not the host country as a whole benefits, one should disaggregate the question: who benefits and who loses from refugees influxes and why?" (Whitaker, 1999:2).

2.9.1 Linkages or Relationship between the Study Factors

The main dependent variable of this study is the food security and wellbeingof host community households (or benefits and constraints to host community) resulting from the refugee presence. That is, if and how the Somalia refugee activities and associated actions have either enhanced or deteriorated the wellbeing of the host communities in the Dadaab area. This change can be affected by a number of factors, some of which are independent of the refugee presence while others have either been caused or seriously modified by the presence of the refugees (figure 2.2).

[4] by conflict here we mean intend a vast array of manifestations ranging from protests, rivalries or tensions to open and manifest clashes

Figure 2.3: Linkages between wellbeing of community households and other independent variables



This study will focus on the actions by refugees or associated with the refugee presence that has an effect on this dependent variable – food security and wellbeing of host community households. These modifying factors can be considered as the independent variables. Examples of such factors include refugee and host community perceptions of each other and extent of integration or conflict; refugee activities that affect the environment such as firewood and building materials collection; trade and income activities, social services provision by external actors. food assistance, government policy and actions on ensuring security and regulating refugee activity, employment environment resulting from refugee assistance programs. Some of these variables can be quantified while for others proxies can be used to measure them while yet others, only a qualitative assessment can be done.

2.9.2 Operational Definition of the Variables of Study

Perception/view: this was measured in terms of feeling of one community to another based on their verbal expression, asked if they are friendly, somehow friendly or unfriendly

Integration: intermingling **or** incorporation: this was measured refugee length of stay in host area, social integration such as marriage, friend ship, work integration and business and trade integration

Environmental degradation: exploiting or over use of ecosystem for survival such as climate, soil, vegetation and other biotic factors (wild life): this was measured source of energy consumed both groups, weekly consumption of energy, firewood distance, housing condition and overall deforestation.

Access Social service: an activity designed to promote social well-being: this was measured enrolment of primary education, access to water and health services.

Income sources: gain or recurrent benefit usually measured in money that derives from capital or labour in a period of time: this was measured source of income, income competition and effect of income competition for refugees and host households

Wellbeing of host community households: the state of being happy, healthy or prosperous of host community having enough food, asset and high level of income. This was measured. This was measured wellbeing index such as household food access index, income source index and health service access

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Secondary data was obtained by carrying out a document review from various organizations such as the UNHCR, CARE, WFP and other papers prepared by/about other African countries hosting refugees such as Chad and Sudan. The primary data was obtained by conducting a survey. The sampling frame included: refugees, host community and aid organization/government. Scheduled interviews were arranged to supplement the secondary data that was obtained.

3.2 Study Site

Figure 3.1: Location of Dadab division in Kenya

Garissa District is one of the four districts of North Eastern Province of Kenya. It borders the republic of Somalia to the east, while Wajir, Isiolo and Tana River districts are to the north, north-west and west respectively. The district's population are mainly pastoralists who keep their livestock on the open ranges. A few households make a living from irrigation agriculture along the stretch of Tana River on the western periphery of the district. Also a small proportion of the district's populations earn a living through service delivery such as employment or trade, concentrated mainly in the district-town of Garissa. The district is the second largest geographically in North Eastern province and the 4th largest district in Kenya (figure 3.1). It covers an area of 43,931km² and has an estimated population of 623,060 people and the district is among the least developed in the country that attributed by the poor governance, poorly developed infrastructure and social services, poor

policies, and insecurity, etc – most of which can be blamed on poor governance and resource distribution as well as its climatic and general environmental condition.

It is classified as Arid and Semi Arid Land and categorized to be ecological zone (v) and has a fragile environment. 90% of its inhabitants are Somalis who are predominately pastoralists. Dadaab division is in Garissa District of North-Eastern Province of Kenya and is located 100 km northeast of Garissa town, 500km from Nairobi and 80 km from the Kenya/Somalia border. The Dadaab refugee camps were established 1991 and consist of three camps, namely, Ifo, Dagahaley and Hagadera. All the three camps are within 18-km radius of Dadaab town and cover a total area of 50 km^2. Like the whole of northeastern Kenya, Dadaab is a semi-arid area with scanty and unreliable rainfall below 300 mm a year and temperatures averaging 35-40 degrees Celsius. The only reliable water source is ground water available from boreholes through motorized pumping.

Most of Dadaab's local population is made up of nomadic camel and goat herders. Much of the rest of the town's economy is based on services for refugees. The major feature in Dadaab is the UNHCR base that serves refugees around the town, in Hagadera, Ifo and Dagahaley camps. Much of the rest of the town's economy is based on service provision for refugees. This study will focus on Ifo refugee camp and the Dadaab host community.

Majority of the refugees and IDP population are inhabited in the developing countries with low level of human development indices. With its geographical location bordering to Somalia, Dadaab districts hosts large number of Somali refugees since 1991 and significant number from other neighboring countries such as Ethiopia and Sudan. Therefore, to get clear picture of competition between host community and refugees as well as to evaluate sharing nature of the environment and other social services provided by international organizations, Dadaab become relevant place for this research study.

3.3 Sampling of the Respondents

a. Refugees / and Host Community

According to the UNHCR and staff of other humanitarian organizations operating in the refugee camps the November 2010 estimate of the refugee population in the three camps of Dadaab was 286,033 people. 99,400 of these were in Hagadera camp, while 97,276 and 89,357 were in Ifo and Dagahalay camps respectively. Sampling of refugee respondents was done only within Ifo camp, which was selected to represent the other camps as they are homogenous. The host community was sampled from the population in Dadaab town and nearby Ali kunne pastoral village. From the total population of Ifo refugee camp including households and traders, 30 households were purposively sampled, while from the host community of Dadaab town and the rural pastoral village of Alikunne another 30 households were purposively selected, ensuring representation across the camps and host community. The sampling procedure is detailed in Table3.1.

Table 3.1: Study sample

Sample	Sample description
Sample-1	30 refugee households, (20 households from Ifo refugee camp that represent all sections of the camp and 10 households from refugee traders in Ifo Camp)
Sample-2	30 host community households (20 from all sections of the Ali Kunne pastoral village and 10 households from host community traders in Dadaab town/settlement.
Sample-3	12 knowledgeable key informants from humanitarian staff, government officers and chiefs were interviewed to provide vital information of dynamics and linkage between host community and refugees

b. Key Informants

During the research period key informants from the humanitarian aid staff, chiefs, government staff, teachers and local leaders were interviewed and have provided vital information concerning refugee integration with the community, changes in social services delivery, perception of the local community regarding refugees, sources of income, environmental effects

of refugee settlement, food security and the nature of sharing of local facilities, among others. twelve key informants were interviewed to get basic information about the constraints and benefits between refuge-hosts. these key informants selected from the different knowledgeable groups

3.4 Data collection

a. Primary Data sources

The study used the following methods to collect data;

- Household head interviews with sample refugees and Dadaab host community,
- Interviews with key informants (humanitarian staff, community leaders, teachers and government staff).

b. Secondary sources of data

Document reviews of the various project reports and publications being developed by humanitarian organizations, especially UNHCR, the government of Kenya's department of the refugees affairs, and other documents were thoroughly reviewed before and after research field work to properly fill knowledge gap.

c. Data Collection Tools

Household questionnaires were used to gather primary data from the refugee and host community household heads. Checklists were used to guide key informant discussions and interviews.

3.5 Data Analysis

The data analysis was based on descriptive statistics such as mean, mode, median, frequency distributions and percentages. After the analysis the data was tabulated and presented in graphs/charts and tables. The analytical tools offered by Microsoft Excel and Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) was used as main analytical.

3.6 Problems encountered in the field:

The study was limited by the following factors.

Time factor

Since the study was carried out in a predetermined period of time, all the information needed could not observed or collected. Despite this, the researcher was able to obtain the essential information needed to make objective generalizations. Getting government officials as key informants was very difficult even with appointment before the interviews.

Inaccuracy

Because of the high expectation of assistance by some respondents – particularly refugees who are hopeful for resettlement and other assistance - some of the information obtained from these respondents contained exaggerations, thereby affecting the accuracy of some of the information. Equally, some of the refugees were reluctant to discuss household monthly or annual incomes to conceal overall refugee wellbeing and the possible sale of aid food. To get around this problem and minimize bias, the researcher reassured the refugees of confidentiality, and also decided to get the same information from the traders in the camp. The researcher also got the required field information from other reliable sources such as the UNHCR and WFP, although a few international organizations like CARE International were not cooperative.

Sampling problems

The researcher used purposive sampling which did not give each and every respondent an equal chance of being selected in the research study. Moreover, the pre-selected village of Madax gesi, was not a very typical pastoralist village in terms of livestock holding and income earning options, and would not give a very representative picture in terms of perceptions, integration and income earning, as well as competition between refugees and host community both urban and rural. Therefore, the Madax gesi pastoral village was replaced with Alikunne village, where the pastoral respondents sampled from. Alikunne is a typical pastoral village and population enjoyed close and good relation with the refugee camp population.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research findings resulting from the analysis of data collected during the research, from the refugee population in Ifo refugee camp (refugees and traders) and host community in Dadaab settlement and Alikunne village (pastoralist and traders) as well knowledgeable key informants from the different groups. The findings cover the following areas that the research undertook to establish: (i) the perceptions the host and refugee communities had of each other; (ii) refugee integration with host community; (iii) competition between the two communities over the different opportunities for obtaining food and income; (iv) the extent to which the presence of the refugees enhanced or otherwise the availability and access to social services such as education, health and water by the host community in Dadaab District, Kenya; and (v) the extent to which the presence of the refugees had affected the overall wellbeing of the host community.

4.2 characteristics of refugee and host community households

4.2.1 Age distribution

Table 4.1: shows that about 86% of the refugee respondents sampled were aged 20 to 49 years, in which the age group of 30-39 years, represented 40% percent of the total number of refugee r respondents. The age group above 60 and less than 20 years were equally represented by 3.3% of the respondents each. This in effect meant that over 90% of refugee respondents interviewed fell in the age group between 20 and 59 years, while those less than 20 years and over 60 years of age, represented less than 7% of the total number of refugees interviewed.

Similarly, majority of the host community respondents who participated in the research were in age group 40-49 years, representing 36.7%. Generally, most of the host community respondents interviewed fell in the age group 40 and 69 years, representing about 76% of the respondents. In contrast to the refugees, none of the host respondents were less than 20 years of age. While over 16% were between 60 and 69 years, the mean age of the refugee and host community

respondents were 36 and 45 years. This shows that the sample refugee population was generally younger than the host community sample. These findings are summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Refugees and host community age groups

Age group	Refugees		Host community	
	Number	%	Number	%
< than 20	1	3.3	0	0
20-29	6	20.0	6	20.0%
30-39	12	40.0	1	3.3%
40-49	8	26.7	11	36.7%
50-59	2	6.7	7	23.3%
60-69	1	3.3	5	16.7%
Total	**30**	**100.0**	**30**	**100.0**
Mean age	36.2		45	

4.2.2 Education level of the refugee and host community respondents

Findings on the level of education shown in Table 4.2 indicate that literacy levels were lower than among the host community, with nearly half (46.7%) of the refugees not having received education and 63.3% of host community respondents being illiterate. Regarding formal education, more refugees have had access to primary (30%) and secondary (13%) compared to host community members, who registered only 13.3% had primary education while 3.3% received secondary education. Level of the Koranic education for host respondents was double of the refugee.

Table 4.2: Education level for the refugee and host community respondent

Education level	Refugees		Host community education level	
	Number	%	Number	%
Madarassa/ Koranic	3	10	6	20
No education	14	46.7	19	63.3
Primary	9	30.0	4	13.3
Secondary	4	13.3	1	3.3
Total	**30**	**100.0**	**30**	**100.0**

Generally, these results indicated that access to formal education was higher among refugees than host communities. This was attributed to the better education facilities established in the refugee camps, as a way of rehabilitation and empowerment after the effect that rendered them displaced from the areas of habitual residence. In contrast, most of the host communities reside in rural areas, where education infrastructure was not well developed or improved, compared to the situation in the refugee camps.

Additionally, most host community members were predominantly pastoralists, who were mobile most of the year. This mobility negatively influenced their access to schooling, leading to low literacy levels and enrollment in formal education. The low level of access to Koranic education (10%) was influenced by aid agencies who managed the education system of the refugees that preferred formal education than Koranic education.

4.2.3. Marital status of the Refugee Respondents

The marital characteristics of refugee respondents indicated that over seventy percent (73.3%) of the refugees were married, 13.3% were divorced, 3.3% were widowed and the remaining 10% were single as shown in Table 4.3. On the side of the host community respondents, almost all (96.7%) were married with less than four percent (3.3%) single.

Table 4.3: Marital status for the refugee and host community respondent

Marital status	Refugees		Host community	
	Number	%	Number	%
Divorce	4	13.3		
Married	22	73.3	29	96.7
Single	3	10.0	1	3.3
Widow	1	3.3		
Total	**30**	**100.0**	**30**	**100.0**

From the above statistics, it is evident that there has been better access or mobility by the host community resulting from trade and business linkages between host community and refugees. In addition to increased early marriages among the host households and other social dynamics enhanced marital conditions.

4.2.4. Number of children in refugee and host community households

Thirteen percent (13%) of the refugee respondents had less than two children, 20% had 3-4, and remaining 67% had more than five children. Of the 67% with more than five children half of them had 5-6 children, while the other half had over 7 children.

Child distribution among the host community households was as follows: 20% had up to 4 children with half of these having less than two children and the other half with 3-4 children. About seventeen (17.0%) of host community households had 5-6 children and 63% had more than 7 children. The average number of children in refugee and host community household was 5 and 7 respectively (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Number of children for Refugee and host community households

Number of children	refugees		Host community	
	Number	%	Number	%
< 2	4	13.3	3	10
3- 4	6	20	3	10
5-6	10	33.3	5	16.6
7-10	9	30	15	50
> 11	1	3.3	4	13.3
Total	**30**	**100.00**	**30**	**100.00**
Mean	5.4		6.8	
Median	5		7	

The number of children among the host community households had a symmetrical distribution, with the median and mean child distribution of the host community being about 2 more than that of the refugee community households. This is attributed to the cultural tendency for wealthier rural host households to accommodate more dependants in addition to their own children. These dependants are either from their relatives or labor seeking neighbors to cover demand for livestock rearing and watering.

4.2.5. Past and present occupation of the refugees

From the results in Table 4.5, it was clear that while about 36.7% of the refugees were unemployed in the past, at the data collection time, about 60% of the refugees interviewed engaged in business activities. Among the host community, who were predominantly pastoralists in the past a considerable proportion (40%) had joined business activities. These results indicated changes from the past to present occupation among refugees and host community.

Occupations that show significant changes or increase were business (16.7% to 60%), casual labor (3.3% to 10%) and employment (6.7% to 13.3%) among refugees. This meant that unemployment among refugees declined from 36.7% to 13.3% over the last 19 years.

Similarly, unemployment among the host community also declined, although by a smaller margin of 13.3% in the past to no unemployment among host respondents

The two main activities that majority of the host community were involved in, both in the past and at the time of data collection were business and pastoral, although the pastoral activities declined from 67% to 57% from past to present. However, there was an increase in the number engaged in business activities (13%t o 40%). At the time of data collection , most of the host community members who were either unemployed or pastoralists had resorted to business and limited casual labor which were rare or did not exist before, but had increased due to presence of refugee camps.

Table 4.5: Past and present occupations of the refugees and host community respondents

Past occupations	**Refugee**		**Host community**	
	Number	%	Number	%
Business	5	16.7	4	13.3
Casual labor	1	3.3		
Employment	2	6.7		
Farming	6	20.0		
N/A (unemployed)	11	36.7	4	13.3
Pastoralists	4	13.3	20	66.7
Student	1	3.3	2	6.7
Total	**30**	**100.0**	**30**	**100.0**
Present occupation				
Business	18	60.0	12	40.0
Casual labor	3	10.0	1	3.3
Employment	4	13.3		
NA (unemployed)	4	13.3		
Pastoralist			17	56.7
Student	1	3.3		
Total	**30**	**100.0**	**30**	**100.0**

4.2.6. Type of employment activities for refugees and host community

Commonly shared employment activities that benefited refugees and host community were skilled and unskilled employment and petty trade and other employments. Pastoralism was exclusively practiced by about 40% of the host community. Other types of employment such as skilled, unskilled, small petty trade and other employment activities were dominated by refugees and their occupation was three fold that of host community, although the refugee population was much higher and had better skills than host community. However, the trade activities were equally shared between refugees and host community respondents. This was due to high competition for trading opportunities among both refugees and host communities in Dadaab town and refugee camps.

Table 4.6: Employment activities for refugees and host community

Type of employment	**Refugee**		**Host community**	
	Number	%	Number	%
Skilled employment	4	13.3	1	3.3
Small petty trade	14	46.6	14	46.6
Unskilled employment	4	13.3	1	3.3
Other	4	13.3	1	3.3
Pastoralist	0	0	12	40
No respond	4	13.3	1	3.3
Total	**30**	**100.0**	**30**	**100**

4.2.7. Type of the trade carried out refugee and host community

Among the trading activities carried out by both refugees and host communities were food trade, grocery, and pharmacy and livestock sale. Other trading activities carried out by the refugee alone included butchery (10%), selling fruits and vegetables (10%), and sale of miraa (3.3%). Sale of electronics (3.3%) was however practiced by host community alone (table 4.7). The dominant type of trading activity in Ifo refugee camp and Dadaab town depended on ability to invest and the demand of the traded commodity which was relatively linked to the population density.

Table 4.7: Type of the trade carried out by refugee and host community

Type of trade	Refugee		Host community	
	Number	%	Number	%
Butchery	3	10	0	0
Food trade	7	23	7	23.3
Fruits and vegetable	3	10	0	0
Grocery	1	3.3	2	6.6
Livestock trade	1	3.3	2	6.6
Miraa seller	1	3.3	0	0
Pharmacy trade	2	6.6	1	3.3
Other (electronics)	0	0	1	3.3
N/A	12	40	17	56.6
Total	**30**	**100.0**	**30**	**100.0**

From the findings of the study, refugee traders in Ifo Camp engaged in more trading types than Dadaab town traders, representing almost the trading type options available to the host community, at ratio of 7:5 (Table 4.7). Though, most of the host community being Kenyan citizen with Kenyan identity had better access to the supply chains of trading commodities (food stuff, construction material and non-food items) than refugees. However, host community did not benefit from this opportunity properly and still remained pastoral.

4.3 Perception of refugees and host community of one another

Our first objective was: "To find out the perceptions of the host and refugee community of one another". The perceptions were defined as feelings of one community towards another as expressed verbally when questioned about it. Majority of refugees (76.7%) interviewed perceived the host community to be friendly while 23.3% said that the host community was somewhat friendly. This positive response was attributed by most of them to the fact that the two groups share similar cultural background and religious beliefs. In addition, the increasing intermarriage between the refugees and the host (local) community had acted to create a friendly environment between the two groups. Further, engaging in trade of similar goods and services, within the same trading environment, had enabled the development of trust, tolerance and

hospitable attitude, traits that had developed good economic and social relationships between the refugees and the host community.

Similarly, more than half (53.3%) of the host community interviewed perceived the refugees as friendly to one another, 40% said refugees were somewhat friendly. Acknowledging the predicament of a refugee, as a person in need of assistance, the host community thought that since they share the same culture and portray the same religious beliefs, the refugees were friendly people. In spite of this observation, 6.7% (Table 4.8) of the host community is cautious of the aggressive behavior of some refugees, some of whom fled from main cities after the collapse of the Somalia Government, and who have contributed to increasing insecurity in the area.

Table 4.8: Perceptions of Refugees and host community about each other

Perceptions	**Refugee**		**Host community**	
	Number	%	Number	%
Friendly	23	76.7	16	53.3
Somewhat friendly	7	23.3	12	40.0
Unfriendly	0	0	2	6.7
Total	**30**	**100**	**30**	**100**

4.4 Refugee integration with the host communities

The second objective of our study was: "To examine the extend of integration between refugees and host community in Dadaab area". Integration was defined as intermingling of the refugee with host community through social and economical aspects such as intermarriage and work and that Integration was influenced by refugee length of stay in host area as well as the social relations, attitudes, the shared values and beliefs.

4.4.1. Refugee length of stay in Dadaab

Majority (60%) of refugees sampled had stayed in Dadaab for more than 10 years, which meant that these groups of refugees had resided in the camps from 1992 onwards, after the collapse of

the Somali government. This influx of Somali refugees was the largest cross-border migration between Somalia and Kenya due to the wide spread insecurity and chaos in Somalia (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Refugee length of stay at Daadab

Length of stay	Number	%
More than 10 years	18	60.0
2 – 5 years	8	26.7
6 – 10 years	1	3.3
More than 10 years	18	60.0
Total	30	100.0

Another group comprising 26.7% of the refugees interviewed had lived in Daadab for between 2 to 5 years. This group coincided with the influx of refugees fleeing the border since 2006 after the invasion of large numbers of Ethiopian troops which resulted to fierce fighting with the Islamist union. This incident was accompanied by high human causalities and large influx of refugee to Dadaab camps, seeking a safe haven or asylum.

Out of the total number of refugees interviewed, 10% had lived in Dadaab for up to one year, that was from late 2009 to early 2010 due to insecurity associated with brutal fighting between transitional federal government (TFG) military backed by African army (African peacekeepers) mainly from Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi with Allshabbab.

A paltry 3.3% had lived for between 6 to 10 years. This coincided with the period from 1997 to 2006 when there was relative stability and restoration of hope from the successive efforts by the international community and the neighboring African countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Eritrea). This resulted to the start of Somali refugees' repatriation back to their original home land of Somalia.

4.4.2. Social and trade Integration between refugees and host communities

The findings presented in Table 4.11, show that the host community members and refugees belonged to the same ethnic background, communicated in the same dialect (Somali language), belonged to the same religious faith and shared a common culture. The ties between the two groups were strengthened through increased inter-marriage, which enabled them to interact conveniently and even pursue amicable avenues for resolving disputes and conflicts. During burial times the two groups paid each other, visits and send condolences, accompanied by emotional, physical and financial support.

The host communities on their part were sympathetic to the refugees and in hard times offered assistance. From the study, 85% of the host community respondents in Dadaab district and refugees respondent reported the existence of a definite connection made between the two communities in relation to conducting businesses, establishing friendships, intermarrying, working together in development committee meetings and projects and other social relationships, such as exchanging gifts and sharing common markets.

Table 4.10: Integration between refugees and host communities

Response	Host		Refugee		Both	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No	1	3.3	8	27	9	15
Yes	29	96.7	22	73	51	85
Total	**30**	**100.0**	**30**	**100**	**60**	**100**

The major integrating activity, agreed by about 75% of refugees and host community respondents, was trade and business. This was because more people in the two communities were predominantly involved in trade. Friendship was the second integration activity with about 15% of the respondents agreed, while other integration such as marriage and employment scored

about 10%. This was despite the disproportionate absorption capacity of employment opportunities to the high population in the area among the refugees and host community

While refugees were able to import and supply to the markets cheap untaxed goods from Somalia, their Kenyan counterparts had to supply other essential commodities like fruits, vegetables, livestock, milk, construction materials and other foodstuffs. Similarly, livestock trade from Somali played an important role in sustaining trade by providing cash incomes which were then used to purchase tradable food and non-food commodities.

Observations made during the study revealed that although refugee access to trade in Kenya was limited by the lack of national identity cards, small traders in the groups had access to loans of commercial goods from wealthier groups who then repaid the loans after the goods had been sold at a profitable price. In some instances, the small traders worked as cooperatives, especially among traders of livestock, food and non-food items. Formal and informal employment activities were also effective and highly pronounced between the two groups, with many local employed by agencies supporting the refugees.

4.5 Natural environment

The third objective of our study was: "To assess the effects on the environment resulting from the presence and related activities of Somali refugees in Dadaab areas". Focused areas were included source of cooking energy, quantity of the energy consumed weekly, distance from which fire wood was collected , and use of local trees for housing and overall deforestation around the camps.

4.5.1. Source of Energy for the refugees and host community

The main sources of energy for host household's respondent were firewood (87%), and charcoal (13.3%). In which 67% of the firewood used by majority of the host households was collected from the bush as part of their daily pastoral activity. The remaining 20% of firewood and 13.3% of the charcoal used by the host households were purchased from the market. The main source of the energy for the refugees house hold respondents was fire wood (100%), purchased mainly from the market as reported by 86% of the respondents. Half of the remaining 14% collected fire wood from the bush, while other half was given by the aid organizations.

The increasing demand for both energy sources – firewood and charcoal - especially among refugees in the camps, in concert with increasing population trends, is likely to result in environmental degradation. Both energy sources are not easily renewable. This risk is further exacerbated by the unsustainable energy consumption patterns of households in both communities (i.e. cutting down trees for fuel without planting any), due to lack of alternative options of renewable energy.

Table 4.11: Energy sources for host community

Energy source	Refugee		Host	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Charcoal	0		4	13.3
Firewood	**30**	**100**	26	86.7
Total	**30**	**100**	**30**	**100.0**

4.5.2. Estimated weekly energy consumption patterns

From the study, 40% of refugee and host respondents reported that quarter donkey cart of firewood fulfils the energy requirements of a household for a week, while other 35% and 25% of the respondents estimated half donkey cart and 7 bundles of fire wood per week, respectively depend on the quality of the firewood, household size and the number of meals prepared per day. However, firewood collection has been banned by the Government of Kenya, due to the rapid deforestation and environmental degradation. As a result the refugees and host community were prohibited from cutting down trees or bushes. This regulatory mechanism was more easily enforced in the refugee camps than host community, although the environmental effects generated by refugee camps were more severe. Other sources of energy such as charcoal, paraffin, cooking gas and electricity were not commonly used in Dadaab refugee camp and Dadaab town. Only few respondents reported charcoal as second source of energy that consumed a bag per week.

4.5.3. Distance for the fire wood

Both refugee and urban households purchase the firewood from the markets located in the camps or in Dadaab town, which were distances of 0.5 to 1 kilometer. About twenty (20%) of the rural household's respondents collected firewood in the bushes far away 1-2 kilometers, 33% collected distance ranged 3-5 kilometers and 47% over the 6 kilometers from settlement. As reported 93% of the refugee respondents, fire wood collectors for trade purposes that commonly supply to the refugee camps travelled longer distances due to the massive destruction of nearby bushes, and take about two days walking covering approximately 30 to 50 kilometers.

This had increased the market prices of fire wood. The supply of firewood to the camps is highly commercialized and dominated by Somali ethnic immigrants from other areas of Kenya. Only 7% of the refugee collected fire wood for their own use and distance ranged 3-5kilometres. The combined demand for firewood and building materials from the camps and host community was very significant, with more or less equal demand from both groups.

Table 4.12: Distance for fire wood

Fire wood distance in KM	Refugee		Host	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1-2			6	20
3-5	2	7	10	33
>6	28*	93	14*	47
Total	30	100.00	**30**	100.00

* these are mostly through commercial supplies

4.5.4. Housing conditions

All the refugees and host community households heads interviewed lived in traditional huts constructed from local materials. UNHCR provides housing for only 20% of the refugees, while the rest made their own houses using local trees. As a result of housing shortage for the refugee and the host community had led to increased use of local trees. This, coupled with increased demand for firewood and charcoal, translated into negative environmental impacts and reduced sustainability of the grazing areas.

4.5.5. Deforestation

All respondents agreed that their presence in the camps had contributed to deforestation in Daadab area. About 80% of the refugee respondents thought that this deforestation was high, while 20% thought that it was moderate. All of the host community respondents estimate that the deforestation caused by the refugee presence in their area was high (Table 4.13). The unsustainable use of trees and shrubs for a variety of uses such as construction, firewood and charcoal has clearly caused deforestation and serious environmental consequences, and this has been accelerated by the presence of refugees. One of the main reasons why the increasing level of degradation persisted was the lack of knowledge on the importance of trees and vegetation in environmental protection.

Table 4.13: Respondents' perceptions of the deforestation

Level of deforestation	**Refugee**		**Host**	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
High	24	80.0	30	100
Moderate	6	20.0	0	0
Total	**30**	**100.00**	**30**	**100.00**

Consequently, a 50 kilometer radius from the centre of the refugee camps remains deforested and bare, with big holes left after digging of tree trunks. This had accelerated the build-up of rills from erratic rainfall and increased incidences of sheet erosion from seasonal floods and wind erosion. A common agreement among both communities was that Somali refugees had contributed a lot to the environmental degradation, through unsustainable land uses such as cutting of tree poles for building and thatching huts, firewood, browse and land excavations for the preparation of mud bricks to construct refugee housing.

4.6 Access to social services

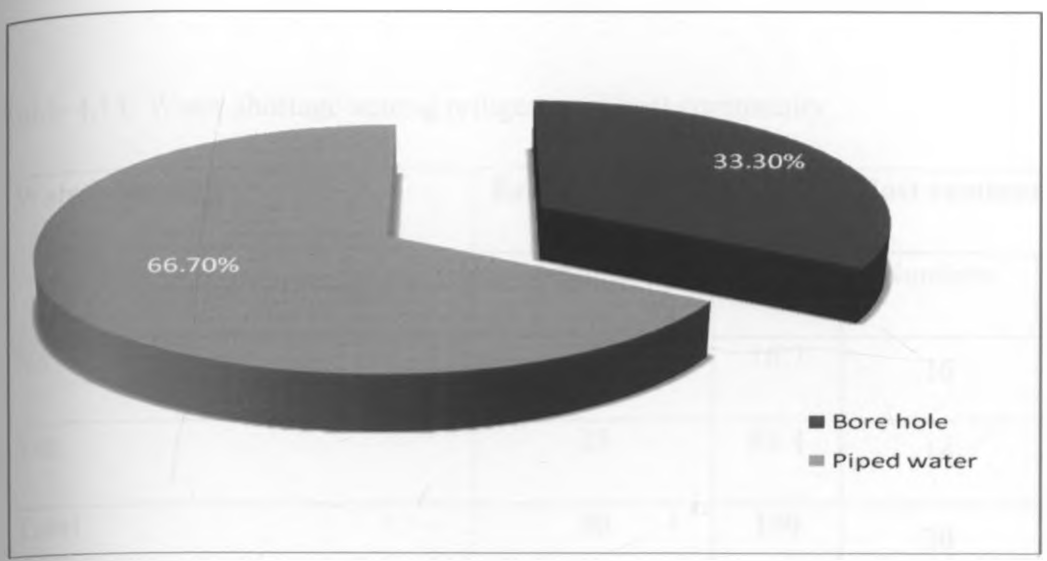
Our fourth objective was: "To assess the level of access of refugees and host community to social services such as water, education and health services in Dadaab and Ifo camps". The focused areas for water included source of water, water shortage, water quality and reliability. School distance, school type and fees and education quality for education and finally, common diseases and quality of the health services for refugees and host households.

4.6.1 Water services

a. Sources of water for host community and refugees

In Dadaab division/district, the first main borehole was drilled in 1957 by the Ministry of Water and managed by the ministry under a cost sharing scheme with the local communities before being privatized. All these systems were managed by trained community members. Although another borehole was drilled in 1992 and placed under the management of the water board, the borehole capacity was not enough due to the increasing demand for water both by the human population and livestock (during dry season) in Dadaab. This had therefore necessitated the drilling of a third borehole in 2010 to separately cater for livestock. Approximately one third of the host population source of water for both drinking, domestic and livestock use came from the borehole(rural) while the remaining two third (urban) obtained their water from piped water sources (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: water source for the host community



The mean distance of the households to the water source was estimated at nearly 3 kms as the government improved the water availability and access in both urban and rural areas through proliferation of boreholes. Among the refugees piped water was the main source of water for drinking, domestic and livestock use. In terms of distance to the water source, the water point was less than 1 km (0.7 km) and this was due to the installation of well distributed piping network across the blocks in the refugee camps.

b. Water shortage

Among the host community, slightly more than half (53.3%) felt that water shortage was not a major problem, while the remaining 46.7% of the households said water shortage was a major problem. This was associated with increased demand due to high population of refugees in the area, triggering a high demand and increased competition for water resources, which at times resulted in mechanical breakdown due to improper handling and maintenance. For the pastoral community leaving far from the water sources, the distance covered to access water was a major challenge. Similarly, majority (83.4%) of the refugee respondents confirmed that they were faced with water shortages, mainly due to frequent mechanical breakdowns. This was necessitated by the huge demand for water, which exerted pressure on the available facilities.

According to UNHCR (2010) the quantity of water pumped per day in the different camps was estimates at 5.8 million litres.

Table 4.14: Water shortage among refugees and host community

Water shortage	**Refugee**		**Host community**	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
No	5	16.7	16	53.3
Yes	25	83.4	14	46.7
Total	**30**	**100**	**30**	**100.0**

c. Water quality and reliability

Among the refugees in the camp, the water quality was observed to be good and reliable because of continuous access of the commodity as well as sound maintenance work done by the agencies operating in the camps. Among the host community, except for a few challenges linked to high competition, the water quality and reliability was good. The supply of water was reasonably good as there was abundant water, due to the presence of an adequate number of boreholes in the area. In the camps, refugees obtain water freely without any fee while the host community paid for the water services at Kshs 2 per 20 liter Jerican. Watering of animals is also charged with goats at Ksh 1. cows at Kshs. 3 and camels at Ksh. 6 to 10.

4.6.2 Education

a. School distances

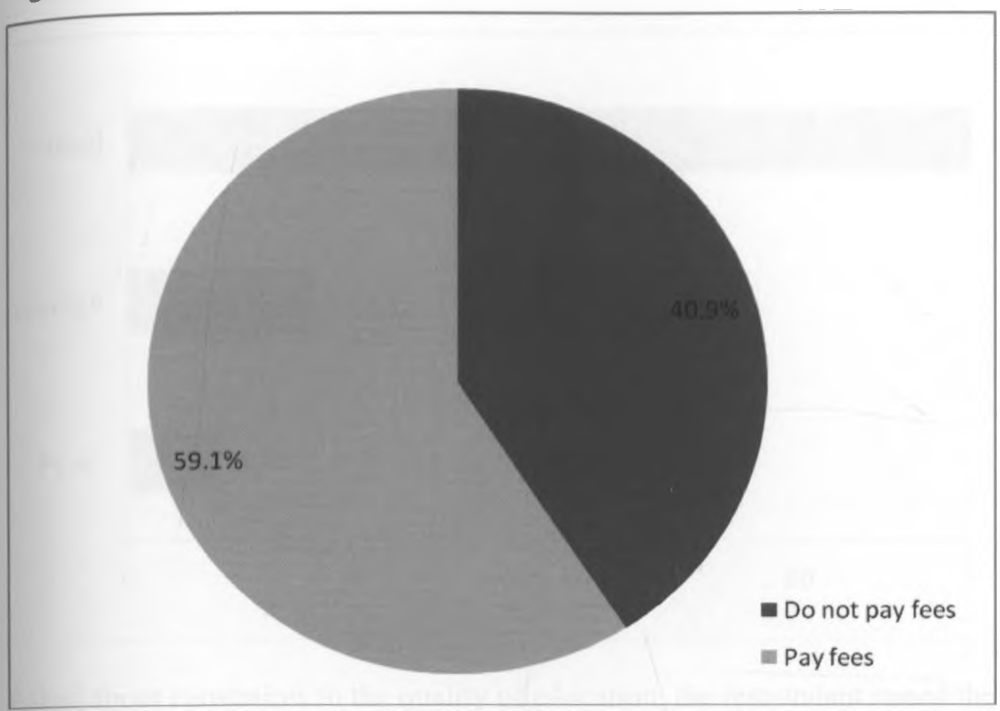
The main Dadaab primary school was established in January 1968 under an Acacia tree and later in 1970 a few permanent structures were built. The school evolved to become an education center which attracted many pupils from local pastoral communities, due to the available

boarding facilities coupled with an extensive government strategic campaign on children education, which encouraged pastoralists to send more children to school. This had increased enrolment, competition and progression of education system, otherwise, nomadic background children could not get into secondary, college and universities. For the host community, the mean distance to school was about 2 km whereas for the refugees, the mean distance was about 1 kilometer. Most of the schools were located near the camps and in Dadaab town.

b. School type and fee payments

Almost 92% of the schools available in the area were mainly public and were accessible to both refugees and the host community, while the remaining 8% of the education institutions were private and found in Ifo refugee camp and Dadaab town. Due to large refugee presence in the area and the difficulties involved in distinguishing between local Somalis and Somali refugees, some admission criteria was developed that was meant to exclude refugees children from accessing learning facilities in Dadaab primary schools. This criterion included: completion of one year in the affiliated nursery schools and possession of a valid birth certificate for every child.

Figure 4.2: Proportion of host community paying fees

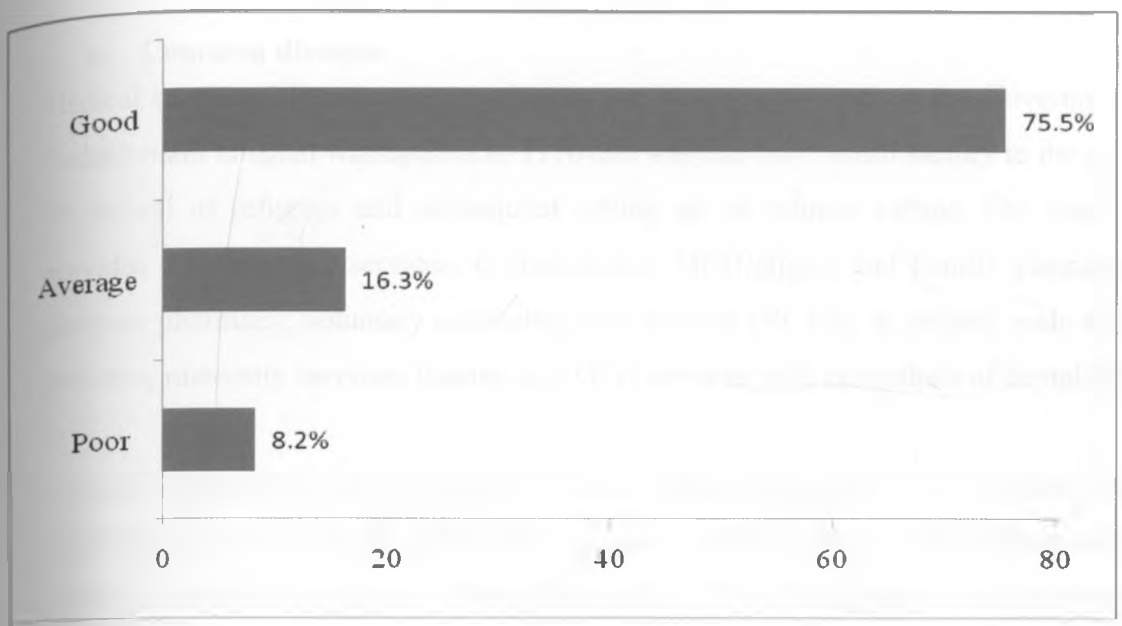


However, the education facilities were accessed for free by the refugees especially the primary education. As shown in Figure 4.2, more than half the host community paid minimal amounts for primary education, mainly as incentives to teachers. Those in secondary schools paid fees that ranged from Kshs. 12,000 to Kshs. 18,000 per term.

c. Education quality

As shown in Figure 4.3, about 76% of the respondents think the quality of education was good in both Ifo Camp and Dadaab, 16.0% viewed it as average while 8 % reported poor education quality. This meant that over 90% of the respondents reported that the education quality ranged from good to average.

Figure 4.3: Respondent perception of education quality



Asked about constraints to the quality of education, the respondent raised the concerns shown in table 4.15.

Table 4.15: Quality of education

Constraints	Numbers	Percent
Insufficient teachers (high pupils to teacher ratio)	20	33
Lack of control and adequate follow up on children which affected negatively on education standards	10	17
Lack of incentives for the teachers	25	42
Insufficient classrooms to support proper learning	5	8
Total	**60**	**100.00**

4.6.3 Access to the health services

a. Common diseases

Medical services fall under the auspices of the Ministry of Heath in the Government of Kenya. Dadaab main hospital was opened in 1970 and was the only health facility in the division before the arrival of refugees and subsequent setting up of refugee camps. The hospital currently provides the following services: Consultations; MCH/clinics and Family planning; laboratory services; pharmacy; voluntary counseling test services (VCTS); in patient; male and female and pediatric, maternity services; theatre; and OPD services with exceptions of dental services.

The main medical complications and common disease observed by the Dadaab division/district and Ifo refugee camp were: Respiratory disease, anemia, urinary tract infections, pneumonia, malaria, cough and ringworms. From Table 4.20, 73% of refugees got essential health services whereas 43.3% of the host community accessed the essential health services.

Table 4.16: Respondents' access to Essential health services

Access to essential health services	**Refugees**		**Host community**	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
No	8	26.7	17	56.7
Yes	22	73.3	13	43.3
Total	**30**	**100.0**	**30**	**100**

b. Quality of the health service

In terms of the quality of health service provided at the health institutions, 50% of both refugees and host community regarded the services as poor quality, with 36.7% perceived the service as average and 13.3% as good. However, the majority (77%) of host community households has full access of the health services either from the aid workers or government managed health facilities including Dadaab hospital. In contrast, majority of the refugee households (73%) did not have full access of the health services due to high population density of the refugees in Ifo camp which was not proportional to available health services. Poor access of health care by

refugee households was associated with lack of adequate facilities and staff at the health centers. Among the refugees the health facilities accessible were provided by humanitarian agencies operating in the camps, while the host community accessed health services from the government health facilities.

4.7 Source of income

The fifth objective of our study was: "To investigate the main income source activities of refugees and host community and the effect that this had on host community".

4.7.1 Types of income sources

Among the refugees interviewed an equal number (50% each) had or did not have multiple sources of income with small petty trade being practiced by the majority. Other income generating sources included sale of relief food (20%), remittances (20%), social support (13.3%), incentives (13.3%), formal employment/salary (13.3%), casual labor (6.7%), livestock sale (6.7%), sale of charcoal (3.3%), and other activities (3.3%). These activities, ranked based on importance indicate a high level of destitution and despondency, as the majority of refugees relied on only ''severe" strategies such as sale of food relief items, remittances and social support for income

Table 4.17: Sources of income

Multiple source of income	**Refugee**		**Host community**	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
No	15	50.0	17	56.7
Yes	15	50.0	13	43.3
Total	**30**	**100.0**	**30**	**100.0**

Among the host community as shown in the Table: 4.17, more than half of those interviewed did not have multiple sources of income. This being a pastoralist community, most members were involved in the sale of livestock and livestock products (76.7%).

In comparison, certain activities were prominent among the refugees than the host community, such as remittances (20% among refugees and 6.7% among the host community), sale of relief food and social support. This depicts the vulnerability of the refugee households to food insecurity. However on the other hand, culturally, it may need to be understood that the social network systems among the Somalis were strong and therefore even with social support being one of the dominant means of income generation, this may indicate the household income stability.

4.7.2. Competition for income opportunities among refugees and host community

Comparative analysis of the competitive capacity for income opportunities between refugees and the host community reveals that 80% of both refugees and host community acknowledged the existence of a strong income earning competition between the two groups. This competition was more profound between refugees and host communities in Dadaab and Ifo refugee camps and the surrounding host community, as well as in employment opportunities. Other areas where competition was high were in business and trade sectors (Table 4.18).

Table 4.18: Competition for income opportunities between refugee and host community

competition	Refugee view		Host community	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
No	6	20.0	6	20.0
Yes	24	80.0	24	80.0
Total	30	100.0	30	100.0

Over a third of the refugees said business deals do not equally favor them, just like their counterpart business persons from the host community. This was because the established regulatory framework requires registration of business entities by people who have an identity of the host country. Considering that most refugees were immigrants from neighboring countries, those interested in conducting business were not licensed.

Moreover, when sourcing bush products such as fuel wood and charcoal most refugees face resistance from the host community. On the other hand nearly over two thirds of the host

community felt that in the area of business terrain was tilted in favor of the refugee merchants who sell their goods at a "cheaper price because they get their merchandise in duty free from Somalia" and therefore they were not able to compete favorably. A similar scenario was experienced in accessing casual labor. Refugees, who was desperate for a source of income; took up most of the wage employment opportunities, since they easily accepted low daily wages, compared to the host community which demanded higher wages for the same labor input.

4.7.3. Areas of major competition between refugee and host community

Almost half (47%) of host community and forty percent (40%) of refugees respondent identified business and trade as main areas of competition between two the groups (Table 4.19). Second important income competition activities for refugees and host community were small petty trade that was dealt by 20% and 23% of refugees and host community respondents. Formal employment, was third category of income competition that involved 23% of the host and 17% of refugee respondent. Whereas, 23% of refugee and only 7% of host respondents competed for limited informal employment such as casual labour.

Table 4.19: Areas of major competition between refugee and host community

Major areas of competition	Refugee		Host community	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Small petty trade	6	20	7	23.3
Business and trade	12	40.0	14	46.6
Formal employment	5	17.0	7	23.3
Informal employment	7	23.0	2	6.6
Total	**30**	**100.0**	**30**	**100.0**

4.7.4. Effect of income competition on refugee and host community's income

Approximately 46% of the refugees had an opinion that their status as refugees had an effect on their businesses and other income earing opportunities, including formal employment and informal as well as self employment. The main areas of contest for employment opportunities

were where refugees miss formal employment opportunities, while local host community was employed. Incentives earned from daily labor were also prioritized by the host community over the refugee, as well as contracting opportunities which were a preserve of the host community.

In self employment such as trade and collection of the bush products, refugees faced obstacles from both the government and host community. For instance, refugees did not have free access to the options that could enable them improve their businesses or seek better employment opportunities due to lack of identity cards. Collection of the bush products for construction and fire wood for income generation was hindered by government policies that focused on reducing deforestation.

Table 4.20: Effects of income competition on refugee and host community's income

Effect of income competition	**Refugee**		**Host community**	
	Number	%	Number	%
No	13	54.2	12	40.0
Yes	11	45.8	18	60.0
Total	**24**	**100.0**	**30**	**100.0**

The major commercial suppliers in the area were the host community because of the free access to supply sources in Nairobi, Garissa and other major towns. This had enabled them to acquire more wealth, expand their business premises and establish strong and dependable business relationships with other business people within the area. Refugees on their part found it difficult to penetrate the business supply chain and even contact qualified suppliers or essential commercial goods from host community's suppliers, as business preference was always skewed towards host community traders.

Specifically, Miraa sellers in the host community got the best quality while the refugees got poor quality of Miraa and thus further making it difficult for them to sell their products to potential clients. The hosts collude most of the time to reduce business opportunities for the refugees. Another perspective of the effects of competition of income opportunities on the

welfare of the refugees and host community was the indication by 60% of the host respondents, that most refugee sold their commercial goods at low prices, since the supply of non-food items were sourced from the Somalia-Kenya border through smuggling where no taxes were paid coupled with the sale free food aid goods.

This affected income competition by tilting income earnings in favor of the refugees. Through this, refugee traders were able to easily control market prices, access more clients, and increase their income earnings. As a result, most customers preferred refugee markets because of the variety of commercial goods available at low prices. In addition, the high population in the Ifo Camp created a high demand for livestock and livestock products compared to Dadaab market.

Other income sources also affect host communities, for instance competition for the limited unskilled labour opportunities. Since refugees bargain for cheap labour, they are more favored than the host community. This can be explained by the availability and access by refugees to staple food through aid agencies, and provide cheap labour in order to acquire non-staple food. Finally, the establishment of refugee camps near markets, that were easily accessible by road, increased their proximity to areas or market hubs where more activities demanded labour force.

4.7.5. Monthly income for refugee and host community

Over 80% of the refugee earned less than Kshs. 10,000 per month, while only 10% of the host community were in the same monthly income category (Table 4.8). Almost 23.5% of the host community earned Kshs 30,000 and above compared to about 6.5% of refugees falling within this monthly income category. The remaining groups earned monthly incomes ranging Kshs 10,000 to 30,000, equivalent to 13.3% and 43.4% for refugee and host community, respectively (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21: Monthly income for refugee and host community

Monthly income	Refugee		Host community	
	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 9,999	24	80.0	10	33.3
10,000 - 19,999	3	10.0	8	26.7
20,000- 29,999	1	3.3	5	16.7
30,000 - 39,999	1	3.3	3	10.0
40,000 – 49,999	1	3.3	2	6.7
50,000 – 100,000			2	6.7
Total	**30**	**100.0**	**30**	**100.0**

The main sources of income for the refugees included: remittances, trade, employment, livestock sale, casual labor and sale of food aid. On the other hand, the main income sources for the host community were sale of livestock and livestock products, trade as well as employment. However, the Monthly income earned by the host community was higher than refugee monthly income due to better access for travel, contracts of the supply for the construction of material and other important services in the camps, employment and the good price for the livestock and livestock products (milk and meat), from the high demand of the refugee camps and main town. This contributed and improved the monthly income and overall economy of the host community.

4.7.6 Income source index as a measure of food and livelihood security

For triangulation purposes, a measure of the level of income was used as a proxy for food security among the refugee and host community households. An Income Source Index (ISI) was developed based on the severity weighting of the activities. The weighting was determined by the sustainability of the activity. On one extreme, those that were deemed to be a threat to the environment as well as those that were a function of support from others were categorized as severe and given a score of 1. And on the other extreme, the activities that were considered to be a function of the productivity of individuals and were therefore sustainable were considered mild and given a score of 3.

The moderate that scored 2 were activities that were considered seasonal though they could be renewed. The ISI was scored by obtaining the product of each activity and its severity score and then summing up the scores of activities employed by the household. A tercile distribution was then run on the scores to categorize the household situation into 3 categories: better-off, middle and poor. The households with higher scores were considered better-off and those with lower scores considered poor. Households that resort to unsustainable coping strategies, such as selling productive assets or taking high interest loans, represent a crucial area of concern for those working with the most food insecure populations (FANTA, 2007). Table 4.22 below show the mean and median scores of ISI for refugees and host community.

Table 4.22: Income Source Index for Refugees and host community

Income source index (ISI) for Refugees			Income source index (ISI) for host community		
N	Valid	30	N	Valid	30
	Missing	0		Missing	0
Mean		23958.33333	Mean		65702.2667
Median		15000.0000	Median		40000.0000
Percentiles	33.33333333	9416.6667	30000.0000	33.33333333	30000.0000
	66.66666667	20000.0000	63000.0000	66.66666667	63000.0000

4.7.7 Income source index categories for refugee and host community

From the findings in the above table, 30% of refugees fell in the better-off category, 36.7% in the middle income group and 33.3% in the poor income category. Similarly 33.3% of the host communities were categorized as better-off, 30% as middle and 36.7% as poor (Table 4.23).

Table 4.23: Wealth Groups Based on Income Source Index for Refugees and Host community

	Refugee		**Host community**	
Wealth groups	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Better off	9	30.0	10	33.3
Middle	11	36.7	9	30.0
Poor	10	33.3	11	36.7
Total	**30**	**100.0**	**30**	**100.0**

The indexing criterion and weighting that was used in deriving wealth groups was presented in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24: Income source Index weighting

Mild (score of 3)	Moderate (score of 2)	Severe (score of 1)
Trade (including petty trade, small business)	Livestock and livestock product sales	Firewood/charcoal sales
Casual labor	Incentives	Social support
Salary/wage/employment	Loans	Remittances
Formal employment (private)		Sale of relief food

4.7.8 Income Constraints

Some of the constraints for income include

- Low capital for business investment,
- High competition in business between hosts and refugees, inter refugees and inter host community,

- Hyperinflation of the imported food which cannot compete free food distribution
- Refugee status with limited access for business and seeking employment.

For the pastoralist their main income comes from the livestock and livestock products, which were predisposed to the devastating risks from drought and livestock diseases. These shocks deteriorate livestock conditions, thereby reducing the productivity of livestock through low milk production. Poor quality livestock are not saleable, hence likely effect of leading to low incomes from the sale of livestock. In the months of June to August, there was low income earning options for the host community in Dadaab and refugee camps in Ifo. This period is characterized by reduced income earning activities from business, trade and employment due to sea closure from the Monsoons high tide and decline of the seaport activities.

4.8 Food security and wellbeing of the host community

The sixth objective of our study: "To investigate the food security and wellbeing situation of the host community and how presence of refugees contributed to the living condition of host community"

4.8.1. Refugee contribution to the well-being of host community

An about one fifth (23.3%) of the host community interviewed felt that the presence of refugees had positively contributed to their wellbeing (Table 4.25). This is especially in the areas of trade and development opportunities, establishment of income generating projects, expansion of business entities, and creation of job opportunities and contracts for the host community in the construction, materials and services sub-sectors, within and outside the refugee camps. As a result, there had been established conducive opportunities for booming businesses and increased market for trading goods and services due to increased population.

Table 4.25: Refugee contribution to the wellbeing of the host community

Response	Number	Percent
Yes	7	23.3
No	23	76.7
Total	30	100.0

In addition, employment opportunities have increased since the establishment of humanitarian agencies, as well as the health and education services provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Care International and the United Nations agencies such as United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

Similarly, all the refugees interviewed confirmed that their presence in Dadaab refugee camp has improved the wellbeing of the host community through contributions to development and increased access to medical facilities, improved water supply and better food access through ration cards given to hosts and purchased at subsidized prices by host areas (Dadaab and surroundings). The refugee camps also generate opportunities for developing economic assets, income and employment, free health services, education and employment.

Before the establishment of Dadaab refugee camp, the area was a rural division, but has since developed into an urban area with improved social services and amenities including transport facilities, waste disposal, and water supply. Trade links to rural catchments and markets for livestock and livestock products have also resulted from the establishment of Dadaab refugee camp. All these factors have cumulatively transformed and modernized the town and improved the overall wellbeing of the host community.

4.8.2 Food Source Index

This composite index was developed as a proxy measure of household food security and livelihood in this study. The index was used to assign households along a continuum of severity, from food secure to severely food insecure. Household food access score was a composite index that was derived from two indicators, household food access and income source indices.

These were also derivatives of the type of food access employed by a household and their income source as already explained in other parts of this document.

The two indicators are combined to form a composite index which in this study was used as the proxy measure for household food access. A tercile distribution was run from the derived values in order to categorize them into three groups namely food secure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure. The tercile with the lower weighting was considered as severely food insecure group, the middle tercile was moderately food insecure and the upper tercile categorized as food secure group. It should be noted that the tercile cut-off marks for the refugee and host community were not necessarily the same because they depend on respective distributions.

Table 4.26: Food Source Index

Main food source	Score if 1st food source is: 1. 3-Food secure 2. 2-Moderate 3. 1-Severe	Score if 2nd food source is: 1. 3-Food secure 2. 2-Moderate 3. 1-Severe	Score if 3rd food source is: 1. 3-Food secure 2. 2-Moderate 3. 1-Severe
Own production	3	2	1
Relief food	1	2	3
Purchase	2	2	2
Borrowing	1	2	3
Gifts	1	2	3

4.8.3 Refugees and host community food access profile (food source index)

Based on the analysis of food source index, (Table 4.27), 23.3% of refugee respondents were food secure and about a third (33.3%) were severely food insecure, while the rest (43.3%) were moderately food insecure. In the study it was noted that relief food provided the main source of food for the refugees, with food purchase being the second main source. This meant that refugees were most likely to face food access challenges in the event that relief food would not be available.

Table 4.27: Households Food Access Scale category for Refugees and Host community

Household Food access	**Host community**		**Refugees**	
	Number	%	Number	%
Food secure	3	10.0	7	23.3
Moderately food insecure	11	36.7	13	43.3
Severely food insecure	16	53.3	10	33.3
Total	**30**	**100.0**	**30**	**100.0**

On the other hand nearly half (53.3%) of the host community were severely food insecure, 36.7% were moderately food insecure and about 10% were considered food secure. However, it should be noted that the levels of severity differ significantly given that among the host community majority had access to diverse and more sustainable sources of food and income that enhanced household food access. Generally, the host community had higher scores suggesting less vulnerability and better household food security situation than the refugees (Table4.28).

Table 4.28: Household food security vulnerability for Refugees and host community

Food security	**Refugee**			Host community		
	Number	%	Score	Number	%	Score
secure	7	23.3	>12	3	10	>36
Moderately insecure	13	43.3	6.8-12	11	36.7	25 - 36
Severely insecure	10	33.3	< 6.7	16	53.5	< 24
Total	**30**	**100.00**		**30**	**100.00**	

4.8.4 Relationship between income source and food access

4.8.4.1 Food Source Index

To investigate the relationship between income source and household food access, Kendall's tau b was used. The analysis did not indicate significant positive association between food access and income status of the household, tau (28) =.231, $p > .170$. This means that the occurrence could have been by chance. However it is important to note that the positive association between

income source and household food access suggests that those households with better income sources had higher food access (Table 4.29a and 4.29 b).

Table 4.29 a: Associational analysis between food security and income source

Household food security (HHFAS)			**Income source (ISI)**			Total
			Better off	Middle	Poor	
HHFAS_C2	Severely food insecure	Count	6	6	4	16
		Expected Count	5.3	4.8	5.9	16.0
		% of Total	20.0	20.0	13.3	53.3
	Food secure	Count	1	1	0	2
		Expected Count	.7	.6	.7	2.0
		% of Total	3.3	3.3	.0	6.7
	Moderately food insecure	Count	3	2	7	12
		Expected Count	4.0	3.6	4.4	12.0
		% of Total	10.0	6.7	23.3	40.0
Total		Count	10	9	11	30
		Expected Count	10.0	9.0	11.0	30.0
		% of Total	33.3	30.0	36.7	100.0

It is also possible that certain households with poor income sources are still able to access food even though at moderate levels. This is to say that there is no destitute situation given the presence of refugees in and around the camps. This makes the host community to access certain services (relief food, improved income opportunities through business and vibrant micro economy in Dadaab area) free of charge.

Table 4.29 b: Associational analysis between Food security and Income sources

Symmetric Measures		Value	Asymp. Std. Error	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Ordinal	Kendall's tau-b	.231	.169	1.371	.170
N of Valid Cases		30			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis

b. Using asymptotic standard errors assuming the null hypothesis

4.8.4.2 Food security and Perception

To investigate the relationship between perception and household food access, Kendall's tau b was used. The analysis did not indicate significant positive association between food access and perception of the household, tau (28) =.060, $p > .730$. The perception of the host towards the refugees did not have any bearing on the food access status of the host community.

Table 4.30a: Food security and perception of the host community to refugees

Food security			**Host perception to refugees**			**Total**
			Friendly	**Somewhat friendly**	**Unfriendly**	
HHFAS_C2	Severely food insecure	Count	9	6	1	16
		Expected Count	8.5	6.4	1.1	16.0
		% of Total	30.0	20.0	3.3	53.3
	Food secure	Count	1	1	0	2
		Expected Count	1.1	.8	.1	2.0
		% of Total	3.3	3.3	.0	6.7
	Moderately food insecure	Count	6	5	1	12
		Expected Count	6.4	4.8	.8	12.0
		% of Total	20.0	16.7	3.3	40.0
Total		Count	16	12	2	30
		Expected Count	16.0	12.0	2.0	30.0

Food security			Host perception to refugees			Total
			Friendly	Somewhat friendly	Unfriendly	
HHFAS_C2	Severely food insecure	Count	9	6	1	16
		Expected Count	8.5	6.4	1.1	16.0
		% of Total	30.0	20.0	3.3	53.3
	Food secure	Count	1	1	0	2
		Expected Count	1.1	.8	.1	2.0
		% of Total	3.3	3.3	.0	6.7
	Moderately food insecure	Count	6	5	1	12
		Expected Count	6.4	4.8	.8	12.0
		% of Total	20.0	16.7	3.3	40.0
		Count	16	12	2	30
		Expected Count	16.0	12.0	2.0	30.0
		% of Total	53.3	40.0	6.7	100.0

Table 4.30b: Food security and Perception

Symmetric Measures		Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Ordinal	Kendall's tau-b	.060	.175	.346	.730
N of Valid Cases		30			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis

b. Using asymptotic standard errors assuming the null hypothesis

4.8.4.3 Wellbeing index

To investigate how the presence of the refugee contributed to overall wellbeing of host community, the well-being index which was composite index was calculated using three indicators, namely: (1) House hold food access index; (2) Income source Index and (3) Health service access. The wellbeing Indices were categorized into three levels. The levels were weighted as indicated in Table 5.31a.

Table 4.31a: Wellbeing index

Household food access index	**Income source Index**	**Access to health services**
Food secure = 3	Better off = 3	Yes = 2
Moderately food insecure = 2	Middle = 2	No = 1
Severely food insecure = 1	Poor = 1	

To develop the index, a product of the three indicators was computed and then a tercile distribution was run on the scores to break them down into three categories namely, good, moderate and poor. The three categories were distinct.

Table 4.31b: Wellbeing index scores

Wellbeing score		**Frequency**	**%**	**Valid %**	**Cumulative %**
Valid	1.00	2	6.7	6.7	6.7
	2.00	10	33.3	33.3	40.0
	3.00	3	10.0	10.0	50.0
	4.00	6	20.0	20.0	70.0
	6.00	6	20.0	20.0	90.0
	8.00	1	3.3	3.3	93.3
	12.00	1	3.3	3.3	96.6
	18.00	1	3.3	3.3	100
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

4.8.4.4 Wellbeing score (statistics)

Approximately 40% of the respondents in the host community were relatively poor, based on three core indicators, namely: food access, income and access to health services. The households in this group had a score of less than 2. This means that in terms of food access, they were either severely or moderately food insecure and their access to essential health services were low. About 30% of the respondents were categorized in the good and moderate group each. On average, 60% of the host population relatively enjoying a moderate to good wellbeing characterized by moderate to good household food access, middle to better income opportunities and have good access to health services.

Table 4.32 a: Well-being score

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Percentiles	33.33333333	2.0000
	66.66666667	4.0000

Table 4.32b: Wellbeing score

Wellbeing score		**Frequency**	**%**	**Valid %**	**Cumulative %**
Valid	Good	9	30.0	30.0	30.0
	Moderate	9	30.0	30.0	60.0
	Poor	12	40.0	40.0	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

To investigate the relationship between income source and well being, Kendall's tau b was used. The analysis indicated a significant positive association between household wellbeing and the income status, tau (28) =.577, $p > .001$. This means that the households that were better off were socially in the higher level of wellbeing characterized by improved household food access

and access to better social services given the income leverage. This tau is considered to be a large effect size (Cohen, 1988)[5]

Table 4.33 a: Cross tabulation of Wellbeing and Income source of Host community Households

WB_S * ISI_C3 Cross tabulation			ISI_C3			Total
			Better off	Middle	Poor	
WB_S	Good	Count	7	2	0	9
		Expected Count	3.0	2.7	3.3	9.0
		% of Total	23.3	6.7	.0	30.0
	Moderate	Count	3	2	4	9
		Expected Count	3.0	2.7	3.3	9.0
		% of Total	10.0	6.7	13.3	30.0
	Poor	Count	0	5	7	12
		Expected Count	4.0	3.6	4.4	12.0
		% of Total	.0	16.7	23.3	40.0
Total		Count	10	9	11	30
		Expected Count	10.0	9.0	11.0	30.0
		% of Total	33.3	30.0	36.7	100.0

[5] Cohen gives the following guidelines for the social sciences: size $r = 0.1 - 0.23$; medium, $r = 0.24 - 0.36$; large, $r = 0.37$ or larger:

Table 4.33b: Cross tabulation of wellbeing and Income source of Host community Households

Symmetric Measures		Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Ordinal	Kendall's tau-b	.577	.093	6.241	.000
	Kendall's tau-c	.573	.092	6.241	.000
N of Valid Cases		30			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis

b. Using asymptotic standard errors assuming the null hypothesis

Table 4.34a: Cross tabulation of wellbeing and Perception of host community toward refugees

WB_S* PERCEPTION Cross tabulation			PERCEPTION			Total
			Friendly	Somewhat friendly	Unfriendly	
WB_S	Good	Count	6	3	0	9
		Expected Count	4.8	3.6	.6	9.0
		% of Total	20.0	10.0	.0	30.0
	Moderate	Count	7	2	0	9
		Expected Count	4.8	3.6	.6	9.0
		% of Total	23.3	6.7	.0	30.0
	Poor	Count	3	7	2	12
		Expected Count	6.4	4.8	.8	12.0
		% of Total	10.0	23.3	6.7	40.0
Total		Count	16	12	2	30
		Expected Count	16.0	12.0	2.0	30.0
		% of Total	53.3	40.0	6.7	100.0

Table 4.34b: Cross tabulation of wellbeing and Perception of host community toward refugees

Symmetric Measures		Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Ordinal	Kendall's tau-b	.380	.149	2.490	.013
N of Valid Cases		30			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis

b. Using asymptotic standard errors assuming the null hypothesis

To investigate the relationship between perception the host community held towards the refugees and the wellbeingof the host community households, Kendall's tau b was used. The analysis indicated a significant positive association between household wellbeing and the perceptions towards the refugees, tau (28) =.380, $p > .013$. This means that those who perceived the refugees as friendly and who had good relationship with them benefited from the relationship which is reflected in their social well being. These households probably benefited in accessing relief food, if in business probably had more of their clientele being the refugees. This tau is considered to be a medium effect size (Cohen, 1988)[6].

4.3.5 Conclusion

The main purpose of the study was to find out how perception, integration, environmental effect, access to the services, income and food source were related to food security and the overall wellbeing of host the community. The outcome of the study explained that about 65% of the two groups had a positive and friendly perception towards one another as they share the same ethnic, religious and language group. Comparative analysis showed visible integration in areas of business, trade and employment with high competition among the groups observable.

Social services such as water, health and education illustrated that the presence of the refugees in Dadaab contributed to tangible progressive development in social services, thus, improved access and availability of the basic needs/ services to the host community. The study outcome also explained that the host community had a more sustainable and diversifiable source of

[6] Cohen gives the following guidelines for the social sciences: size $r = 0.1 - 0.23$; medium, $r = 0.24 - 0.36$; large, $r = 0.37$ or larger:

income and better wage. Trade, employment, livestock and livestock product sales were the main income source that the host community benefited from. However, environment degradation was commonly agreed by the respondents that refugees had contributed significantly to the environmental destruction, through unsustainable land practices.

Finally, the study investigated how the presence of the refugee contributed to the food security and overall wellbeing of the host community. On average, 60% of the host population relatively enjoyed a moderate to good wellbeing characterized by moderate to good household food access, middle to better income opportunities and have good access to health services.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary of Findings

The broad objective of this study was to find out how the presence of large numbers of refugees in Dadaab camp affects (positively or negatively) the food security and overall wellbeing of the host community. The study sought to accomplish this by assessing the outcome of refugee integration within the host community, their perception towards one to other, the risk and resource competition in terms of the income earning options, the outcome of sharing of limited resources such as the existing social services (education, health, water and etc); and lastly, the resulting environmental damage.

The research employed appropriate literature, in order to fill the existing gaps on the level of integration and connections between two groups, how they perceive one another, the major sources of food and income, environmental effect from the source of energy for cooking, construction materials and the contribution to food security and wellbeing to the host community. A non probability purposive sampling methodology and data analysis based on descriptive statistics such as mean, mode, median, frequency distributions and percentages was used. To investigate the relationship between perception and household food access and wellbeing of the host community, Kendall's tau b was used.

The study outcome of the first and second objective did not indicate significant positive association between food access and perception of the household, tau (28) =.060, p > .730. However, the analysis indicated a significant positive association between household well being and the perceptions towards the refugees, tau (28) =.380, p > .013. This tau is considered to be a medium effect size (Cohen, 1988). Hence, the positive perception discerned between the refugees and the host community, is pivotal in improving much of the social and economical connection. Further, the relationship between income source, household food access and well being of host community did not indicate significant positive association between food access and income status of the household, tau (28) =.231, *p > .170.* However, salient findings suggest

that certain households with poor income sources are still able to access food even though at moderate levels, while those households with better income sources had higher food access than lower income earners. The analysis additionally indicated a significant positive association between household well being and the income status, tau (28) =.577, $p > .001$. This means that the households that were better off were socially in the higher level of well being characterized by improved household food access and access to better social services given the income leverage. This tau is considered to be a large effect size (Cohen, 1988)

The findings of the third objective (assessing the integration between host community and the refugees), indicate that although these two groups compete in business and trade related activities, socially, they share the ethnic background, language, religion and culture, they intermarry and intermingle and when there are disputes there are existing resolving mechanisms such as having elders from both sides meet to mediate, depending on the magnitude of the problem. During burials ceremonies for instance, these two groups offer each other emotional, physical and material support. This is to say that the integration and connection element between the two groups contribute to food security and wellbeing of the host community, more so as a result of existing support systems and dispute resolution mechanisms.

It is through this existing integration and connection that these two groups share the social services such as water, education and health. Access to water for instance, has become easier and more secure for both people and livestock, with over 90% of respondents reporting improved access and supply situation to reliable to very reliable. Many water development initiatives have been supported by the agencies active in the refugee operation and boreholes with tap-stands and livestock troughs had been constructed in the most of the rural areas. This significant investments in water supply infrastructure has afforded 90% of the host communities a degree of access to potable water that is well above the average for other arid areas of Kenya. Additionally, all villages have access to primary school education and interestingly, access to educational facilities was considered one of key reason for settling down. However, the illiteracy rate among the adult population in host communities is reported to be high, except in Dadaab town.

The development of health services has been supported by the humanitarian agencies working with host communities, usually in the form of outreach clinics and dispensaries built in cooperation with the Ministry of Medical Services. Respondents perceptions of whether access to health facilities has improved or not is divided, given that several dispensaries and mobile clinics in the villages lack staff and medicine - an aspect that is important to address. The host community also use private clinics in the refugee camps and agency-equipped hospitals are accessed free of charge in the camps and in Dadaab. The study outcome point toward visible contribution to the wellbeing of the host community (enjoying good health status), although the statistical data did not indicate a strong correlation on improved food security in its entirety.

The fifty objective of the study refers the effects of refugees influx on the environment. Although we have seen the visible positive effects such as access to distributed food, economic opportunities and service improvements resulting from refugee presence in Daadab, limited natural resources signify negative impacts on the environment. This is attributed to extraction of firewood, tree cutting activities for construction purposes, land excavations mud brick modeling coupled with overutilization of grazing lands due to the refugees' lack of knowledge on importance of trees and vegetation. Nearly 50 kilometer radius from the centre of the camps remain deforested, pare land with gaping holes, accelerating seasonal floods and soil erosion, indicating an irreversible damage to environment with no contribution at all for food security and well being of host community.

5.2 Conclusion

This study set out to determine and investigate how the presence of the refugees in Dadaab area affects the host community, with the aim of assessing both positively or negatively. Negative in terms of host community food security and wellbeing. It is possible to state that the benefits are complex and had both positive and negative impacts on the well being and household food security situation of the host community. The findings suggested that to a large extent, the influx of refugees in to Dadaab camp, has contributed to the development of key infrastructural services and social amenities such as expansion in health infrastructure and increased access to water and education, provision of health facilities, improvement in the trade and business environment hence, reduced food and commodity prices, investment in services and

infrastructure, enhanced creation of employment opportunities and closer integration between the host and refugee community, through trade and intermarriages. The study adds substantially to our understanding that a good proportion of the host community have been able to significantly exploit opportunities for wealth creation and income generation, as well as increased access to labour and business opportunities. While trading activities are dominated by the host community in Dadaab town, the urban area has developed over the last 18 years, from a cluster of rudimentary shelters to a busy regional business hub. As a result trading activities have risen significantly alongside the rapid increase in land property prices.

In retrospect, however, the increased positive outcomes have resulted into large-scale in-migration of the host community and refugees into Daadab area, exerting considerable strain on the natural resources. Specifically, while the vegetation in the semi-arid environment is resilient; especially towards short seasonal rains, combined high demand for firewood and building materials from the camps and the host communities is significant. As a result, large areas surrounding the refugee camp have been reduced to scrub land, with the remaining bush patches threatened by increasing demand for forest products. This is despite the confinement of refugee resource extraction activities within spatial areas that inherently are of low resource value. There is also competition for grazing lands in the immediate vicinity of the camps.

Overall, it is accurate to conclude that the presence of the refugees in Dadaab area has had a far positive impact on the well being and household food security situation of the host community.

5.3 Recommendations for policy and further research

The study presents the following priority recommendations that the Government of Kenya, development agencies and humanitarian organizations should focus on in collaboration with the host community in Dadaab.

5.3.1 Policy recommendations

a. The study outcome explained that the major areas of competition between host community and refugees were, limited income earning options especially employment, business and trade. To mitigate that competition, income generation opportunities such as development of small enterprises in Dadaab town were important.

b. Improvement of the road communicating between Garissa and Dadaab may facilitate the access of the traded commodities to Dadaab town that reduce trade and business competition and improve host community income.

c. Plan for the Dadaab area in accordance with its importance for trade and business. Undertake development planning for the Dadaab area that recognizes its status as a major urban centre with a significant scale of economic activity. This will benefit both refugees and host community.

d. The study result indicated that one of the major income of the host community comes from livestock and livestock product sale. Support to host communities that is focused on developing pastoral production, pastoral trade will be additional advantage that contribute the wellbeing of host community

e. Aim at opening the border with Somalia and legalizing cross-border trade. There are clear benefits from re-opening the border and legalizing the existing trade and movements. This would benefit the host community. The situation in Dadaab clearly shows that the officially closed border does little to regulate refugees' movements

f. Majority of the respondents reported that the education quality ranged from good to average with concerns about insufficient teachers due to lack of incentives, resulting in a high pupils to teacher ratio. Provision of qualified teachers to Dadaab and main rural settlement and allocating significant part of community development funds to education sector of Dadaab division, will improve the access to, and the quality education of the host community

5.3.2 Further research

- Studies need to be conducted to assess the role and influence of social support networks on the household income status.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION/ KEY INFORMANT SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What is the perception of the host community about the refugees in Dadaab ?
2. What are the perceptions of the refugee about the host community in Dadaab?
3. What are the effects of the illegal trade of small arms and drugs on security oh host community?
4. Which integration activity (trade/ or employment) has more importance between refugees and host community?
5. How has Somali refugees contributed to environmental degradation especially fire wood cutting and over use of ground water?
6. What are the main sources of income for people in Dadaab division?
7. How has the presence of refugee's enhanced availability and access of host community to education and health services?
8. What are the main sources of food for people in this area?
9. How has the presence of the refugees improved the food security and overall wellbeing of the host community?

APPENDIX 2:

HOUSEHOLD HEADS QUESTIONNAIRE | **Code:**

INFLUX OF SOMALI REFUGEES IN DADAAB, KENYA AND ITS EFFECT ON THE NEIGHBORING HOST COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

Dear respondent,

I am a student at the University of Nairobi. Currently I am carrying out a research on the on the Influx of Somali Refugees in Dadaab, Kenya and its Effect on the Neighboring Host Community. The research study is done as an academic requirement for a partial fulfillment for the award of the M.A Degree in sociology. Your participation in this research will be highly appreciated. Please be assured that your responses will be treated with maximum confidentiality and will only be used for academic purposes

BACKROUND INFORMATION

Name of the respondent---------- Date of the interview---

Settlement/camp ---------- Type of the respondent--------

1.0 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTIC

1.1. Age of the respondent? ----------

1.2. What is you level of education? -------

1.3. What is your marital status? ----------

1.4. What is your number of children? -------

1.5. present occupation? ----------

1.6. Past occupation? ------

1.7. What type of employment activity are you engaged in? Skilled employment ☐

Unskilled employment ☐ Small petty trade ☐ Farming ☐ other (specify) ☐

1.8. If you are a trader, which trade do you carry out? Food trade

Grocer/hardware

Livestock trade ☐ Fruit / vegetable☐ Other trade (specify) ☐

2.0 PERCEPTION OF THE REFUGEE AND HOST COMMUNITY EACH OTHER

2.1. What is your perception of host community/ refugee?

Friendly ☐ Somewhat friendly ☐ Unfriendly ☐

Explain why in either case: _____

3.0. INTEGRATION OF THE REFUGEE AND HOST COMMUNITY

3.1. How long have you stayed in Dadaab? Up to one year ☐ 2-5 years ☐ 6- 10 years ☐ More than 10 years ☐

3.2. Have you obtained connection with refugee/ host community? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, in which areas? Friend ship ☐ Business ☐ farming ☐ others (specify) ☐

3.3. Which of the following have you done with the members of the other community?

Visited the members of other community, ----------, Met at Drinking place ----

Worked together in committee for school/ or other project ---------- intermarried ---

Give them gifts---------- other integration (specify) ----------

4.0. ENVIRONMENT

4.1. What sources of energy does your household use for cooking?

Fire wood ☐ charcoal ☐ paraffin ☐ cooking gas ☐ electricity ☐

4.2. What quantity do you approximately use weekly?

In case you use fire wood or charcoal where do you obtain it? Fire wood ----------
Charcoal ----------

4.3. How far the source of fire wood / or charcoal? ----------

1--- 2 kilometers ☐ 3— 5 kilometers ☐ 6 and above kilometers ☐

4.4. What is your housing type? Traditional Huts ☐ Tents ☐ Roofed housing ☐

4.5. In case you have traditional huts where do you get the construction materials from ?
Local trees ☐ imported wood ☐ both ☐ Other (specify) ☐

4.6. Would you say the refugees' presence contribute to deforestation in Dadaab division?
Yes ☐ No ☐

4.7. (If yes, is the deforestation) High ☐ moderate ☐ Low ☐

5.0 ACCESS TO THE SERVICES

A. Water

I. From which sources does your household get water for?
Drinking _____ Livestock watering_____ other uses_____

i. How far is your source of water? ----------

ii. Has your household had any water shortage over the last six months? Yes ☐
No ☐

iii. If yes, why s? _____ _____

iv. How is the quality of the water used by your household? Good ☐ Average ☐ Bad ☐

v. How reliable is water source? Very reliable ☐ Reliable ☐ unreliable ☐

vi. Explain in either case:----------

vii. Is water used your household free---------- or paid----------

viii. If paid how much per Jerri can of 20 liters? ----------

B. Education

i. In case you have children how many of them attend school? ----------

ii. How far were the schools from your home? ----------

iii. How is quality of the education of your children? Poor ☐ ☐e Good

iv. Are sch☐ public? ---------- Private? ----------

ix. Do you pay school fee? Yes ☐ No ☐

v. If yes much does pay per child? ----------

C. Health service

I. What common diseases occur in your family? ----------

II. What major health problems did your household encounter over the last 12 months?

III. Do you get the essential health service required by your household? ---------- ----------

IV. How is the quality of the health service provided to your household? Poor ☐ average ☐ Good ☐

V. Does your household have full access of health service? Yes ☐ No ☐

VI. If no why? ----------

Activity/ Activity	Estimated income (KSh) per month
Trade (including petty trade, small business)	
Casual labor	
Sale of relief food	
Salary/wage/employment	
Firewood/charcoal sales	
Social support (gift/*zakat)*	
Remittance	
Incentives	
Livestock and livestock product sale	
Loan credit	
Formal employment (private)	

VII. Are the facilities you attend: Government ☐ Private ☐ Other (specify) ☐

6.0. Sources of income

6.1. What sources of income do the household have at present?

6.2. Does your household have more than one source of income? Yes ☐ No ☐

6.3. What is your monthly income (KSh)? ----------

6.3. What is the estimated annual income for your household? ----------

6.4. Based on the above income, which Wealth Group does your household belong? Please Tick one of the below

Poor ☐ middle ☐ Better off/ Rich ☐

6.5. In your view, is there income earning activities competition between refugees and host community?

Yes ☐ No ☐ (If yes please answer question 2.3. and 2.4.)

6.6. In which area is there high competition? Formal employment ☐ Informal employment ☐

Business and trade ☐ All ☐

6.7. Have you been affected by competition? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes in which way explain----------

6.8. What are the major constraints of income earning for your households?

Explain: ----------

6. 9. In Which months is your income low? ----------

Why: ----------

7.0. Wellbeing of host community households

a. What is the main source of food for this household? (Rank in order of importance by giving 1- most important)

Own production ☐ Relief food ☐ Purchase ☐

Borrowing ☐ Gifts ☐ Other (specify) ☐

b. How many meals does your family normally eat per day?

One meal ☐ two meals ☐ three meals ☐

More than three meals ☐

c. In the past 12 months, were there months in which you did not meet your family's needs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

d. if yes approximately how many?----------

Why? ----------

Comments (if any) ----------

-

-

-

e. Would you say the presence of the refugee in the area has contributed to the wellbeing of host community?

Yes ☐ No ☐ (If yes in which ways)

Explain: ----------

Thanks