

**INFLUENCE OF REFUGEES ON THE LIFESTYLE OF THE
SOMALI COMMUNITY IN DADAAB DISTRICT OF GARISSA
COUNTY, KENYA**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for an award of a
this or any other university

Sign.....Date.....

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This research project was submitted for registration with my approval as a university
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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my lovely wife Ayaan Mohamed, lovely son Shuraim Suleiman and my parents especially to my mother Mumina Hutle.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADEO:	African development and emergency organization
CEDAW:	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CPR:	Common Property Resources
DRA:	Department of Refugee Affairs
FEWS:	Famine Early Warning System
GoK:	Government of Kenya
IGP:	Income Generating Programs
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
IRC:	International Rescue Committees
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NRB:	National Registration Of Bureau
NRC:	Norwegian Refugee Council
PTSD:	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
RCK:	Refugee Consortium of Kenya
RCO:	Refugee Camp Officer
SAS:	Small Arms Survey
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STD :	Sexually Transmitted Disease
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WFP:	World Food Programme

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to look into the influence of the refugees on the lifestyle of the local community in Dadaab. Lots of focus was on the on the number of refugee in Dadaab refugee camps to that of the local community in terms of population. An analysis into how the frequency of the refugee arrival has affected the lifestyle of the local community in terms of demographic distribution and their origin and how the socio-economic environment has changed since the camps were set up in the area were also of great concern. Through observation schedules and interviews with all the stakeholders in the management of refugee issues, all the above outlined objectives were taken care of. The establishment of the five Dadaab refugee camps was presented to the host Somali community drastic changes that have influenced their lifestyle.

The study helped in providing proposal for addressing the problems in the lifestyle of the local community for better improvements in terms of services and cordial relationships. The study employed a descriptive survey design which involved descriptive methods. Simple random sampling technique was used to select the respondents. Both primary and secondary of data collection was used. Primary data was collected using questionnaire survey and in-depth interview. Both face validity and content validity was checked and a necessary adjustment of the instrument was made to enhance validity.

The researcher obtained an introduction letter from the University of Nairobi College to obtain a research permit from the national council for science and technology for data collection. Qualitative data was analyzed qualitatively using content analysis based on analysis of meanings and implications emanating from respondents information and documented data.

The study established that the lifestyle of local communities in Dadaab was influenced negatively by refugees in Humanitarian Agency camps. Discrimination in accessing basic needs, education, and health care services influenced their daily lifestyle since Agencies established camps in Dadaab. Beneficiaries of United Nations Agencies were refugees but not the local community.

The study recommended that the Government in collaboration with Humanitarian Agencies should establish appropriate measures to give long term solutions to challenges experienced by local communities like expanding financial budgets in education sponsorships of the local community and introducing financial incentives to support small scale enterprises of both the local communities and refugees thus cohesiveness of the two parties.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Refugee camps are provisional settlements established to host people running away from their home countries as they try to seek safety. Any time there is need for the establishment of a refugee camp it's usually done in places that are away from towns or cities, from borders and war torn zones. These are not unoccupied areas as they have local communities who are already settled and going about their day to day activities. The numbers of refugees vary from one camp to the other depending on the magnitude of the push factors from their host countries (UNHCR 2011).

The location of a refugee camp is thus carried out in areas with people already settled in or around the area. Owing to this fact, establishing of a refugee camp and the settling of refugees in these camps will have significant impact on the live and live hoods of persons living in that area. As a chamber (1986) articulates, the consequent effect of refugees' settlement to the host community will force them to formulate strategies to accommodate the new developments and challenges in their society.

The fact that refugees are often in great predicament, attention is often concentrated on them oblivious of what the local community may going through. Despite this kind of treatment that neglects the host community, they continue facing deplorable situations just as the refugees which are even further catalyzed by the refugee inhabitation of their area (UNHCR 2011).Owing to the fact that both these two people are facing similar difficulties they should be given equal and similar treatment. The effects of hosting

refugees to the host community might be both negative and positive, thus creating a situation of both winners and losers. This multiplicity effect of hosting refugees to the host communities and how it defines their relationship will be central to this research.

According to the United Nations Status of Refugees (UNHCR 1979) the body under the united nations organization mandated to look into the issues of refugees, a refugee is a person “owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country”.

According to the UNHCR 2012 Global Trends Report, the number of refugees worldwide stood at 45.2 million people. Of this population, 46 % were children below the majority age while women and girls accounted for 48%. In the same year, war and persecution forced an average of 23,000 persons per day to leave their home countries in search of protection elsewhere, either within the borders or in other countries. Third world countries host over eighty percent of the total world refugee population an increment of ten percent compared to a decade ago.

Pakistan led in hosting the largest number of refugees, 1.6million in the year 2012 while Afghanistan, remained the principal source of refugees across the globe, a position it has held for the last three decades. Further war displaced more than 7.6 million people including around 1.1 million new refugees. Owing to the dynamic nature of the number of refugees, it becomes very hard to establish the exact number of refugees in the world

at any one time thus estimations are always done. Their numbers however, suggest that the refugee situation is here to stay with the human society for quite some time. Interactions and between refugees and the host communities are also inevitable whenever refugee camps are established.

Understanding information about these relationships and/or associations is of great importance to warrant bearable and serene coexistence amongst them. The influence of refugees on the lifestyle of the host community is often coupled with challenges especially in the initial influx phase as well as in long-term presence. Alterations and effects on the lives of the host community as expressed above can be varying both positive and negative depending on many factors (UNHCR 2011).

The experience of this impact of hosting refugees are conflicts and tensions amongst the host community and refugee population (Crisp 2003). This friction might be brought forth by among other factors; scramble for the scarcely available resources or services or even over aid and other humanitarian aid offered by aid agencies and other donors. This kind of relationship and association composite and influenced by a variety of factors, establishing the root causes of this friction in the relationship will be crucial to this research so as to ensure tranquility rather than conflict.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The arrival and occupation of refugees in an area is never done in a deserted area or in a vacuum that has no original inhabitants. The lifestyle and livelihoods of the local host community can never be the same again as the settlement of refugees will have adverse

influences. The consequent influences of this can never be ignored as its usually significant and of great magnitude that it often defines the relationship between the local community and the refugees. The refugees are often treated with lots of care and special goods and services are allocated to them whilst neglecting the locals who face similar or even more awful situations.

For this case the locals in terms of lifestyle are being influenced which. It's against this backdrop that intend to explore the influence of the refugees on the lifestyle of local community in Dadaab and the consequent associations that are formed between the two. The proposed research will begs to answer and finds out outstandingly under-research areas of the study in terms of the lifestyle of the local host community through services and interactions.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was aimed at establishing the influence of refugees in Dadaab Refugee camp on the lifestyle to the host Somali community in Dadaab District, Garissa County.

1.4 Research Objectives

The study was guided by the following objectives;

- i. To establish the influence of the number of refugees on the lifestyle of the local community in Dadaab district.
- ii. To establish the frequency of refugees arrivals in the lifestyle of the local community in Dadaab district.

- iii. To assess the influence of the demographic distribution of the refugees on the lifestyle of the local community in Dadaab district.
- iv. To establish the influence of the origin of the refugees on the lifestyle of the local community in Dadaab district.

1.5 Research Questions

In a bid to achieve the above outlined objectives the following questions were used.

- i. To what extent does the number of refugees influence the lifestyle of the local community in Dadaab district?
- ii. In what ways does the frequency of refugee's arrivals influences the lifestyle of the local community in Dadaab district?
- iii. How the demographic distribution of the refugees does influences the lifestyle of the local community in Dadaab district?
- iv. How the origin of refugees does influence the lifestyle of the local host community in Dadaab district?

1.6 Justification of the Study

Settling on Dadaab refugee camp as my area of study was mainly influenced by its magnitude and its area of coverage. The fact that it encompasses five refugee camps Hagadera, Ifo, Ifo2 Kambioos and Dagahaley that are within 18 kilometer radius of the town. Majority of the people living in these camps are women and children who contribute to around eighty percent of the refugee population. Because of the expansive area the refugee camp covers, it has greatly influenced on the lifestyle and livelihoods of the local community notwithstanding the environmental effect the influx of refugees has had on the Dadaab area. Although studies on the influences of refugees have been done in other areas, a comprehensive study on the influence of the arrival of refugees and their settlement in Dadaab has not been done that further outlines the kind of relationship

enjoyed by both the refugees and host communities. Probable solutions to ensure harmonious coexistence and deter possible conflict from the two are yet to be made on the five Dadaab refugee camps.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study intended to establish the influence of the refugees on the lifestyle to the local community and the consequent relationship that might both be conflictual or cohesive. The results were instrumental to policy makers and even managers of refugee issues to ensure there is minimal conflict and that both the refugees and the host community coexist peacefully. Future studies on the refugees also borrowed a lot from the findings and results that was made from this study.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

Getting accurate information from the respondents was one of the major challenges since some of the respondents were threatened that the information may be used against them by the researcher. The challenge was minimized by assuring the respondents of confidentiality of the information they gave. The respondents of the study were usually very busy and therefore they required a lot of time in order to fill in the questionnaires. The challenge was overcome by interviewing the respondents at the right time. Most of the respondents were unwilling to give the information due to negative perception of the study. The challenge was minimized by giving incentives and clear information given about the study in order to get positive response and accurate information. The location in distance and terrain while trespassing the Dadaab district proved to be a bone of contention coupled with dusty grounds which posed a danger to personal health as far as

common colds are concerned. Inadequate financial resources affected the results of the study. Accommodation and stationary costs delayed the exercise but early preparation and support from well-wishers and development partners made the study a reality.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The study made the following assumptions;

- i. It would be possible to distinguish between the refugees and the local Somali people.
- ii. That the sampled population represented the general population of the local community and the refugees.
- iii. The chosen respondents would be truthful to themselves and give the correct information.

1.10 Definition of Significance Terms

Refugee - a person who has fled from their own country due to human rights abuses they have suffered there because of who they are or what they believe in, and whose own government cannot or will not protect them.

Host community-refers to the original Somali community who have been occupying Dadaab district before the influx of the refugees.

Deregistration- refers to the process of removing person's data or status from either the refugee or from being citizenship. This is done for those Kenyan citizens who are the Dadaab host community that have registered as refugees and those refugee persons who have registered as Kenyan citizens.

Local integration- the longer-term, non-linear process through which newcomers become full and equal participants in all dimensions of society

Resettlement – generally refers to acclimatization and the early stages of adaptation.

1.11: Organization of the Study

Chapter one of this study highlighted the background of Refugee camps, it discussed the problem statement and described the specific problem addressed in the study, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, the significance of it, delimitations and limitations as well as defining significant terms used in the study. Chapter two presented a review of literature and relevant research associated with the problem addressed in this study; it discussed the theoretical framework as well as the conceptual framework. Chapter three presented the methodology, target population, sample size and procedures used for data collection analysis. Chapter four contained an analysis of the data and presentation of the results. Chapter five offered a summary and discussion of the researchers findings, implications for practice, and recommendations for future research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines related literature on the research topic and contextual information on the locations of the research with the factors that influences the lifestyle of the local host community.

2.2 Dynamism of Refugee Settlements

The arrival of refugees and construction of refugee camp has a variety of impacts to the local host community. Despite scholars in this field all agreeing that refugee influx has lots of impact on the host community, there is limited information on the definite impact they have on the local host community and the influence this has on the latter's lifestyle as observed by Chambers (1986) and Maystadt and Verwimp (2009). It is acknowledged that refugee camps are generally constructed in isolated areas of poor and underdeveloped environments where majority of the host populations are struggling to sustain their livelihoods. This thus means that refugee arrival will have some effect on the lives of the people living in the area.

The extent and magnitude of the impact though, is dependent on several factors and approaches where both positive and negative outcomes are possibilities (Maystadt & Verwimp, 2009). Where refugee camps are to be put up, they are usually appointed usually to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) the leading organization in addition to the hosting government and various implementing partners (UNHCR, 2012). This is done as UNHCR is the body mandated internationally to handle

refugee's matters. Chambers (1986) argues that, research tends to concentrate more on the plight of refugees owing to the crisis situations they are usually faced with whilst giving the local host community little attention despite them equally difficult or at times even worse situations.

Maystad and Verwimp (2009) assert that knowledge and literature on these issues has not improved much since the analysis of Chambers from 1986. Responding to these claims is this research aiming at contributing to the gap in knowledge of the complexity of impacts on host communities by refugee camps, and how this further influences the lifestyle and live hoods of the host community. Local host populations often undergo similar difficult situations though they tend to be neglected in the increasing demand for attention and assistance of the refugee situation. Despite this assertion, it can be argued that host communities are likely to even if in minimal proportions attract more attention and assistance than earlier to the influx of refugee and settlement due to the coming of relief and aid agencies to the area.

The coming of the relief and aid agencies in areas hosting refugee camps has the possibility of raising awareness challenges and difficulties facing the host community. The effects from refugee assistance and endorsements of economic functions are likely also to some extent benefit the livelihoods of the host community. Conversely, host communities may also suffer from such developments in terms of losing out to overexploitation of limited natural resources vital for sustaining livelihoods. This emphasizes the reality of the diverse set of impacts and influences that refugees and refugee camps presence may have on hosting communities where mixed consequences

are the most likely outcomes. In such perspectives is it argued that more research and knowledge on these issues are needed for understanding the dynamics of consequences of how refugee camps affects and influence the live-hoods of the host communities (Maystadt & Verwimp 2009).

Chambers (1986) observes the likely cost and benefits for hosts in a refugee-hosting situation and categories them into three groups of hosts; surplus famers, subsistence farmers and labors with negligible or no land. Further on, Chambers offers five dimensions of analysis of the cost benefit relationship which is accordingly dependent upon food/land, labor/wages, services, common property resources (CPRs) and economic development. In early stages of refugee influx is it likely that before imported food aid assistance is fully implemented that depletion of local food supplies will drive up food prices. On the other hand though, it may also have the opposite effect through relief food becoming accessible to the local host populations through trade. Though food aid and materials availed to refugees are tailored to be for personal use, it is common that some percentages of it are sold or exchanged for different food or other items at local markets in camps.

The World Food Project (WFP) and UNHCR (1998) on the other hand claim that the numbers are closer to 20 or 30%. This does indicate that a significant part of food aid finds its way to markets also available for non-refugees. Such local markets and trading areas could also have 17 social effects on the relationship between the host and refugee populations where mutual benefits could be a possible outcome (Chambers 1986). Similarly to the issues of land, do also labor and wages vary in their impacts towards host

communities. For some it could result in cheap labor from refugees on abundant land to helping producing more goods. Alternatively if land and natural resources are scarce, hosts are likely to get hurt as competition for such resources could increase (Chambers 1986).

The argument by Chamber on varying impacts is supported by empirical research such as by Maystadt and Verwimp (2009) from Tanzania where refugees provided cheap labor to hosts in sectors such as agriculture, construction and others. Jacobsen (2002) echoes Chambers' claims that in areas where land and natural resources are scarce refugees can increase competition over these resources for host communities as experienced in refugee camps in The Horn of Africa. Competition for common property resources (CPRs) is a typical possible conflicting issue between refugees and locals (Chambers, 1986). Cultivation of land through camp development resulting in exploitation of grazing land, trees, firewood, food and water are some of the outcomes in the equation.

In areas where these resources are limited is it likely that hosts will feel like losing out to the CPRs and possibly become a source of hostility towards the refugee population. Conflicts between hosts and refugees over CPRs have been experienced especially in the Sudan-Uganda-Kenya border region according to (Jacobsen, 2003). The economic development of the host community hosting refugees is greatly affected. Whilst looking at the economic effects of refugees on the host community through the World Bank economic review, Alix-Garcia and Saah (2009) observes that they can be both positive and negative.

New market opportunities for locals to sell local merchandises may have a positive effect for some, while at the same time competition over already scarce resources may bring challenges for others.

Evidence from Tanzania shows that farming may experience positive economic impact as it was between 1993 and 1994 as the demand for their food products increased. Conversely, non-farming hosts suffered from increasing food prices (Alix-Garcia & Saah 2009). Cheap labor, trading, framing etc. can stimulate economic development of the hosting area. Infrastructural improvements such as new roads, access to markets and goods can also raise economic activity. Population growth through non-refugee migration to the area due to opportunities accompanied by the refugee presences may also impact in different ways. The nature of the economic development will nevertheless depend on official policies and interventions of the hosting country (Chambers 1986). This shows some of the complexity of possible impacts refugee influx may have on the economic as well as overall situation for people of host communities.

2.3 Influence of the Number of Refugee on the Lifestyle of the Local Community

Establishment of the number of refugee and the refugee camps poses both positive and negative influences on the lifestyle of the host community. It's however difficult to fathom the benefits and costs experienced among people of the host community. The most common scenario in these situations is that the assistance or benefits rarely reaches the poorest of the poor (Chambers 1986). In the event that refugees are hosted for long periods, it's probable that the general progress of the hosting area through labor demands, higher wages, improved supplies of consumer goods and means to paying for recurrent

costs of services are some possible outcomes (Chambers 1986). Experiences are often that areas where refugee camps are established become subject to national migrations due to opportunities accompanied by the camp presence. Competition for resources and these new job opportunities may become more competitive for the host community and even more challenging for the most vulnerable and poor.

Maystadt and Verwimp (2009) identify some possibly destabilizing influences of refugee influx. As mentioned by Chambers (1986) sudden flow of non-refugee population influx can create more competition for already struggling hosts. In addition disease spreading, security threats and environmental impacts such as deforestation can contribute negatively to the livelihoods for the local population. Maystadt and Verwimp (2009) claim that research suggests that, these destabilizing impacts decrease during time of refugee presence through NGO interventions. Insecurity in the form of militias as a result of proliferations of small and light weapons which led to frequent terror attacks in Dadaab camps to the agencies and government. Lose of citizenship by locals where getting of national identity documents became nightmare by citizen news group documentary “agony for the precious document” by Dadaab locals, in 2012.

The balance between “winners and losers” of the refugee presence is also evident in Maystadt and Verwimp`s (2009) empirical study conducted in Tanzania between 1991 and 2004. Although their findings suggest that local hosts don`t necessarily suffer due to refugee presence, they do also reveal that the economic benefits are unevenly distributed amongst host populations. A well-documented fact of their research is that creations of new common marketplaces within refugee camps often take place.

Their research further suggests that a significant amount of food rations distributed to refugees are sold or exchanged at local markets in camps both between refugees and local hosts (Maystadt & Verwimp 2009). Different experiences between hosts who were self-employed farmers and those of agricultural workers were also identified. The former benefitted through cheap refugee labor while the latter suffered from increasing competition on the labor market. In addition in their research suggesting that the closer the host lives to the camps the more populated they are and the larger the opportunities of positive impacts are (Maystadt & Verwimp 2009).

2.4 Influence of Refugees frequency of arrival on the Lifestyle of the Local Community

The establishment of relationships between refugees and communities hosting them is inevitable whenever refugee camps are constructed due to frequent influx of refugees. What is often experienced in such scenarios is that situations of tensions and conflict between refugees and the host community prevail for different reasons. Refugee camps are also known as a possible area of recruitment of militia and terror groups and mobilizing for refugees forming political oppositions or executing attacks on their home government. Especially camps hosting refugees from neighboring countries are prone to such political aspects. Experiences with Rwandan Tutsi refugees hosted in Uganda, which in 1990 formed the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) and invaded northern Rwanda is one example (Lomo et al, 2001).

Crisp (2003) identifies two typical areas that are creating tensions in the initial influx stage. The first one depends on the degree that locals recognize their benefits from projects and services provided to refugees. Increased pressure on vital natural resources which the host community is depending upon is another possible source of conflict between them. Causes of conflicts between refugees and hosts are not a straight forward process to identify, as many variables and influences are affecting the relationship.

Jacobsen (2002) supports the arguments by Crisp (2003) that when refugees arrive in new communities there are likely risks of security problems of different nature both between refugees and with the local host community. Such conflicts may vary over a broad spectrum including local crime and violence, clashes between refugees and the local community, organized crime, drug smuggling, human trafficking amongst others (Jacobsen 2002). Why these conflicts take place is much based on contextual conditions, but some areas is recognized as more prone to conflicts to develop and escalate.

An economic influence is such an area of Dadaab has boosted trade among the refugees and locals; refugees in Daadab have established strong entrepreneurial skills from the home countries that established improved economic. Nonetheless, economic impacts of refugee influx are often mixed as refugees can also bring with them resources or contribute to economic stimuli to the area (Jacobsen 2002). Access to common property resources (CPRs) and environmental impacts is another possible conflicting area where the worst effects occur during mass influx or mass return of refugees. As access to natural resources are often scarce in communities where refugee camps are established more pressure can be put on these resources due to the refugee influx and act as a trigger to

conflict between the two parties (Martin 2005). This indicates a difference in environmental and security impacts between self-settled refugees and refugees' kept in camps where the former is more likely to adapt sustainable practices.

Muggah and Mogire(2006) talking about the concerns of militarization of refugee camps states that, arms availability is especially acute in so-called protracted refugee situations. The access and availability to arms both by host communities and refugees are certainly a great security threat possibly affecting the relationship between the two. Political actions by both hosting governments and UNHCR can also play a role in how the relationship between hosts and refugees develop. Refugees living in camps have at least to some extent access to services such as health care and education due to international aid and donor programmes, while such accesses may be limited or non-existing to the host community.

Further refugees are provided with food and shelter by while host communities who are often located in remote areas struggle to meet their daily needs. Such factors can contribute to increasing tensions and instability of the relationship which further potentially can escalate into conflicts (Loescher & Milner 2006). The experiences by the hosts are often that they are treated unfairly and that refugees living on "their land" receive services and assistance while they are neglected and marginalized. Such grievances experienced by host communities are a strong and potential source of conflict towards the refugee population (Aukot 2003).

Bolesta (2005) pinpoints the amount of violence that takes place in refugee camps in Kenya which she further describes as impossible to quantify. Deaths and serious injuries occur on a daily basis where safety and security fears are high within the refugee camps in Dadaab. These incidents include both inter-communal conflicts between refugees and also between refugees and host communities. The spillover and access to small arms in areas where refugee camps are present also play a huge part in these situations of violent encounters (Bolesta 2005) in the case of Somalia of numerous terror groups mushrooming and political militias. It is especially common that the local people of the area have access to small arms for different reasons such as protecting cattle or history of tribal disputes.

Conflicts between refugees and people of host communities often take place within refugee camps as it often is the main area of services and resources. Refugees are also usually restricted to movement where insecurity measures inside camps are high (Crisp 2003) in the case of Daadab refugees where movement passes and conventional travel documents (CTD) are on strict basis. Still, situations of violence and battle between refugees and hosts are also witnessed outside the camps. In the event that the flow of donor aid is cut, the refugees are forced to go outside their camps in search of livelihood an element that is against the laws governing refugees' life. This culminates in competition for resources which a great recipe for conflict between the two groups. (Loescher & Milner, 2006). In dire circumstances, refugees might even resort to theft and banditry as a strategy to cope with rising needs which further affects the host community negatively.

2.5 The Refugee Demographic Distribution

The need to look into the demographic distribution of refugee and it influences the livelihood of the local host communities as well as propping their livelihoods and protecting their rights is of critical importance (Karen Jacobsen 2002). As other literature reveals on the issue, Jacobsen (2002) also confirms the complexity of challenges affecting both locals and refugees in such given situations. Solutions for benefitting both host communities and refugees may be found within collaborative involvement from both parts in addition to external actors.

Northern Kenya is such an example, local media claim that refugee camps in Kakuma and Dadaab is used as trans-shipment points for illegal firearms transported from neighboring Sudan and Somalia into Kenya (Muggah 2006). This has been echoed in September 2013 when terrorists attacked the Westgate Shopping Mall, who the media said they had been trained in refugee camps in North Eastern region of Kenya. Jacobsen emphasizes the need to support livelihoods in conflict areas with humanitarian aid. He particularly, shows the need to have sustainable support for both refugees and the host community.

Proactive measures in the implementing phase are equally important in the sense of analyzing before implementing. This means that there is need for donors and humanitarian agencies to consult local actors so as to know the political and security context of the area. This will enable the formulation of the best strategy to employ in rolling out the program in question (Jacobsen 2002). Local integration that include

establishment of income generating programs (IGPs) could potentially be beneficial for host communities as well as refugees. In Africa though, IGPs have received negligible support in the past. The main explanation advanced for the same is that politicians and other influential personalities take as a method of encouraging refugees to stay on.

2.6 Origin of the Refugees

The refugee is a person who is outside his or her country of origin or habitual residence because they have suffered (or fear) persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or because they are a member of a persecuted 'social group' or because they are fleeing a war. Such a person may be called an 'asylum seeker' until recognized by the state where they make a claim.

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers--people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers--are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.

When refugees flee from a less developed country to a developed country, the refugees can legally remain in the developed country until the situation in their home country has become stable and no longer threatening. However, refugees who have migrated to a developed country often prefer to remain in the developed country since their economic situation is often much better. Unfortunately, these refugees often have to remain illegally in the host country or return to their home country.

Although refugees have been a constant and accepted part of human migration for centuries, the development of the nation-state and fixed borders in the 19th century caused countries to shun refugees and turn them into international pariahs. In the aftermath of the genocidal mass slaughter in 1994 of more than 500,000 Tutsis by Hutus in Rwanda, there was a mass exodus of more than 2 million people from the country to neighboring countries. Many settled in massive camps containing tens of thousands of people where mortality rates were exceptionally high. The camps became increasingly militarized and contributed to the escalation of further conflict in the region.

When war broke out in the Darfur region of Sudan, it brought with it the deaths of 200,000 and the mass displacement of more than 2.5 million people from their homes. Innovations in helped to show why they left - more than 3,300 villages had been destroyed by 2009. Major geopolitical transitions have caused some of the largest refugee migrations in the twentieth century. The Russian Revolution of 1917 caused approximately 1.5 million Russians who opposed communism to flee. One million Armenians fled Turkey between 1915-1923 to escape persecution and genocide. Following the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, two million

Chinese fled to Taiwan and Hong Kong. The world's largest population transfer in history occurred in 1947 when 18 million Hindus from Pakistan and Muslims from India were moved between newly the created countries of Pakistan and India. Approximately 3.7 million East Germans fled to West Germany between 1945 and 1961, when the Berlin Wall was constructed.

In 1951, the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons was held in Geneva. This conference led to the treaty called the "Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951." The international treaty establishes the definition of a refugee and their rights. A key element of the legal status of refugees is the principle of "non-refoulement" - a prohibition of the forcible return of people to a country where they have reason to fear prosecution. This protects refugees from being deported to a dangerous home country. The United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR), is the United Nations agency established to monitor the world refugee situation.

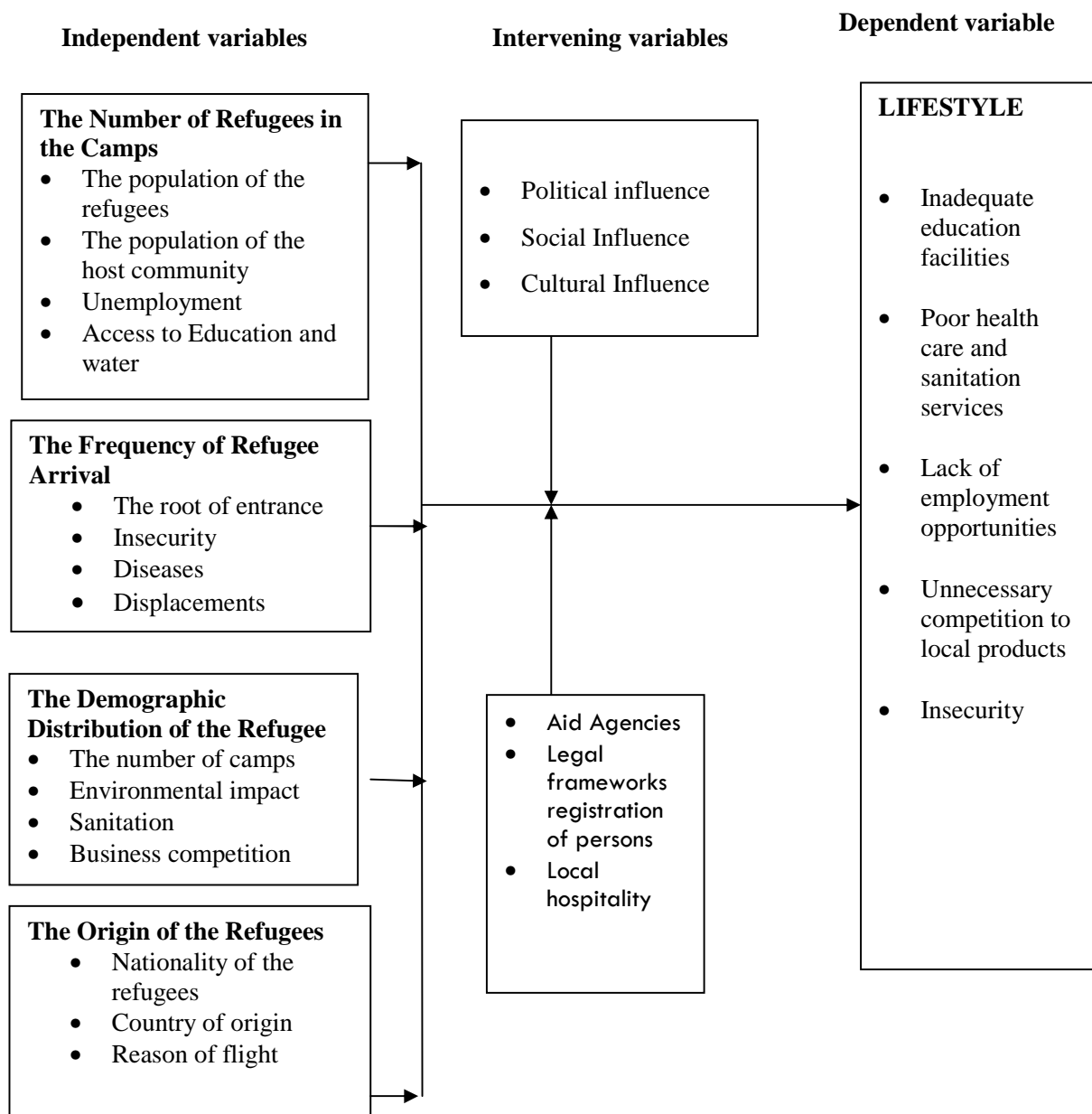


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introductions

This chapter outlines the research methodology that was employed in the study. It specifically narrowed down to; the research design, target population, sampling design, data collection methods and data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

The researcher employed descriptive research design. The design was necessary because it brought out clearly an in-depth understanding of complex issues or objects and extended experience and new knowledge to what had already been known in previous research. Case study emphasized detailed contextual analysis of a limited number of events or conditions and their relationships; they also emphasized the contextual analysis by limiting the research to a single firm and hence allowed for in-depth probing into the subject matter.

The descriptive research process helped in collecting data in order to answer questions concerning the current status of the subjects under investigation. This study employed qualitative technique. To enable the researcher carryout the study in real life natural settings, s/he assumed a Cross-Sectional design. Respondents were sampled randomly and structured interview guides were used to elicit information on their backgrounds, experiences, attitudes and livelihoods in contrast to the past livelihoods.

3.3. Area of Study

The chosen area for conducting the research is Dadaab. Dadaab Refugee Camp is located in Dadaab District in Garissa, which is around 500 kilometers from Nairobi and 80 kilometers from the Kenya-Somalia border. While the camp was originally designed for 90,000 refugees, there were 400,060 refugees in Dadaab Camp as of 30th September, 2013 and of this population, 97.5% were Somali. However, with the escalation of violence in Somalia and the subsequent ouster of the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) by the Ethiopian-backed Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG) forces in late 2006, and in 2008 by joint AMISON forces in Mogadishu, Somalia, there was an influx of Somali refugees in Dadaab and the subsequent invasion of Kenya defense forces (KDF) in December, 2011 has also led to another huge influx of refugees from Somalia again. On 30 November 2011, a UNHCR official stated on the Kenyan NTV news bulletin that about 45,000 Somalis had crossed the border into Kenya and that if the influx continued, the UNHCR would find it difficult to cope with the large numbers of refugees.

At the end of June 2012, Dadaab Refugee Camp held 400,060,000 refugees and the UNHCR estimates that this number could rise to 510,000 by the end of 2012 (Human Rights Watch 2012). Dadaab camps include Hagadera, Ifo, two (2), Kambioos and Dagahaley are within an 18 kilometer radius of the town. The economy of the camp basically depends on the services of the base residents. Majority of the refugees in Dadaab have flown from war torn southern Somalia while others originate from the East African region.

The United States of America in 1999 rolled out a program that was aimed at resettling Bantus in Dadaab in their country. These camps were established in 1990 and an organization CARE has been on the fore front to manage the affairs in these camps while GTZ has looked into the issues of the environment. The scarcity of resources and climate of Dadaab makes it inevitable for people living there not to scramble for them. The size and magnitude of the camp on the global scene makes the impact of its total population onto the host Somali community a matter of great concern. The presence of this camp as affected the lives of the host community in a variety of ways, which makes it a rich ground for conducting research study. This impact has greatly influenced the lives and livelihoods of the local host Somali community.

3.4 Target Population

The research targeted the local host Somali community, the refugee community and the aid workers dealing with the plight of refugees. The total numbers of refugees in Dadaab refugee camp was 380,000 according to recent UN estimates (UNHCR: 2011). The refugee camp was chosen for the study as it's the biggest in the world thus presenting a wide range of respondents for the study.

3.5 Sample and Sampling Procedure

Simple random sampling technique was used, to select the respondent. The respondent was stratified in three categories as the local community, the refugees and the aid workers (external actors); the community elected community representatives in the project, and government officials at the field level/project implementation officer. With a target population of 460,000 as sample size of 138 was selected for the study.

The sample size was determined based on Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) recommended as follows.

$$N = Z^2 * q / e^2$$

Z=standard normal deviation at the required confidence level e.g. 95% or 1.96

P=proportion of population estimated to have characteristics being measured (10% as recommended by Mugenda).

E=1-p (proportion of population without the characteristics) F=level of statistical significance (Degree of freedom=0.05) $N = 1.96^2 (0.1) (0.9) / 0.05^2$

$$= 0.34574 / 0.0025$$

$$= 138$$

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

Primary sources of data were used in this study, and collected from respondents by use of interview guide as the main instruments of data collection (See appendix ii). Interviewing was considered an appropriate method of qualitative research because of its ability to generate honest opinion and genuine conversation between interview and participants. Secondary data was gathered from library material, NGO's journals and reports, media publications and various Internet search engines. Permission to access office circulars, strategic plans, files and manuals and other relevant documents were initiated through the country programme coordinators of Agency firms.

3.6.1 Interview Guide

Data was collected through interview guides from the community, the refugees and aid workers. For this reason three interview Guides were used. One for interviewing the local

community, another for the refugees and one for the aid workers for the research were developed. The local community Interview Guide B was used to interview randomly selected village level respondents. Interview Guide C was used to interview the refugees randomly selected sections and blocks and the third Interview Guide D was for randomly selected aid workers for the research.

The interviews with the community leaders were highly structured and were used with guided interview Guide. Note taking and recording was considered if allowed by the leaders. However, unlike those in the community, these interviews took place under extreme time limits set by the government officials. The interviews were for the actual project committees. To supplement the secondary information, interviews were conducted to get more information on how the project was planned, organized, implemented and how were the people involved.

3.7 Validity and Reliability of the Study

The study employed validity and reliability as a tool for the research guideline.

Validity encompasses the entire research concept and establishes whether the results obtained meet the entire requirement of the research method.

Reliability of the research was to establish that any significant result must be more than a one-off finding and the inherently repeatable.

3.7.1 Validity of the Study

Both face validity and content validity were checked. Face validity referred to the possibility that questions were misunderstood or misinterpreted. Pre-testing was done during

piloting stage to identify those items and hence the items were modified accordingly. This increases face validity. The researcher prepared the document in close consultation with the supervisors. Borg and Gall (1985) points out that validity of an instrument is improved through expert judgment. The examiners during proposal defense and the supervisors therefore gave expert judgment which helped improve content validity. The necessary adjustments was then made on the instruments to enhance their validity,

3.7.2 Reliability of the Study

To determine reliability of the research the questionnaires should was piloted to other community projects that had similar characteristic instruments with the ones used in this study, internal consistency technique was used. Reliability in this case was determined from scores obtained from a single test administered by the researcher to a sample of subjects. A score obtained in one item was correlated with scores obtained from other items. The internal consistency technique was used to calculate the reliability index. The reliability was computed using Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha or KR 20 formula which is as follows:

$$KR\ 20 = \frac{K(S^2 - \sum s^2)}{S^2(K - 1)}$$

Where KR 20 = reliability coefficient of internal consistency

K = Number of items used to measure the concept

S² = Variance of all scores

s² = Variance of individual items

3.9 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher obtained an introduction letter from the University of Nairobi College, to obtain a research permit from the National Council for Science and Technology. After this, the researcher obtained an introduction letter from the Sub-County Officer, Dadaab district to operate in his area. The researcher then booked appointment with local leaders in charge of monitoring the community affairs like the district commissioner and to book appointment for interviews. The researcher then with the aid of research assistants visited the sampled respondents and administered the questionnaires. The respondents were guided on how to respond and were assured of confidentiality after which they were given the questionnaires to fill within three days.

3.10 Data Analysis

Gray (2004) defined data analysis as a process of data collection and analysis of qualitative data that involves three concrete sub-process of data reduction, data display drawing and unifying conclusions. In the descriptive study, data collected was qualitative hence the main method that was used to analyze data was content analysis. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) argue that content analysis examines the intensity with which certain themes have been used and systematically describes the form or content of written or spoken material.

Content analysis helped to capture the in-depth opinions of the respondents' thus accurate decision making of the problem under investigation. By breaking the content of the material into a meaningful and pertinent unit of information certain characteristics of the message were analyzed and interpreted. The researcher examined both the positive and

negative themes that were used during the interview process to draw a reconstruction and conclusion concerning the problem under investigation. The analyzed data was presented qualitatively based on the respondents' in-depth analysis and measurement of their arguments, opinions, and ideas with regard to the problem under investigation. As observed by Gray (2004) qualitative data provides rich descriptions and explanations that demonstrate the chronological flow of events as well as often leading to serendipitous (chance) findings. The researcher critically analyzed and measured every response qualitatively based on attitudes and opinions of respondents.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

The researcher sought permission from the relevant authorities before collecting data. This study touched on certain issues that people consider sensitive and private. Individual Respondents were assured that whatever information they provide for the purposes of this research was treated with the greatest respect and utmost privacy. The participants' consent was sought and the subjects provided with the right information about the purpose of the study as well as the benefits to them and their community.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter outlines respondents' profile and general opinions of local communities in Dadaab concerning the level of influence of refugee on the lifestyle of the Somali community in Dadaab district of Garissa county, Kenya. The data was qualitatively analyzed and measured. Discussions were based of the facts that were presented by the respondents.

4.2 Findings of the Study

The study targeted a total of 138 respondents who were the local community, the refugees and the aid workers (external actors); the community elected community representatives in the project, and government officials at the field level/project implementation officer. However, after questionnaire administration, only 130 questionnaires were returned duly filled. This contributed to 100% response rate. This response rate was adequate for data analysis and conforms to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) stipulation that a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent.

4.3 Demographic of Respondents

Out of the 138 respondents earmarked for the interviews, 130 respondents were successfully interviewed. This gave a response rate of 83 %, of the target population. The researcher wanted to establish the ages of respondents. From the research findings it

was established that their ages ranged between 26 to 55 years, with the majority of the respondents aged between 36-45 years old. This meant that majority of the respondents were young and some of them were middle aged.

The interviewer wanted to establish the gender of the respondents. Majority of the respondents interviewed were male and female. Half of the respondents interviewed were male and the other half were female. The intention was to get unbiased information concerning the problem that was under investigation. Majority of the respondents interviewed indicated that members of the household ranged between 10-15 members. This was due to increased number of refugees to camps in Dadaab district. Majority of the interviewees clearly indicated that they had stayed with their families in Dadaab for a period of more than 30 years before the refugee influx while others indicated that they had stayed for a period of more than 10 years after moving to Dadaab due to refugees' presence from Somali.

4.4 Findings from Local Community Members on the influence of Refugees on their lifestyle

The researcher organized the local community members based on their age and the period they had stayed in Dadaab district. Based on their age, the researcher interviewed each individual separately on issues that were affecting their lifestyles. The issues of focus were; education, health care, employment and trade. Majority of the interviewees indicated that Dadaab had changed drastically since refugee camps were established. Most of the respondents indicated that accessing education, healthcare services shelter, insecurity were among the issues that challenged their lifestyles. Most of the respondents

interviewed indicated that they managed to provide themselves with basic needs due to minimal population of people in the area. Accessing quality food, education and healthcare services was easier before refugee influx.

After interviewing the respondents, majority of them clearly demonstrated that they were accessing basic needs and healthcare services from United Nations Agencies that are concerned by Humanitarian issues. Due to the increased number of refugees in camps in Dadaab, had affected their lifestyles negatively exposing them to humanitarian challenges like hunger and misery. Also they indicated that despite the efforts from Humanitarian Agencies in the area, little was done to enhance their income generating activities.

Despite to refugee health care facilities, the respondents indicated that they did not have direct access to health care services due to some restriction from Agency management teams. Majority of the respondents indicated that they have been experiencing negative changes in their daily life since the refugee influx in Dadaad. Some of these experiences include; insecurity, poor living standard, discrimination in education and health care services. Respondents said that all these experiences emerged after refugee camps were established in Dadaab.

Most of the respondents interviewed proposed that they had adapted to challenges and opportunities by engaging in small business through taking loans from micro finance institutions and also benefiting from education sponsorships given by United Nations Agencies like Danish Refugee Council and Care International. Majority of the

respondents indicated that they were in contact with refugees in Dadaab more frequently due to their increased number in the area.

The relationship of Refugees with the local community was considered to be of low value due to negative perception from the community members. Due to life constraints in and economic challenges, respondents indicated that refugees contributed to their sufferings. Conflicts were evidence from the local community perspective when they were interviewed on their relationship with refugees in the area. Most of the refugees were given employment opportunities and provided with education scholarships that were not a common practice for the local community members before. Due to minimal opportunities and continuous increase of the refugees in camps, it was evident that conflicts were to continue to arise.

Majority of the respondents indicated that good relationship and collaborations was a good initiative to them regardless their challenges. Good relations were not a common practice there before as indicated by some of the respondents. Situations of insecurity at the border were making the two parties to work together for the common goal of maintaining peace and security.

Majority of the respondents suggested that collaborations, positive relationships and coexistence between the local community and refugees in Dadaab was to be promoted through initiatives of community leaders mobilizing people to participate in peace building initiatives and corporate social responsibility of United Nations Agencies in partnership with the local communities through supporting income generating activities

like farming, small businesses and provision of employment and education scholarships. Refugee population and the local community could benefit from each other could accept to work together and communicate. Also respondents indicated that given equal opportunities without discrimination, conflicts will be minimal.

Majority of the respondents indicated that the future of the relationship between the local community and refugee population of Dadaab will be negative if appropriate measures were not taken by the Government and key stakeholders. Uncontrolled refugee entry in the country was to worsen the situation of local community members in Dadaab and affect their social economic developments in the long run. Unless the Government was willing to provide the local communities with equal opportunities, peace and harmony will be maintained between the local community and refugees. None of the respondents had anything to add on the discussion after the interview since all the questions expected were addressed.

4.5 Findings from Refugee Population in Dadaab

After the interviewer took time to interview respondents who were based in refugee camps in Dadaab, the following were the findings; Majority of the respondents interviewed were Somali Nationals who took refuge in Dadaab after civil wars broke in Somalia. Most of the respondents interviewed were male and female due to gender balance. Majority of the respondents were aged between 22 and 55 years. Some of the respondents indicated that they made with other members in camps some years back. South Sudan and Somali refugees were the majority in camps that accommodated majority of the refugees.

The camps that the respondents interviewed resided included; Hagadera, Ifo camp 1 and Ifo camp 2, Kambioos and Dagahaley. Majority of the respondents indicated that they had lived in Dadaab over 10 years since civil wars broke in their countries. Majority of the refugees interviewed indicated that their relationship with local communities was not such a warm relationship due to differences in ideologies of seeking refugee after their countries broke into civil wars. Majority of the respondents indicated that they were perceived negatively by the local communities as beneficiaries of relief aid from United Nations Agencies.

Most of the respondents indicated that they were in contact with the local communities frequently and interacted fully regardless the perceptions from the local communities. Respondents indicated that the relationship with the local community of Dadaab affected their daily life due to discrimination and negative perception when it came to Agency support in education and health care services. As a result of survival, some of them tried to maintain positive relationship through communication and intermarriages. Some of the respondents indicated that they had experienced situations of positive relationships and collaborations between refugees and the local community of Dadaab through religious services that enhanced cohesion without discrimination.

Respondents clearly indicated that they had experienced environmental and security conflict from the local community. Due to scarcity of resources, imbalances in developments in the region, increased pressure on the minimal resources were to causes of conflicts. The situation could be avoided if the Government was to intervene and address the issues of the local community equally. And peace building Agencies were to

maintain the positive relationship if they created adequate awareness on peace. Majority of the respondents indicated that their relationship had changed socially and economically since they settled in the camp. The social life and small business enterprises were completely disrupted from their mother countries.

Majority of the respondents suggested that relationship between the refugees and local community of Dadaab could be improved through equality in resource distribution, engagement in business between two parties, participation in religious activities and involvement of both parties in social economic development like education cohesion would be enhanced. Also respondents indicated that lack of Government intervention in social economic developments in the area despite Agency involvement was a key challenge.

The mechanisms that were suggested by respondents included Government support to start small business enterprises, education support from the Government and Humanitarian agencies, Government participation to promote peace in the neighbouring countries thus strengthen international relations. Respondents indicated that their future relationship was to worsen if the two countries did not find a long term solution for the problems experienced in terms of leadership.

4.6 Findings from Aid workers (External Actors)

After the interviewing the respondents of United Nations Agencies working in Dadaab, the following were the findings:

Majority of the respondents were NGO employees working as program coordinators and field managers who were directly responsible for coordinating activities in refugee camps that exist in Dadaab. Most of the employees interviewed had worked for the Humanitarian NGO for a period of more than ten years in Dadaab. The population in refugee camps was approximated to be between four thousand per year. The ratio for between men and women was considered proportional. Majority of the respondents of the study indicated that most of the refugees frequently arrived in camps at the end of every month. Respondents also indicated that most of the refugees were of the Somali origin and some were of the Sudanese origin. Majority of the respondents clearly indicated that most of the refugees had a close relationship with the local community since they share some virtues including religion, language and economic activities like trade.

Majority of the respondents described the relationship of between the host community and refugee population in Dadaab as hostile since most of the local community members perceived refugees as the beneficiaries of the relief aid by United Nations Agencies operating in Dadaab. It was evident that most of the refugee population and host community came into contact through religious functions frequently like once in a week.

Respondents interviewed indicated that conflicts were likely to emerge on differences in ideologies concerning environmental interference, discrimination in opportunities and insecurity among the local communities. Since the situations that created conflicts took place once, majority of the respondents indicated that all the situations that resulted to conflicts can be avoided if the conflicting parties were to have common ideologies on issues.

Majority of the Aid workers interviewed indicated that positive relationships and collaboration between the refugee population and host community were to be effective if both parties were to accept their differences despite their rare occurrences. Majority of the respondents interviewed indicated that improving the relationship between the refugee population and host community was to be promoted through Government and Agency intervention programmes tailored to promote coexistence and collaborations through education, support of small business enterprises by the Government, equality in employment and participation in peace initiatives with the local communities.

Majority of the interviewees indicated that Dadaab had changed drastically since refugee camp establishment in the area. The population had increased drastically leading inadequate and poor health services, education and poor living standards due to inadequate food and water. Majority of the respondents interviewed suggested that presence of refugees in Dadaab had affected the host communities in terms of education, health care services, security and trade. Due to increased number of refugees, few resources were dilapidated.

Majority of the respondents felt that host community adapted to changes brought on by the refugee camp presence in Dadaab by accepting humanitarian support initiatives implemented by United Nations Agencies in the area like education programmes, support of small scale farming practices and participating in peace building initiatives.

Respondents indicated that local communities accepted and supported refugee camps in Dadaab due to access of health care services, education services and employment opportunities. Despite the access of the services, respondents indicated that access to these services was a potential source of conflicts if appropriate measures were not put in place.

Due to hostility and cold reception of refugees by local communities, majority of the respondents indicated that refugees had learnt new ways of coping up with the host communities. Most of the Refugees positively socialized and carried out business activities with the local communities and sharing health care and education facilities. Respondents indicated that the relationship between the host community and refugee population of Dadaab had changed during their time due to increased insecurity from their neighbouring country Somali. The lifestyle of the local community had changed drastically due to tension from security organs in Dadaab.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, DISCUSSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the major findings of this study. This study sought to find out the level influence of refugee on the lifestyle of the Somali community in Dadaab district of Garissa county, Kenya. Interview Guides were used to gather primary data from Community members in Dadaab, Refugees in Dadaab camps and Aid workers of Humanitarian Agencies. The interview Guide comprised of both closed and open-ended questions and was strictly administered by the researcher. In addition, this chapter provides a direction for further studies and also gives some recommendations for policy making by the relevant stakeholders.

5.2 Summary of the Study

This study sought to establish the level of influence of refugee on the lifestyle of the Somali community in Dadaab district of Garissa county, Kenya. The following were the findings according to the research objectives;

5.2.1 Influence of the Number of Refugees on the Lifestyle of the Local Community in Dadaab District.

The study established that refugees influenced the lifestyle of the Somali community in Dadaab from the education perspective. Most of the refugees were given first priorities to study that the local community members and this was perceived as a discrimination of the host community by the Humanitarian Agencies supporting the programmes in Dadaab

5.2.2 Frequency of Refugees Arrivals in the Lifestyle of the Local Community in Dadaab District.

The study found out that majority of the host community competed with refugees to access health care services and scarce natural resources that existed like water for their domestic use and farming practices. The increased number of refugees had a negative impact to scarce resources for the locals in Dadaab. The study also identified that local communities were discriminated in employment opportunities and refugees were given first priority. This was another source of conflict and poor relationship among the parties. Humanitarian Agencies considered refugees and ignored the locals who had no any source of income. The study established that Agencies that operated in Dadaab supported projects of refugees like small business enterprises and farming practices thus ignoring the local community projects. Inequality treatment among the two parties was another source of conflict.

5.2.3 Influence of the Demographic Distribution of the Refugees on the Lifestyle of the Local Community in Dadaab District

It was established by the study that most of the refugees in camps of the Somali origin and some were of the Sudanese origin. The presence of the Somali refugees in Kenya had posed a great insecurity challenge to the surrounding community and the Government of Kenya in general through formation of illegal militia groups and entry of illegal firearms through the Kenyan borders resulting to terror attacks in Kenya and Agency camps. The study established that local crime and violence, clashes between refugees and the local community, organized crime, drug smuggling, human trafficking amongst others were as a result of refugee presence in refugee camps in Kenya.

The study established that despite the refugee influx in the country, the host areas received some benefits like labour and improved consumer goods. The study found out that refugees in camps in Dadaab influenced the lifestyle of host communities negatively through spread of communicable disease spreading, security threats and environmental impacts such as deforestation contributed negatively to the livelihoods for the local population.

5.2.4 Influence of the Origin of the Refugees on the Lifestyle of the Local Community in Dadaab District.

The study established that refugees increased competition in the labour market and discouraged the locals on job opportunities due to cheap labour due to desperation. The study established that refugees are provided with food and shelter while host communities who are often located in remote areas struggle to meet their daily needs. Such factors contributed to increased tensions and instability of the relationship which further potentially escalated into conflicts. The experiences by the hosts are often that they were treated unfairly and that refugees living on “their land” receive services and assistance while they are neglected and marginalized. The study established that deaths and serious injuries occurred on a daily basis where safety and security fears were high within the refugee camps in Dadaab. These incidents included both inter-communal conflicts between refugees and also between refugees and host communities.

5.3 Conclusions of the Study

The findings indicate that the local communities were discriminated in accessing quality education, healthcare services, food shelter, employment opportunities and business opportunities. Therefore it can be concluded that unless the Government of Kenya intervenes on issues concerning refugees in Kenya, no peace would be realized since our Kenyan borders are open and not guarded. The only solution to the problems experienced in Kenya like insecurity and illegal business transactions, is to provide maximum security on the Kenya borders and implement a system that can track Kenyans from non-Kenyans. Due to unnecessary competition of resources and employment opportunities in Kenya.

Humanitarian Agencies should come up with appropriate methods of providing equal opportunities to both locals and refugees based on merit. The only solution of minimizing conflicts on resources and endless conflicts in the area, the Government of Kenya in partnership with United Nations Agencies working in Kenya should invest in capacity building initiatives through expansion of their budgets on the education programmes. Through the Ministry of Agriculture and Trade, the locals need to be oriented on modern farming practices in arid and semi-arid areas in order to boost their productivity thus overcoming the challenge of food shortages. Export council of Kenya need to intervene and help the communities in arid and semi-arid areas to market their agricultural produce I foreign markets thus improving their living standards. Security should remain collaborative responsibilities of all countries around the globe for social economic developments.

5.4 Discussions of the Study

The study established that courtesy of humanitarian Agencies in Dadaab had encouraged many refugees from the neighbouring countries to seek refugees in camps due to provision of basic needs free of charge. This is supported by Jacobsen (2002) who emphasizes the need to support livelihoods in conflict areas with humanitarian aid. He particularly, shows the need to have sustainable support for both refugees and the host community.

Proactive measures in the implementing phase are equally important in the sense of analyzing before implementing. This means that there is need for donors and humanitarian agencies to consult local actors so as to know the political and security context of the area. This will enable the formulation of the best strategy to employ in rolling out the program in question. Local integration that include establishment of income generating programs (IGPs) could potentially be beneficial for host communities as well as refugees. In Africa though, IGPs have received negligible support in the past. The main explanation advanced for the same is that politicians and other influential personalities take as a method of encouraging refugees to stay on.

The study established that the local community was discriminated from accessing quality services in education, health care, and employment opportunities. This is supported by UNHCR report (2011) that says; refugees are often in great predicament, attention is often concentrated on them oblivious of what the local community may go through. Despite this kind of treatment that neglects the host community, they continue facing

deplorable situations just as the refugees which are even further catalyzed by the refugee inhabitation of their area

The study established that partnerships were key to good relationship between the refugees and local community. This is supported by Karen (2002) who reveals on the issue and confirms the complexity of challenges affecting both locals and refugees in such given situations. Solutions for benefitting both host communities and refugees may be found within collaborative involvement from both parts in addition to external actors.

The study established that refugees competed with the local communities on the scarce resources that were available and not adequate for the locals like food, shelter and land. Loescher & Milner (2006) argues that refugees are provided with food and shelter by humanitarian aid Agencies in both developed and developing countries of the world. Despite the increased tensions and instability of the relationship which further potentially can escalate into conflicts (The experiences by the hosts are often that they are treated unfairly and that refugees living on “their land” receive services and assistance while they are neglected and marginalized. Such grievances experienced by host communities are a strong and potential source of conflict towards the refugee population (Aukot 2003).

The study found out that insecurity was another challenges for local communities in Dadaab. Bolesta (2005) pinpoints the amount of violence that takes place in refugee camps in Kenya which she further describes as impossible to quantify, deaths and serious injuries occur on a daily basis where safety and security fears are high within the refugee

camps in Dadaab. These incidents include both inter-communal conflicts between refugees and also between refugees and host communities.

5.5 Recommendations of the Study

The study established that refugees influenced the lifestyle of the Somali community in Dadaab from the education perspective. Most of the refugees were given first priorities to study than the local community members. This study recommends that, Humanitarian Agencies to expand their budget in capacity building initiatives in order for the local community members to access quality education as refugees' thus minimal conflicts.

The study found out that majority of the host community competed with refugees to access health care services and scarce natural resources that existed like water for their domestic use and farming practices. This study recommends that, Humanitarian Agencies in Collaboration with the Government should intervene and invest in Health care services to accommodate the increased number of the population. The Government of Kenya should work towards initiatives of controlling its borders in order to regulate unnecessary entry of refugees from the neighbouring countries.

The study also identified that local communities were discriminated in employment opportunities and refugees were given first priority. This study recommends that, Humanitarian Agencies should come up with employment policies for both refugees and the local communities hosting the refugees in order to minimize conflicts between the two parties. Candidates should be engaged on merit but not on sympathetic grounds of refugee status.

The study established that Agencies that operated in Dadaab supported projects of refugees like small business enterprises and farming practices thus ignoring the local community projects. This study recommends that, Agencies should allocate enough funds to support both local small scale farmers and refugees thus promoting social economic developments in the region thus minimal crime rates. Micro finance institutions should be encouraged to target both the local and refugees in accessing loans for personal developments including establishment small scale businesses.

It was established by the study that most of the refugees in camps of the Somali origin and some were of the Sudanese origin. The presence of the Somali refugees in Kenya had posed a great insecurity challenge. This study recommends that, the Government of Kenya to establish criteria of identifying unregistered aliens in the country and strengthen its policies from the ministry of immigration. The Government should come up with a digital system of person identification through digital Identity cards. The government should boost security at the neighbouring borders to discourage intruders and foreign refugees who pose a threat to the national security. The Kenya Government should come up with initiatives of returning refugees to their mother countries to minimize the burden of exhausting natural resources to the local community.

The study found out that refugees in camps in Dadaab influenced the lifestyle of host communities negatively through spread of communicable disease spreading, security threats and environmental impacts such as deforestation contributed negatively to the livelihoods for the local population. This study recommends that, the Government should

work closely with the Ministry of Health in screening all the refugees before settling to camps and regularly monitor their health status.

The study established that refugees are provided with food and shelter while host communities who are often located in remote areas struggle to meet their daily needs. This study recommends that, the Government and Agencies to extend their services to all citizens equally in the area without discrimination. The ministry of Special programmes should come up with criteria of identifying the affected areas thus supply relief foods at the right time without delay. The Government should review land policies to enable the local community to have full ownership of their land through issuance of title deeds thus reducing tension among the locals on losing their land to refugee camps. The study established that incidents of inter-communal conflicts between refugees and also between refugees and host communities were common. This study recommends that, community leaders should be engaged to unite the conflicting parties and religious leaders should play their role of uniting the community members.

5.6 Suggestions for further Research

The study proposes that future studies should explore the reasons behind the level influence of refugee on the lifestyle of the Somali community in Dadaab district of Garissa county, Kenya. Researchers should focus on establishing the reasons behind the challenges faced by Aid Workers working with Agencies in Dadaab. Future studies should minimize the challenges experienced by local communities in Dadaab district Garissa County-Kenya.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Transmittal Letter

Suleiman Ahmed Osman

Department of Extra Mural Studies

School of Distance and Continuing Education

University of Nairobi

P.O Box 30197-00100, G.P.O, Nairobi

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INFLUENCING OF REFUGEES ON THE LIFESTYLE OF LOCAL COMMUNITY.

I am student of the University of Nairobi and pursuing a Masters of Arts in Project Planning and Management. My research is geared towards understanding the influence of refugees on the lifestyle of the local community and I would appreciate if you helped me achieve my goals by answering the attached questionnaire. Any information you give will be used solely for the purposes of this research and will be treated with utmost respect and confidentiality with be observed.

Thanks for accepting to be part of this study.

Yours Faithfully,

Suleiman Ahmed Osman

Appendix B: Interview guide one: Local Community of Dadaa

1: What is your Age?

2: How many members are there in your household/family?

3: How long have you and your household lived in Dadaab?

4: In your perception/experience has Dadaab changed since the refugee camp was established?

5: How did you provide basic resources such as food, water, firewood, medicine etc. before the refugee presence in Dadaab?

6: How do you provide basic resources such as food, water, firewood, etc. at present time in Dadaab?

7: Do you have access to refugees' health facilities?

8: Have there been any positive and/or negative experiences/changes in your daily life as a result of the refugees presence in Dadaab camps?

9: How have you (your family/household) adapted to changes, challenges and opportunities accompanied by the refugee camp presence in Dadaab?

10: When are you in contact with refugees living in Dadaab?

11: How would you describe the relationship between the local community of Dadaab and the refugee population?

12: Have you experienced situations of conflict between people of the local community of Dadaab and the refugee population?

13: Have you experienced situations where good relationships and collaborations between people of the local community of Dadaab and the refugee population have taken place?

14: How do you think collaborations, positive relationships and coexistence between the local community and refugees in Dadaab could be promoted?

14: How do you see the future of the relationship between the local community and refugee population of Dadaab?

15: Is there something you would like to add in relations to the questions and topic presented?

Appendix C: Interview guide two: Refugee population in Dadaab

- 1:** What is your Nationality?
2. Age of respondent?
- 3.** Members of family/household?
- 4.** Camp location
- 5.** How long have you (and your family/household) lived in Dadaab?
- 6.** How would you describe the relationship between the refugee population and the local community of Dadaab?
- 7.** In which situations are you in contact with people of the local community of Dadaab?
- 8.** How is your relationship with the local community of Dadaab affecting your daily life?
- 9.** Have you experienced situations of positive relationships and collaborations between refugees and the local community of Dadaab?
- 10.** Have you experienced situations of conflict between refugees and the local community of Dadaab?
- 11.** Have your relationship with the local Somali community changed during your time in Dadaab?
- 12.** How do you think the relationship between the refugees and local community of Dadaab could be improved?
- 13.** How do you see the future of the relationship between the local community and refugee population of Dadaab?
- 14.** Is there anything you would like to add in relation to the questions and topic present

Appendix D: Interview guide three: Aid workers (External Actors)

1: NGO/profession/actor?

2: How long have you and/or your organization been present/working in Dadaab?

3: What is the population of the refugee in the camps?

4: What are the ratio of men and women in Dadaab refugee camps

5: How frequent do the refugees arrives in the comes

6: Where is the origin of the Refugee

7: How are they related they related to the local community

8: How would you describe the relationship between the host community and refugee population in Dadaab?

9: In which situations do the refugee population and the host community comes in contact with each other?

i. Frequently, how often?

10: What is your experience of situations that are/could be conflicting between the refugee population and the host community?

i. Why do you think these situations are/ could create conflicts between them?

ii. Do these situations frequently take place?

11: What is your experience of situations that are/could creating positive relationships and collaboration between the refugee population and host community?

i. Why do you think these situations are/could create positive relationships and collaboration between them?

ii. Do these situations frequently take place?

12: What do you think could be done for improving the relationship between the refugee population and host community and promote coexistence and collaborations?

i. What measures would be needed?

ii. Which actors should be involved?

13: In your perception/experience how has Dadaab changed since the refugee camp establishments?

14: In your perception/experience how has/is the refugee camp presence affecting the lives of the host community in Dadaab?

i. Positive and/or negative impacts?

15: In your perception/experience how has/is the host community adapting to changes brought on by the refugee camp presence in Dadaab?

16: In your perception/experience how is the access for locals in Dadaab to services accompanied by the refugee camps such as within health, education, jobs etc.?

- i. Is access to these goods a potential source of conflict?

17: In your perception/experience how has/is the host community affecting the lives of the refugee population in Dadaab?

- i. How do the refugee population adapt?

18: In your perception have the relationship between the host community and refugee population of Dadaab changed during your time

- i. How has it changed?