THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON REFUGEES WELLBEING IN DAADAB CAMP, GARISSA, KENYA

BY

KATRA ABDULLAHI

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

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented to any university for academic award.

Sign: ^ ^
Katra Abdullahi Date
L50/66161/2011

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

Sign- ^^
Dr. Kyallo D. N. Date
Senior Lecturer,
Department of Extra-Mural Studies,
University of Nairobi
DEDICATION

I sincerely dedicate this entire project to my entire family for their selfless contributions toward setting affirm background for my education.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank the Almighty God for having made it possible for me to carry out my research project successfully. I sincerely thank my supervisor Dr. Kyalo for the intellectual advice and encouragement that she has given me. I also thank the entire administration and management of the University of Nairobi for their co-operation and all those who have sacrificed their time towards the contribution of this noble duty.

I am deeply indebted to many others whom I have consulted in the course of preparing this project report. I thank them for being supportive and co-operative in various ways. Lastly, I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to all the staff members and the lecturers of university of Nairobi for their hospitality and warm welcoming attitude that they have accorded to me during the masters training programme at the university.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION
DEDICATION
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS
ABSTRACT

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study
1.2 Statement Of The Problem
1.3 Purpose of the Study
1.4 Research Objectives
   1.4.1 General Objective
   1.4.2 Specific Objectives
1.5 Research Questions
1.6 The Significance of the study
1.7 Limitations of the study
1.8 Delimitation of the study
1.9 Basic Assumption of the study
1.10 Operation definition of terms
1.11 Summary
5.3.6 Mitigation measures that can help reduce environment impact in the camps ........ 64

5.4 Conclusions ........................................................................................................... 65

5.5 Recommendations ............................................................................................... 67

5.5.1 Recommendations for improvement ............................................................... 67

5.4 Suggestions for further studies ............................................................................ 68

REFERENCES ............................................................................................................... 69

APPENDICES ................................................................................................................ 76

APPENDIX I: TRANSMITTAL LETTER .................................................................... 76

APPENDIX II: STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE ................................................. 77
LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Distribution of the respondents by education level ................................................. 43
Table 4.2: Distribution of the respondents by income activity.................................................. 46
Table 4.3: Attitude of host community on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp.... 47
Table 4.4: Level of agreement to the following statements regarding attitude of host
communities on refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp................................. 48
Table 4.5: Pearson correlation between attitude of the host community and refugee
wellbeing................................................................................................................................. 50
Table 4.6: Pearson correlation between limited space and refugee wellbeing ................... 51
Table 4.7: Pearson correlation between the scarcity of basic needs and refugee wellbeing . 52
Table 4.8: Basic needs that are scarce..................................................................................... 53
Table 4.9: Extent to which the following basic scarcities are experienced by refugees in
Daadab Refugee Camp........................................................................................................... 54
Table 4.10: Pearson correlation between influence desertification and refugee wellbeing...55
Table 4.11: Meaning of desertification..................................................................................... 55
Table 4.12: Desertification factors that have an influence on refugee well being in the
camp......................................................................................................................................... 56
Table 4.13: Mitigation measures that can help reduce environment impact in the camps.... 57
LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework........................................................................33
Figure 2: Distribution of respondents by Gender...............................................41
Figure 3: Distribution of the respondent by education level...............................42
Figure 4: Number of members in the household...............................................44
Figure 5: Duration in Daadab Camp....................................................................45
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IO</td>
<td>International Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEP</td>
<td>North Eastern province</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nation</td>
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<td>UNC</td>
<td>United Nation Charter</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nation High Common for Refugees</td>
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<td>US</td>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Program</td>
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This aim of this study was to determine the influence of environmental factors on refugee's wellbeing in Daadab camp, Garissa district. The study specifically sought; to establish the extent to which attitude of host community influences refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp, to find out the extent to which limited space in camps has on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp, to find out the influence of scarcity of basic needs influences refugee well being, to establish the extent to which desertification influences refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp and to make possible mitigation measures to reduce environment impact in the camps.

The study adopted a descriptive survey design. The population comprised all refugees at Daadab camp in Garissa District in Kenya. Purposive sampling was used to select Daadab camp as the study site. A sample of 60 respondents was randomly selected to participate in the study. The study relied on data collected through a questionnaire structured to meet the objectives of the study. The process of data analysis involved data clean up and explanation. Responses in the questionnaires were tabulated, coded and processed by use of a computer Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 17.0 programme to analyze the data.

From the study findings it can be concluded that attitude of host community, limited space in camps, scarcity of basic needs and desertification are environmental factors affecting refugee's wellbeing in Daadab camp, Garissa district. The study also recommends possible mitigation measures that can help reduce environment impact in the camps.
CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Refugeism, as a developmental issue is strictly part of human civilization dating back the early phases of human habitation of the earth. Its causes, effects and solutions are therefore complex. Ayimba and Ouch (2005) define a refugee as a person who is outside their country of origin or habitual residence because they have suffered persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or because they are a member of a persecuted social group. Such a person may be referred to as an asylum seeker until recognized by the state where she makes her claim (Blondel, 2000).

In Asian countries, available literature on refugees portrays largely a rather negative perception on their role in socio-economic development of countries of origin and asylum. Traditionally, refugees were associated with all kinds of societal and environmental evils, such as arms and drugs trafficking, violation of human rights, especially against women and children, disease epidemics, and environmental degradation among many others (Blondel, 2000) for this reason, the positive role of refugees in post war reconciliation and reconstruction of the continues of origin has been put in the back burner of academic discourse and policy redress. This situation arises from the reality that refugees are responsible for the evil noted and probably because international aid is a lucrative business while perpetuation depends on portraying negative feedback of refugeeism in the international arena (Rogge, 2000: UNHCR, 2009).
In Europe, the refugee phenomenon dates back to biblical times, throughout history, wars, invasion and political and religious persecution left a trial of refugees. It was not until the upheavals caused world war that saw 1.5 million of refugees from Russian revolution stream into parts of Europe and Asia. The collapse of Ottoman Empire saw the fleeing of 120,000 Armenians refugees into Balkan. The former Nazi, German witnessed the fleeing of over 400,000 Jews to the present Israel than Palestine (Gallager, 2008).

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

In the United States of America, the context of refugee involvement in socio-economic activities largely depends on the policies of the host government. If refugees population are confined to camps and prevented from employment outside, opportunities for becoming self-reliant or independent are likely to be limited, (UNHCR, 2009). According to Crisps (2008) there are three durable solution available to refugees, in America ; local integration, voluntary repatriation and resettlement in a third country, UNHCR, has tended to approach the question of socio-economic lives of refugees in terms of encouraging self-reliance through what it calls "community services" approaches.
The horn of Africa is a global hot-spot generating annually thousands of refugees (Ekuru, 2005; UNHCR, 2009). Refugees' camps are often perceived as transient settlements reflecting the temporary nature of the refugee phenomenon. Yet some camps have been in existence for years and can be linked to virtual cities in view of their population and demographic destiny. With approximately 85000 refugees in the mid-1980s, the four camps of the Jalalaqsi, for instance formed the third largest human concentration in Somalia after Mogadishu and Hargeisa, (Kibreal, 2003). When the militaries dictatorships of Siyad Barre in Somalia and Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia collapsed in 1991, Kenya had also witnessed a tremendous increase in refugee population.

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

Some researchers have claimed that in South Africa, the activity ensuring from refugee population has stimulated the national economy. International organization are said to have increased national financial capacity by providing funds to refugees projects as well
as injecting much needed revenue via the tax and customs payments made for the aid and supplies brought into the country. Additionally, they have also invested in significant amount of infrastructure development to enable efficient operations on the ground, thus further strengthening the services and infrastructure that are available to locals as well as refugees (Aall, 2007).

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

The Kenya Government ascribes to the narrow concept of "political refugee" because of political and economic expediency. Gallager (2008) reports that "the African refugee problems were originally recognized as being temporary and, once resolved, would permit refugees to repatriate voluntarily to their countries of origin". This view is based on the premise that some political refugees are in transit to a third country for asylum and would relocate once this country is determined. Furthermore, the traditional concept of a "political refugee" assumes that the full responsibility for livelihood of refugees is its sole responsibility of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. The responsibility
of the host country is thus relegated to the provision of security and the maintenances of law and order within the refugee camps, (Ayimba and Oucho, 2005).

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

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

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

Daadab Division is situated in Garissa District and it is one of the four districts of North Eastern province. The District is located between latitude 058° North and 02° South and longitudes 38°34 East and 41°34 East. It is boarded by Wajir District to the South, Ijara and Tana River districts by West and Somalia Republic to the East. The refugees in Daadab camps are mainly from Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Uganda and Sudan. The average population is estimated at 136,338 refugees, majority of who are Somalis. The United Nation Agencies in Daadab camps include UNHCR, (umbrella) World Food Programme, CARE, SAVE THE CHILDREN, GTZ, LWF and UNICEF among others (Black and Sessy, 2007).

Daadab is the second largest Division in Garissa District and has a total area of 5,899 km². It is boarded by Wajir to the North, Central and Shanta Abak Divisions to the West, Bura and Jarajila to the South and Liboi Division to the East. Daadab camp is complex; it consists of three refugee camps namely; IFO, Dagahley and Hagadera, which covers a total area of 50 km. The three camps are within a radius of 8km from Daadab camp. It is located about 100 km to the North East of Garissa town and 70 km from Somalia.
border. It is 500km from Nairobi, 600 km from the port of Mombasa and it is accessible from Nairobi through Garissa town. The region is basically dry and arid. Based on this information, the researcher is prompted to investigate the challenges facing refugees' in Daadab camp in North Eastern. There is limited literature on other studies carried out in this area by other researchers. Most researchers have looked at issues related to dependency, health provision of refugees as well as political participation of refugees host countries and the attitude of local communities' towards the refugees (Black and Sessy, 2007).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

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

A political backing is crucial since the host country can facilitate or forbid refugees settlements which enhance a conducive environment for engaging in socio-economic activities. Possible consequences of not engaging in income generating activities consequently impacts negatively on the people this in turn leads to relief dependency whereby in most cases relief supplies are rarely transparent enough to be relied on. The uncertainty surrounding the amount of relief assistance to the refugees are at times
unpredictable leading to starvation and in worse situation death due to hunger, (Little, 2004). Relief dependency undermines initiative and may create laziness thus creating a viscous cycle and trapping people into chronic dependency. In this kind of situation social conflicts and crimes are bound to arise (Swift and Timas, 2004). There is limited literature showing other researchers studying the environmental factors influencing refugees well being in Dadaab Refugee Camps.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of environmental factors on refugee's wellbeing in Daadab camp, Garissa district.

1.4 Research Objectives

The study was guided by the following objectives:

1.4.1 General Objective

The main objective of this research was to ascertain the influence of environmental factors on refugee's wellbeing in Daadab camp, Garissa district.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The study specifically sought to:

i. To establish the extent to which attitude of host community influences refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp.
ii. To find out the extent to which limited space in camps has on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp.

iii. To find out the influence of scarcity of basic needs influences refugee well being.

iv. To establish the extent to which desertification influences refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp.

v. To make possible mitigation measures to reduce environment impact in the camps.

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following questions

i. To what extent does attitude of host community influence refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp?

ii) To what extent does limited space in camps have on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp?

iii) What influence does scarcity of basic needs have on refugee well being?

iv) To what extent does desertification influence refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp?

v) What are the possible mitigation measures to reduce environment impact in the camps?

1.6 The Significance of the study

The findings of the study may be of practical value in helping to improve the socio-economic lives of refugees. It is hoped that the study will help in pinpointing the areas and issues that are not adequately tackled by relevant stakeholders.
The findings of this study will also help NGOs to know the attitudes of the refugees in the camp and areas they need help as well as highlighting environmental factors affecting refugees while in the camp that affect their well being. It will show the NGOs area to improve or boost their services too. This study will help external donors who would like to know the roles they can play to enable them make decisions on their part in enabling socio-economic growth in the Daadab camp.

The policy makers and local communities can use the finding as reference for policy guidelines on management and control of refugees in the camps. They will be able to use the findings of the study to formulate viable policy documents that effectively address environmental problems affecting refugee well being at Daadab refugee camp. These may relate to regulating those aspects that threaten to adversely impact on the operations and development of such camps.

The findings of this study will enrich existing knowledge and hence will be of interest to both researchers and academicians who seek to explore and carry out further investigations. It will provide basis for further research.

1.7 Limitations of the study

The study was limited to the following factors:

The respondents that were approached were reluctant in giving information demanding incentives to participate in the study. The research handled the problem by carrying out an introduction letter from the university and assuring the respondent that the information
was used purely for academic purposes. This was also minimized by creating rapport with the respondents and assuring them that the purpose of the research was only for academic purpose.

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

The respondents may have caused one or more situations of bias. They may have chosen to exercise caution in order to maintain the current status quo or they may have exaggerated the responses upon misunderstanding of the use of the data. This was minimized by the researcher being present to assist the respondent in understanding the questions being asked.

1.8 Delimitation of the study

The study was delimited to the following:

This is no guarantee that Daadab camp is the most suitable area of this study; however, its high rates of refugee's influx and high population makes it more suitable for the study. This study only involved the three refugee camps that make Daadab and not other refugee camps but the results can be generalized to other camps.
1.9 Basic Assumption of the study

Not all users were involved in the study, a sample was used to represent the whole population. Another assumption is that respondents responding to questionnaires did so honestly and objectively.

1.10 Operation Definition of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

Relief dependency refers to the act on solely relying on aid assistance from donor agencies and not engaging in socio-economic activities to earn ones living.
Refugees refer to people who are displaced from their own countries due to social, cultural or political factors and are hosted in another country.

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

1.11 Summary

This chapter is divided into ten sections. Section one gives the background of the study while section two elaborates the statement of the problem. This is followed by section three giving the purpose of the study and section four summarizing the objectives of the study. Section five gives the research questions and section six discuses the significance of the study. The scope of the study is discussed in section seven while delimitation and limitations of the study are discussed in section eight and nine respectively. The chapter ends with section ten which discuses the assumptions of the study.
CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The chapter presents a review of the literature related to the study. Past studies are important as they guide the researcher on other studies done on the same. This chapter looks at theoretical and conceptual frameworks, reviews literature from related documents at global, regional and national levels as well as environmental factors influencing refugees well being in refugee camps.

2.2 Refugee presence in camps

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

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

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

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

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

According to Aall, (2007), the influx of refugees has been a stimulus to the development of natural resources. The Liberian refugees in the forest region of Guinea contributed to local agricultural activity. In the same way, the Sudanese refugees around Gambela in Ethiopia were hired on the state cotton plantations Abobo and in the surroundings of Arwale farms. As for the Ugandan refugees in the Southern Sudan in the mid-1970s, they formed a supply of very cheap man-power responsible for an increase in farming output (Harrel-Bond, 2006). Contrary, sharing of common goods and infrastructure has strained not only resources but relation between refugees and citizens in Uganda. This is especially seen in the use of grazing land, water, sources and transport routes (Yield, 2006).

The international organization in South Africa are said to have increased national financial capacity by providing funds to refugees projects as well as injecting much needed revenue via the tax and customs payments made for the aid and supplies brought into the country. They have also invested significantly to the development of infrastructure to enable efficient operations on the ground (Aall, 2007). According to Oxby, (2005), refugees in Senegal have shown on the labour sector and the pricing by proving a supply of cheap labour which crowds out the Senegals counterparts from the employment market.
23 Challenges faced by refugees globally

The refugees' phenomena date back to Biblical times. Throughout history, wars, famine, invasion, political and religious persecutions have left a trail of refugees. It was not until the upheavals caused by world war and saw 1.5 million of refugees from Russian revolution stream into parts of Europe and Asia. The collapse of Ottoman Empire saw the fleeing of 120,000 Armenians refugees into Balkan. The former Nazi, German brought about fleeing of over 400,000 Jews to the present Israel then Palestine (Harrell 2006).

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

In December 1949, the United Nations Assembly decided to establish a high commission official for refugees and called upon the government to cooperate with UNHCR. In performance of its function concerning refugees falling under the competence of this office, the Geneva Convention of 1951 provide protection, rights and privileges to refugees. In line with laws of host country since the convection was meant to cover persons affected as refugees before 1951; then came up with 1967 protocol which had similar protection terms to the 1951 convection but meant to accommodate the new after 1951(Kibreal, 2003).
States that are signatories of the UN covenants on human rights enclose national legislation for the rights of refugees in agreement with international laws. This is aimed at reducing the desperately protracted situations of refugees in many parts of the world. Camps turned into semi-permanent settlement create despair and insecurity. The long term consequences of closed camps where people are segregated from general host population, where freedom of movement is dramatically curtailed, where a state resembling a "total institution" prevails, a host of new and disabling problems is created, (UNHCR, 2005).

Crisps, (2004) contends that warehousing refugees for years on end deprived of the freedom of movement and without access to educational and income generating opportunities has many negative socio-economic consequence. As the case in Australia, Galaly, (2006) notes that refugeeism prevents people developing their potential and limit their ability to make positive contribution to the economy and society of the country which has granted them asylum. In American context, involvement of refugees in socio-economic activities largely depends on the policies of the host governments.

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

Instead of hospitality refugees often experience exploitation, extreme insecurity, and constant harassment, not only from local populations, but also from national authorities, whose policies fuel unfavorable sentiments towards newcomers. Local populations in these regions often end up more marginalized than the refugees, who receive international humanitarian aid, which at least permits them to meet subsistence needs. When excluded from this aid, host populations tend to resent refugees and view the newcomers as "enemies" or competitors. Scarce resources such as firewood and water become contested when sudden population increase leads to these limited resources. The pervasive insecurity in the Daadab camps illustrates the often-tense relationship between locals and refugees. Highlighting the scale of concern, (UNHCR, 2006), reported that, at the height of gender-based violence, there were 200 documented rapes in Daadab in 1993, 105 cases in 1994, 164 in 1998, rose again to 108 in 2000, and dropped to 72 in 2001. Given the stigma attached to rape within the Somali culture, reported acts fall short of actual number of cases.

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

Loss of self-worth is another theme that may result from protracted refugee situation. The implication of being and being called "refugee" are very negative. For instance, most refer themselves as "Qaxoute" a dreaded identity often associated with a degraded sense of self. They refer to themselves as fenced persons, weak individuals, handicapped, and associate themselves with poverty and hunger, (Waldron, 2001). They frequently refer to the constraints on their freedom of movement in closed camps. Many refer to their hope to be freed from the conditions "of refugee hood". To this end, both men and women often recite prayers. Refugees assume a "victimized" persona after spending certain time in camps (Harrell, 2006).

2.3.2 Dependency, Deprivation and Refugee 'Persona'

Camps are often established in peripheral regions which lead to segregation and marginalization of refugees. The international humanitarian organization administering there camps have different cultural norms, linguistic backgrounds, and political concerns than the people under their care. To be sure, refugees in the crisis phase welcome the assistance strategies bestow upon them and remain acquiescent to camp regimentation. However once the emergency period passes, with camps entering a maintenance phase, refugees experience few changes in the routines of scheduled ration distribution, headcounts, and visits of international dignitaries (Kebreab, 2003).
Resentment and conflict with aid apparatus follows. Aggravating these inadequacies further is the prohibition of freedom of movement which refugees in closed camps are subjected a constrained that closely hampers the ability to seek alternative livelihood strategies outside the camps. Coupled with these difficulties international humanitarian organizations experience in raising sufficient funds to administer the camps with adequate provisions beyond the emergency phase, this renders the camps domains of high materials scarcity (Guglido, 2008).

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

According to Clark (2005), the apparent dependency of refugees derives from their removal from their social, political and economic coping systems. Opondo (2004) contends that the disruption of refugee's social and economic networks, long-term encampment further negatively impacts the future reintegration of refugees in their home countries. Refugees experience deprivations in form of protracted situations, the precariousness of day-to-day existence, which is unfortunately, substantiated by camp administration reports. Thus, as much as representations of camps always show people
waiting for something, almost all express the urgent desire to provide for one's family. This, in a nutshell, challenges the claim that refugees become dependent on aid because of unwillingness to work for their sustenance (Kumin, 2003).

2.4 Socio-economic dynamics of refugees in Daadab camps

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

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

There is no doubt the establishment of infrastructure and social amenities by non-government organizations and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees can be valuable for economic development for both refugees and indigenous populations. Refugees' camps appear to be preliminary step towards urbanization, cultural, social,
political and economic dynamics and all involved in such a development. Refugee camps are concentrations of humans, trading centres as well as labour markets (Sessay, 2007).

2.4.1 Relationship between Refugee Camps and local communities

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

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

2.4.2 Refugee Human Concentration

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

Table 1: Population Density in Daadab camps 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFO</td>
<td>38,798</td>
<td>2,885</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>145.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hagerdera</td>
<td>38,412</td>
<td>1,926</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>174.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dagaheley</td>
<td>30,361</td>
<td>2,186</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>151.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Daadab in the Northeastern province counted 5,000 inhabitants before 1991 and may have doubled the figure today. The surrounding camps of IFO, Hagadera and Dagaheley became some sort of suburb; a less charitable interpretation might even suggest that Daadab is no more than their appendage. These areas attracted the surrounding population in two different categories; first the local populace, second, the Kenya Somali who were not from Daadab, (Galaty, 2009) inside the camps rather than on the periphery, and are the largest groups of Kenyans to have mixed with refugees. For obvious demographic reasons in this under-populated sub-region, there are fewer indigenous people living in the vicinity of the camps. While IFO apparently contains the highest proportion of authentic refugees and Hagadera are a mixture with local population. This
has occurred because they are located in the transhumance zones of the Darod Ogaden clans. Dagahley in the Aulihan zone and Hagadere is also on the site of a former British fort which was built near sultan's encampment in the area (Maitclo, 2008).

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

2.4.3 Capital Generation among Refugees

Whatever the arguments over taxation, refugees show a high degree of competitiveness. This surprising aspect of these entrepreneurs is their capital generating mechanisms. The family unit is a major source of capital for refugee's traders. Some family members are employed as incentive workers by UNHCR and the NGOs. A number of the refugees at Daadab brought money and machinery with them from Somalia. A case in point is the Somali Bantu posho millers who arrived with their diesel engines which they have since put to work. Craftsmen and blacksmiths in Dagahaley also brought in their tools which they continue to use in the production process in the camp, (Harrel, 2006). As for the traders, some of them receive financial support from their relatives working in richer western European asylum countries. The money is transferred through Somali companies called hawilad.
This system relies overwhelmingly on the telephone and responsible for the massive growth in telephone communication between Daadab and Kakuma camps and the outside world, not only abroad but also Kenya main cities, especially Nairobi and Mombasa. The number of international and trunk calls from other Kakuma and Daadab by far outstrips local calls. The Daadab post office which previously provided only local calls began to offer international calls and had to upgrade its services by installing modern telecommunication technology. Besides family resources, refugees also receive money from local Kenya traders. Refugees in Daadab who have established trading relations are able to obtain their supplies on credit from Garissa's Somali wholesalers and pay once the goods have been sold. This greatly boosts their business and enables them to overcome the obstacle of under capitalization (Peter, 2005).

One of the most controversial means of capital accumulation in the camps is through the sale of the food ration given to refugee by humanitarian organizations. Not all refugees exchange portions of their ration in order to generate capital. Some sell in order to buy other necessities which UNHCR or NGO partner do not provide others sell all their ration food because it is not part of their traditional diet and use the proceeds to purchase foods which they consider more appropriate. However, a small number of refugees' traders have raised their initial capital from the sale of food rations. Some traders specialize in buying up food rations from the refugees in small quantities and selling it in large quantities to merchants outside the camp, (Habitat, 2005).
A fourth source of capital generation is the small loan given to traders and craftsmen by NGOs operating in the camps. From August 1997, CARE International began running a credit facility which has since provided cash and materials to a wide range of income generating activities. The funding takes two forms: Women's group activities and community revolving fund. Activities funded under the women's group arrangement include slaughtering of goats, poultry keeping, roofing, thatching and selling cereals, vegetables, hides and skins. The women's group activities are all concentrated in Hagadera camp which is said to live a high percentage of former urban dwellers. The community revolving fund concentrates on Dagaheley and IFO camps. Income generating activities funded under this program are posho milling, mat making, selling of cereals, handcraft and cloth making. For the purpose of generating capital massive savings of profit was generated in 1995, over 70% of all profits generated in the sector were saved (WHO, 2004).

2.4.4 Refugee Camps as Labour Markets

As well as trading activities and capital generation, the refugee camps are also important as labour markets a point that cannot be ignored when considering the socio-economic dimension of refugees. The activities of charitable organizations in Daadab provide more than 2,000 jobs including 24 for expatriates and 383 for Kenyans. GTZ whose does not employ any expatriate and generate an annual wage bill of about US$130,000 to which are added more than US$15,000 for casual workers involved in the reforestation campaign. CARE, known as the biggest NGO in the area, employs more than 1,000
refugees and consequently release a purchasing power of about half a million per year (Backwell, 2004).

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

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

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

A host state's policies toward a refugee crisis are also partially dictated by the pressures of its experiences from the western powers, which control the purses of "aid" and "loans". Kenya for instance, already facing reduction of aid due to its human rights record, used the Somali refugee crisis to negotiate for a continuation of international aid. On the one hand, the presence of large numbers Somali refugees in Kenya was held as
evidence of Kenya's improved human rights records. Kenya authorities threatened to return these refugees forcibly if a renewal of aid was not forthcoming (Waldron, 2007).

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

2.5.1 Prospects of Integration, Resettlement and Repatriation

Most refugees in Daadab are familiar with the three preferred solutions to refugee crisis as stipulated by the international regime. Integration into the society resettlement in a third world country or repatriation to the country of origin. According to Abdi (2003), in his consultancy field trip in Daadab the 130 refugees who participated in conversations, the majority reiterated the need to implement one of those options to terminate their encampment. However, none of these potential solutions have yet been implemented (UNHCR, 2003).
As the comments about the Kenyan government treatment of Somali refugees illustrate integration into the host country has not been tried as a viable option. This is because of the assumption that the policy would immediately be met by very vocal opposition from landless locals. Serious economic and political challenges confronting Kenyans eliminate any possibility for the provision of land to refugees or acceptance of integrating them. Furthermore Kenyans reluctance to pass a refugee bill that has been under discussion for years now, despite that it has been hosting very large number of Somali and Sudanese refugees from the 1980s onward, testifies to its ambivalence. Consequently, refugees in Kenya still lack any legal recognition within the Kenya political system, despite the Kenya ratification of the refugee convections of both UN and other organization of African Unity (OAU). All responsibility then falls under UNHCR. (Irin, 2002).

It integration is not a viable alternative; both resettlement and repatriation have also remained elusive for Somali refugees in Daadab camps. Of the more than twenty million persons dispersed around the world in 2002, 55,500 or just 0.3% were resettled in a third country. The numbers of Somali refugees resettled by traditional refugee receiving countries, such as Canada, the United State, and Australia, have further diminished since the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, in United States. For instance, the 2000 UNHCR Annual statistical Report shows that the number of resettled Somali for that year was 640,295 went to US, 159 to New Zealand, 116 to Canada, and smaller numbers to the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden (UNHCR, 2003).
The current rhetoric on "terrorism" that dominates the immigration policies of most western nations and the bombing incident in Kenya in which Somali were implicated account for this decrease. These dismissal numbers highlights the limited opportunities for resettlement that exist for refugees in general and particularly for Somali Muslims, since the September 11, 2001, attack. This also underscores the problematic nature of this option as a solution to end the state of Limbo in which large numbers of refugees find themselves (UNHCR, 2003).

Repatriation has also remarked impossible for most in Daadab. Herein, however lays a dilemma. Refugees and UNHCR differ on the feasibility of this option with a small percentage of the thousands in Daadab who in 2001 signed up with the UNHCR for voluntary repatriation. This is stark contrast to Somali refugees in camps in Ethiopia, the majority have already repatriated to the Northwest. The UNHCR reports that 220 refugees were repatriated the Somali refugees in Dadaab. Refugees have an overwhelming preference for voluntary repatriation, provided there is some financial assistance to restart life. Regardless of the risks involved in life in Somali, refugees argue that they would at least have freedom of movement and the possibility to seek employment. But with diminishing funding for all other aspects, of administering the camps, UNHCR claims that it is unable to fulfill the desire of thousands of refugees (Daud, 2006).
Comprehensive plan of action to ensure more effective and predictable responses to mass influx or protracted refugee situation development assistance targeted to achieve more equitable burden-sharing and to promote self-reliance of refugees and returnees. Multi-talented commitment for resettlements of refugees and the delineation of roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination. The underlying premise is that specific commitments will land themselves better to binding agreements than broad policy exhortations (Abdisalam, 2006).

2.6 Conceptual Framework

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), define a conceptual framework as a hypothesized model identifying the concepts under study and their relationships. In this framework, there are certain environmental factors influencing refugees well-being in Daadab refugee camp, Kenya. For this study, five factors; attitude of host community, limited space in camps, scarcity of basic needs, desertification and government policy on refugees are considered as the independent variables. Environmental factors on refugee well-being is the dependent variable that is affected by the independent variables as shown in figure 1;
Independent variables

Attitude of host community

Moderating variable

UNHCR Policies on Refugees

Dependent Variable

Limited space in camps

Intervening variable

Scarcity of basic needs

Environmental factors on refugees wellbeing

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework
CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the methods that were used for the study and adopts the following structure: research design, population and sample, population description, data collection methods, research procedures and data analysis and methods.

3.2 Research Design

The study adopted a descriptive survey design. The study is appropriate where the study seeks to describe the characteristics of certain groups, estimate the proportion of people who have certain characteristics and make predictions (Churchill, 1991). The study aimed at collecting information from respondents on environmental factors influencing refugees well being in Daadab camp, Garissa district. Descriptive survey research designs are used in preliminary and exploratory studies to allow researchers to gather information and summarize, present and interpret data for the purpose of clarification (Orodho, 2003). The design will be chosen for this study due to its ability to ensure minimization of bias and maximization of reliability of evidence collected.

3.3 Target Population

The population comprised all refugees at Daadab camp in Garissa District in Kenya. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), state that, the target population should have some observable characteristics, to which the researcher intends to generalize the results of the study.
3.4 Sample and Sampling Procedure

Sampling is defined by Wiersma (2005) as the process of selecting a number of individuals for a study. Purposive sampling was used to select Daadab camp as the study site because of its feasibility in the sense that it is within the reach by the researcher who is a resident of Garissa town and its uniqueness in that influx of refugees from Somalia are concentrated in the camps and the government of Kenya prohibits free movement from the camps. Dadaab consists of the three camps namely; Ifo, Dagahley and Hagadera which cover an area of 50km². According to Abdisalam (2008), there are over 300 thousand refugees in the three camps of Daadab.

The study involved 60 respondents implying 20 from every camp in Daadab. Statistically, in order for generalization to take place, a sample of at least 30 must exist (Wiersma, 2005). Khan (1993, pp 47) warn that "there is no fixed number of percentages of subjects that determine the size of an adequate sample." To them, the ideal sample is "large enough to serve as an adequate representation of the population about which the researcher wishes to generalize and small enough to be selected economically in terms of subject availability, expense in terms of time and money and complexity of data analysis".

3.5 Instruments Validity

According to Gay (1992), validity refers to the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure for a particular purpose and a particular group. Pre-testing will be conducted to assist in determining accuracy, clarity and suitability of the research
instrument Borg and Gall (1989) notes that two to three cases are sufficient for some pilot studies. For this study, a sample of five is sufficient. The purpose of the pre-test is to assist the researcher to identify the items which could have been inadequate and necessary corrections are then made, and ambiguous questions are reframed.

The instruments for this study will be validated through application of content validity, which is determined by expert judgement. Gay (1992) identified that content validity is a matter of judgement by the researcher and professionals, and has no specific formula for determination. This study established validity of the instruments by seeking views of colleagues, other lecturers who were not the researcher's supervisors, as well as expert advice through discussions with researcher's supervisors, observations, comments and suggestions by the same. Based on the analysis of the pre-test results, the researcher made corrections, adjustments and additions to some research instruments.

### 3.6 Instruments Reliability

This is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. The test items were divided into two halves with items matched on content and difficulty and the scores of the two halves were scored separately. According to Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2007), if a test is reliable the scores on the two halves have high association. From the results of the pre-test the two scores of each respondent were computed separately. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation coefficient was used. The correlation coefficient of 0.9 was obtained which was interpreted to mean high level of reliability.
3.7 Research Instruments

The study relied on data collected through a questionnaire structured to meet the objectives of the study. The questions had both open ended and closed ended. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), questionnaires were commonly used to obtain important information about a population under study. Each item is developed to address specific themes of the study. The questionnaire will be distributed to the selected members of the sample. Each member selected was briefed on how to fill in the questionnaire. The respondents were given a time frame within which they would respond to the questionnaire after which the questionnaire was collected by the researcher on the agreed time. The researcher used questionnaires because it is less costly and not time consuming.

3.8 Data Analysis

The study employed descriptive statistical tools to analyze quantitative data obtained from the study. This entailed determination of percentages regarding various issues in question. Frequency Tables, percentages and frequencies were used to present the findings. The results of the qualitative data were tabulated for ease of interpretation so as to easily visualize the various results as given by the respondents. The most common responses were considered to be the most prevalent in determining the matter at hand. Responses in the questionnaires were tabulated, coded and processed by use of a computer Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 17.0 programme to analyze the data. The responses from the open-ended questions were listed to obtain proportions appropriately; the responses were reported by descriptive narrative.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Objectives</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Tools of Analysis</th>
<th>Types of Tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To establish extent to which attitude of host community influences refugees well being</td>
<td>Friendly</td>
<td>-Very positive -Positive</td>
<td>Likert scale</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Descriptive measures and median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Fairly positive -Negative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Content analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Very Negative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To identify whether limited space in camps has any influence on refugee well being</td>
<td>Congestion</td>
<td>-very Positive -Positive</td>
<td>Likert scale</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Measures of central tendency, mean, mode and median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waste disposal</td>
<td>-Positive -Fairly positive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Negative -Very Negative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To find out if scarcity of basic needs influences refugee well being</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>-Very effective -Effective</td>
<td>Likert scale</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Measures of central tendency, mean, mode and median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>-Effective -Fairly effective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>-Not effective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To establish the extent to which desertification influences refugee well being</td>
<td>Lack of water</td>
<td>-Very satisfied -Satisfied</td>
<td>Likert scale</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Measures of central tendency, mean, mode and median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harsh climate</td>
<td>-Satisfied -Fairly satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Not satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.9 Ethical Considerations

While this research will contribute to the knowledge of refugee's wellbeing in Daadab camp, it maintained utmost confidentiality about the respondent. The researcher ensured that all respondents were given free will to participate and contribute voluntarily to the study. In addition, the researcher ensured that necessary research authorities were consulted and permission granted and due explanations given to the respondents before commencement of the study.

3.10 Summary

This chapter presents a description of the study design, target population, sampling methods and procedures, description of the research instruments and generation of the data for the current study.
CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is presented in five sections. The first section looks at the demographic information of the respondents. The second section looks at the attitude of host community on refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp, section III looks at limited space in camps has no refugee well being in Daadab refugee Camp, section IV looks at scarcity of basic needs influences refugee well being and section V looks at desertification influence on well being in Daadab Refugee Camp. The data has been presented in Tables, pie charts and bar graphs. The responses were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

4.2 Response Rate

Out of 60 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees, 60 of them were returned for analysis. This translates to 100.0 percent return rate of the respondents. Overall, the response rate can be considered to have been very high.

4.3 Background information of the respondents

The study sought to find out the distribution of the respondents by gender to know which gender is the majority in Daadab Refugee Camp. The findings are presented in the figure 2:
Figure 2: Distribution of respondents by Gender

From figure 2, it is evident that majority of the respondents were females represented by 57.0% and followed by males 43.0%. This could imply that the Daadab Refugee Camp is dominated by females.

Because of differences in the peoples' age groups, the study sought to find out age brackets of the respondents so as to know which bracket is the majority at Daadab Refugee Camp. The results are shown in the figure below:
- Age of respondent

\[23-2'' \text{ years} \quad 28-32 \text{ years} \quad 33-3'' \text{ years} \quad 38-42 \text{ years} \quad 43-47 \text{ years}\]

Figure 3: Distribution of the respondent by education level

From the figure 3 above, we see that majority of the respondents represented by 36.7\% are aged between 33-37 years. The rest were aged 28-32 years (25.0\%), 38-42 years (15.0\%), 43-47 years (13.3\%) and 23-27 years (10.0\%) the minority. This could imply that majority of refugees at Daadab Refugee Camp are middle aged.
The study sought to find out the respondents' level of education. The results are presented in the Table below:

**Table 4.1: Distribution of the respondents by education level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL OF EDUCATION</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary school leaver</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school drop-out</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form four leaver</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1 above shows that majority of the respondents (30.0%) at Daadab camp are form four leavers. The Table further shows 30.0% are secondary school drop-outs, 13.3% have attained certificate level of education, 11.7% are primary school leavers, 8.3% have attained diploma level while 3.3% the minority indicated they are university graduates.
The study sought to find out the number of family members in the household. The results are presented in the figure below;

![Figure 4: Number of members in the household](image)

Figure 4 reveals that more than half of the respondents (51.7%) have more than 6 members in their household. The figure further shows that 35.0% have 4-6 members and 13.3% have 2-4 members in their households. The findings could imply that refugees could be living as extended families due to limited space in the camps.
The study sought to find out the duration the respondent has been in Daadab Camp. The results are presented in the figure below;

**Figure 5: Duration in Daadab Camp**

Figure 5 shows that more than half of the respondents represented by 61.7% have been in Daadab Refugee Camp for over 6 years while 25.0% have been there for 2-4 years and 13.3% have been there for 5-6 years. The findings could give an implication that majority of Daadab refugees have lived in the camp for a long time probably extending their families.
The study sought to find out the respondents' income activity. The results are presented in the Table below:

**Table 3.2: Distribution of the respondents by income activity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME ACTIVITY</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shopkeeper</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood seller</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneur</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk seller</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saleswoman</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2 reveals that majority of the respondents (25.0%) are milk-sellers, 23.3% are entrepreneurs, 18.3% are shopkeepers, 18.3% are saleswomen and 15.0% are firewood sellers. The findings give an implication that refugees at Daadab camp are economically active people.

**4.4 Attitude of host community on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp**

The study sought to find out the attitude of host community on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp. The results are presented in the Table below:
Table 4.3: Attitude of host community on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME ACTIVITY</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The refugees have attitude developing natural resources to host community</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The host community gives updates of the Kenyan government</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The refugees are treated well than the host community</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The refugees are malnourished</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The refugees are responsible for the degradation of the environment</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The host community can exchange business with the refugees</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Table shows that majority of the respondents (26.7%) indicated the refugees are responsible for the degradation of the environment, 23.3% indicated the refugees are treated well than the host community, 18.3% indicated The host community can exchange business with the refugees, 15.0% the host community gives updates of the Kenyan government, 15.0% the refugees are malnourished and 1.7% the refugees have attitude developing natural resources to host community.
The study sought to find out the level of agreement to the following statements regarding attitude of host communities on refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp. The findings are revealed in Table 4.4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly Agree (%)</th>
<th>Agree (%)</th>
<th>Neutral (%)</th>
<th>Disagree (%)</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My clan affiliates and relates with other clans</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a huge problem in regard to sharing of local resources</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There has been development of natural resources as a result of refugees</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a competition for resources and capital generation activities</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The problem of employment is a major issue that causes friction</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integration is an essential part of an urbanization process within a camp and its surrounding community</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.4 reveals that majority of the respondents agreed to the following statements regarding attitude of host community on refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp: Integration is an essential part of an urbanization process within a camp and its surrounding community (61.7%), There is a competition for resources and capital generation activities (36.7%) and The problem of employment is a major issue that causes friction (35.0%).

The Table further shows that a large proportion of the respondents strongly agreed to the following statements regarding attitude of host community on refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp: The problem of employment is a major issue that causes friction (53.3%), There is a competition for resources and capital generation activities (50.0%), and There has been development of natural resources as a result of refugees (50.0%). However, a proportion of the respondents disagreed (38.3%) and strongly disagreed (36.7%) to their clan affiliating and relating with other clans as statements regarding attitude of host community on refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp.

Relationship was sought between the attitude of the host community and the refugees, the results are as in Table 4.5.
Table 4.5: Pearson correlation between attitude of the host community and refugee wellbeing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Attitude of host community</th>
<th>Refugee wellbeing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The findings revealed that there was a positive Pearson correlation at 0.098 between the attitude of the host community and the refugee wellbeing. This implies that the host community feels that the wellbeing of the refugee is better than the host community. This concurs with Table 4.3 which indicated that 23.3% of the host community felt that the refugees are treated better than them and 15% of the respondents who said that refugees are malnourished. The host community feels that in relation to food the refugees are given more attention than the host community and therefore a feeling that the refugees are loving a better live than the host community.

4.5 The effect limited space in camps on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp

The study sought to find out ways in which limited space in camps has on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp. The responses given include: joblessness; lack of land for settlement; lack of security; lack of shelter and food; it is overpopulated; health hazard; poor waste disposal; the refugees can't go out of their camps; no permanent
shelters; the refugees cant establish big businesses; high risk of contracting diseases; competition of resources; lack of sanitation facilities; pollution; and it brings conflict.

The study sought to establish the relationship between the space and the refugee wellbeing. The results are as in Table 4.6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Limited space</th>
<th>Refugee wellbeing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limited space</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee wellbeing</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.101</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The findings revealed that there was a positive Pearson correlation at 0.070 between the limited space and the refugee's wellbeing. This sis in support with the responses which indicated the due to the limited space in the refugee camps, the refugees are unable to transact business in order to improve their economic status. The results also indicated that the refugee camps are overpopulated hence predisposing the refugees to health hazards.
Ways of helping in use of limited space in Daadab camp

The study sought to find out ways in which the respondent proposes to help in the use of limited space in Daadab Camp. The responses given include: proper land use; proper design and planning; efficiency in resource use; agro forestry enhancement; preservation of trees; population control; proper land use; reduction of environmental destruction; reduces insecurity; reduces spread of diseases; brings conflict; enhances easy management of refugees; equal distribution of resources i.e. the host and the refugees; proper camp planning and management; and proper allocation of settlements.

4.6 Scarcity of basic needs influences refugee well being

The study sought to establish the relationship between the scarcity of the basic needs and refugee wellbeing. The results re ass in Table 4.6.

Table 4.7: Pearson correlation between the scarcity of basic needs and refugee wellbeing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scarcity of basic needs</th>
<th>Refugee wellbeing</th>
<th>Scarcity of basic needs</th>
<th>Refugee wellbeing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scarcity of basic needs</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.080</td>
<td>Refugee wellbeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.151</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee wellbeing</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.080</td>
<td>Refugee wellbeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.151</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.7 indicates that there was a positive Pearson correlation at 0.080 between scarcity of basic needs and refugee wellbeing. This implies that the scarcity of the basic needs affects the wellbeing of the refugees. The study further sought to establish the basic needs that are scarce and affect the respondents' well being in the Daadab Refugee Camp. The results are presented in the Table below:

**Table 4.8: Basic needs that are scarce**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Needs</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>76.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural resources</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.8 reveals that all the respondents agreed food (100.0%), shelter (100.0%), and water (100.0%) are basic needs that are scarce. The Table further shows that, healthcare (76.7%), security (38.3%), land (23.3%), natural resources (23.3%) and education (11.7%) are also basic needs that are insufficient in Daadab camp.

The study sought to find out the extent to which the following basic scarcities are experienced by refugees in Daadab Refugee Camp. The findings are revealed in Table 4.9 below;
Table 4.9: Extent to which the following basic scarcities are experienced by refugees in Daadab Refugee Camp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Not experienced (%)</th>
<th>Least extent (%)</th>
<th>Great extent (%)</th>
<th>Greater extent (%)</th>
<th>Greatest extent (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of basic services</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic strains</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prejudice</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.6 reveals that majority of the respondents indicated not experiencing prejudice (51.7%), isolation (38.3%) and discrimination (38.3%) as being basic needs scarcities that are experienced by refugees in the camp. The Table further shows that a large proportion of the respondents agreed to a least extent that discrimination (50.0%), lack of basic services (36.7%), prejudice (36.7%), overcrowding (23.3%) and isolation (23.3%). Half of the respondents (50.0%) agreed to a great extent that economic strains (50.0%) as being basic needs scarcities that are experienced by refugees in the camp.

4.7 Desertification influence on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp

The other objective was to establish the influence of the desertification on refugee wellbeing in Dadaab district. The study therefore sought to establish the relationship between the desertification and the refugee wellbeing. The results are as in Table 4.10
Table 4.10: Pearson correlation between influence desertification and refugee wellbeing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desertification</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Refugee wellbeing</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desertification</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.101</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>.092</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.101</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee wellbeing</td>
<td>.092</td>
<td>.101</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.101</td>
<td>.101</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The findings revealed that there was a positive Pearson correlation at 0.092 between desertification and the refugee welfare. This implies that desertification affects the welfare of the refugees. The study also sought to find out what the respondent understands by desertification. The results are presented in the Table below:

Table 4.11: Meaning of desertification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Degradation of the area</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural resource degradation</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degradation of land in any dry land</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of trees and shrubs in an area</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.11 reveals that majority of the respondents indicated the meaning of desertification being Degradation of the area (33.3.0%), Natural resource degradation (25.0%), Lack of trees and shrubs in an area (21.7%) and Degradation of land in any dry land (20.0%). The study sought to find out what are some of the desertification factors that have an influence on refugee well being in the camp. The results are presented in the Table below:

**Table 4.12: Desertification factors that have an influence on refugee well being in the camp**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACTORS</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planting of trees</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing deforestation</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil conservation</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil infertility</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of water sources</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning the environment from waste disposal</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil erosion</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calamitical changes</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating awareness</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme temperature</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>91.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust and storms</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor agricultural practices</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.12 reveals that, all the respondents indicated planting trees (100.0%), preventing deforestation (100.0%) and soil conservation (100.0%) as desertification factors that have an influence on refugee well being in the camp. The Table further shows 91.6% indicated extreme temperature, 75.0% indicated lack of water resources and 50.0% indicated sol
fertility as some of the desertification factors that have an influence on refugee well being in the camp. The study sought to find out what are the possible mitigation measures that can help reduce environment impact in the camps. The results are presented in the Table below:

**Table 4.13: Mitigation measures that can help reduce environment impact in the camps**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEASURES</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planting of trees</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avoiding deforestation</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preserving the environment</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil infertility management</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecological resource conservation</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>training the community leaders on environmental management</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>education on significance of environmental preservation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>introduction of other energy alternative usage</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imposing fines and penalties on the law breakers concerning environment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proper construction of sanitation facilities</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.13 reveals that majority of the respondents indicated planting trees (100.0%); avoiding deforestation (100.0%), preserving the environment (100.0%), ecological resource conservation (75.0%) and Soil infertility management (50.0%) as possible mitigation measures that can help reduce environment impact in the camps.
Any comments to be addressed

The study sought to find out if the respondent had any other comments that he/she feels should be addressed. The responses given include: soil preservation; deforestation; overgrazing; soil transportation; solid waste management; equal distribution of resources; participation of all stakeholders in environment preservation and conservation; and overpopulation against limited resources.
CHAPTER FIVE
DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The basic purpose of this chapter is to give the summary, conclusions and recommendation of the study. This was based on the research findings that is presented and discussed in the previous chapters.

5.2 Summary of findings

This study aimed at ascertaining the influence of environmental factors on refugee's wellbeing in Daadab camp, Garissa district. The task included; establishing the extent to which attitude of host community influences refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp, finding out the extent to which limited space in camps has on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp, finding out the influence of scarcity of basic needs influences refugee well being, establishing the extent to which desertification influences refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp and making possible mitigation measures to reduce environment impact in the camps.

The researcher reviewed previous studies with a view to establish academic gaps which the present study sought to bridge. This was done through library research. The procedure included: reading, evaluating the methodology employed in terms of design choice, target population, sample and sampling procedure data collection instruments (that is suitability, validity and reliability), data collection procedures, data analysis, findings and
recommendations. The researcher benefited so much from the literature review for it guided the present study by pointing to areas that needed to be investigated.

This study employed quantitative research as the main approach to guide the study. The target population included all refugees at Daadab camp in Garissa District in Kenya. The research instrument used in data collection was a questionnaire from the respondents. To ensure validity of the instruments, expert opinion was sought. Data analysis was started immediately after the field. Data was summarized into frequencies and percentages and presented in graphs, pie charts and Tables.

5.3 Discussions

This section comprises of discussion based on the specific research objectives of the study.

5.3.1 Background Information

The findings reveal that majority of the respondents were females aged between 33-37 years who have attained secondary school education. The findings further reveal majority of the respondents have been in Daadab Refugee Camp for over 6 years with each household having more than 6 members who are engaged in various economic activities which include; milk-selling, entrepreneurship, shop keeping, and selling firewood.
5J.2 Attitude of host community on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp

The findings depict that majority of the respondents indicated on the attitude of host community on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp that; refugees have attitude developing natural resources to host community; the host community gives updates of the Kenyan government; the refugees are treated well than the host community; the refugees are responsible for the degradation of the environment; the refugees are malnourished; and the host community exchange business with the refugees.

The findings further reveal that: integration is an essential part of an urbanization process within a camp and its surrounding community, the problem of employment is a major issue that causes friction, there is a competition for resources and capital generation activities and there has been development of natural resources as a result of refugees as statements regarding attitude of host community on refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp the findings of this study compares with the earlier studies which indicated that the host community has positive attitude towards the refuges since the two benefit from one another in many ways. Studies have shown that pastoralist communities moved in from surrounding locations like Yumbis, Alinjukur, Anole and Kulan to take advantage of water sources in the camps, purchase food at low prices and sell cattle and milk. Some settle near boreholes that UNHCR allocated to them in order to avoid quarrels with refugees. Permanent and free access to water attracted families, who stayed in small Manyatta or hamlets (Galaty, 2009).
Refugees in Daadab who have established trading relations are able to obtain their supplies on credit from Garissa's Somali wholesalers and pay once the goods have been sold. This greatly boosts their business and enables them to overcome the obstacle of under capitalization hence a positive relationship between the host community and the refugees (Peter, 2005). However, even though the host community benefit from the refugees, the community feels that the refugees are more favoured by the government and donors on matters of food. This was evidenced by 23% of the respondents who said that the refugees are more favoured by the government compared to the host community.

5.3.3 Limited space in camps effect on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp

The study findings reveal that majority of the respondents indicated; joblessness; lack of land for settlement; lack of security; lack of shelter and food; overpopulation; health hazard; poor waste disposal; refugees can't go out of their camps; no permanent shelters; refugees cant establish big businesses; high risk of contracting diseases; competition of resources; lack of sanitation facilities; pollution; and conflict as effect limited space in camps has on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp. On matters of congestion in the refugee camps earlier studies had indicated that the influx of the refugees created a situation where by land become inadequate. This results to competition of the resources such as food and water. According to Ithagu, J. (2001), Kenya has been hosting large numbers of refugees due to civil strife in neighbouring countries, particularly Sudan and Somalia. There are two main refugee locations in Kenya, Kakuma in Turkana District and Dadaab in Garissa. There is also a small group of refugees at Shimoni in Kwale District. The Dadaab refugee camp was established in 1992 to cater for about 22,000
unaccompanied minors from southern Sudan. Somali and Ethiopia. Other groups include Burundians, Congolese. Eritreans and Ugandans. By 1994 the population was estimated at between 20,000 and 46,000 refugees. This increased to about 50,000 in 1997 and now stands at over 300,000 (UNCHR). This implies that that a camp designed to host 22,000 people in currently hosting 300,000 people. This leads to competition of the resources.

5.3.4 Scarcity of basic needs influences refugee well being

The study findings reveal majority of the respondents agreed food, shelter, water; health-care, security, land, natural resources and education are basic needs that are scarce in Daadab camp. The findings further reveal that majority of respondents agreed to a great extent that discrimination, lack of basic services, prejudice, overcrowding, isolation and economic strains as basic needs scarcities that are experienced by refugees in the camp.

5.3.5 Desertification influence on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp

The study findings reveal that majority of the respondents respondent understand the meaning of desertification whose responses include: degradation of the area; natural resource degradation; degradation of land in any dry land; and lack of trees and shrubs in an area. The study findings further reveal majority of the respondents indicated: planting of trees, preventing deforestation; soil conservation; cleaning the environment from waste disposal; creating awareness; flooding; extreme temperature; dust and storms; soil erosion; calamitical changes; poor agricultural practices; soil infertility; and lack of water sources as some of the desertification factors that have an influence on refugee well being in the camp.
Earlier studies indicate that deforestation occurs as refugees seek out firewood and shelter materials, grazing land becomes denuded as refugees' herd animals strain the carrying capacity of the range, water sources cannot support greatly increased utilization and become polluted and depleted, and there is garbage and other waste accumulation around refugee camps (Black 1994a; Jacobsen 1994). In addition, refugees are seen as 'exceptional resource degraders' as a consequence of their poverty, short time horizons, lack of local environmental knowledge and traumatized psychological status (Myers, 1993). For rural populations in developing countries, the natural environment is intimately linked to economic welfare. Populations are dependent on their surroundings for water, food, shelter and medicine. Refugee influxes intensify normal 'green' environmental problems - those associated with over-exploitation of rural natural resources due to poverty, rising populations, weak property rights and inappropriate management (Shepherd, 1995).

53.6 Mitigation measures that can help reduce environment impact in the camps
The study findings depict that majority of the respondents indicated: planting trees; avoiding deforestation; preserving the environment; solid fertility management; ecological resource conservation; training the community leaders on environmental management; education on significance of environmental preservation; introduction of other energy alternative usage; imposing fines and penalties on the law breakers concerning environment; and proper construction of sanitation facilities are the possible mitigation measures that can help reduce environment impact in the camps.
5.4 Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the following main conclusions were made for the influence of environmental factors on refugee's wellbeing in Daadab camp, Garissa district.

The study found that under attitude of host community on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp; refugees have attitude developing natural resources to host community; the host community gives updates of the Kenyan government; the refugees are treated well than the host community; the refugees are responsible for the degradation of the environment; the refugees are malnourished; and the host community exchange business with the refugees. The study also found that on attitude of host community on refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp: integration is an essential part of an urbanization process within a camp and its surrounding community, the problem of employment is a major issue that causes friction, there is a competition for resources and capital generation activities and there has been development of natural resources as a result of refugees as statements regarding.

The study affirms that limited space in camps has the following effects on refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp; joblessness; lack of land for settlement; lack of security; lack of shelter and food; overpopulation; health hazard; poor waste disposal; refugees can't go out of their camps; no permanent shelters; refugees can't establish big businesses; high risk of contracting diseases; competition of resources; lack of sanitation facilities; pollution and conflict.
The study depict that food, shelter, water, health-care, security, land, natural resources and education are basic needs that are scarce in Daadab camp. The findings further affirm that to a great extent that discrimination, lack of basic services, prejudice, overcrowding, isolation and economic strains are basic needs scarcities that are experienced by refugees in the camp.

The study found that refugees at Daadab understand the meaning of desertification as: degradation of the area; natural resource degradation; degradation of land in any dry land; and lack of trees and shrubs in an area. The study findings also affirm that some of the desertification factors that have an influence on refugee well being in the camp include; flooding; extreme temperature; dust and storms; soil erosion; calamity changes; poor agricultural practices; soil infertility and lack of water sources.

The study found that some possible mitigation measures that can help reduce environment impact in the camps include: planting trees; avoiding deforestation; preserving the environment; solid fertility management; ecological resource conservation; training the community leaders on environmental management; education on significance of environmental preservation; introduction of other energy alternative usage; imposing fines and penalties on the law breakers concerning environment; and proper construction of sanitation facilities.
From the study findings it can be concluded that attitude of host community, limited space in camps, scarcity of basic needs and desertification are environmental factors affecting refugee's wellbeing in Daadab camp, Garissa district.

5.5 Recommendations

5.5.1 Recommendations for improvement

On the basis of the above, conclusions, the following recommendations were made for the influence of environmental factors on refugee's wellbeing in Daadab camp, Garissa district. From the findings the study recommends that possible mitigation measures that can help reduce environment impact in the camps include: planting trees; avoiding deforestation; preserving the environment; solid fertility management; ecological resource conservation; training the community leaders on environmental management; education on significance of environmental preservation; introduction of other energy alternative usage; imposing fines and penalties on the law breakers concerning environment; and proper construction of sanitation facilities.

From the findings the study also recommends that in order to curb challenge of limited space in Daadab Camp there is need for the administration in charge of the camps to ensure: proper land use; proper design and planning; efficiency in resource use; agro forestry enhancement; preservation of trees; population control; proper land use; reduction of environmental destruction. This will in turn ensure; reduced insecurity; reduced spread of diseases; solve conflicts; enhances easy management of refugees; equal
distribution of resources i.e. the host and the refugees; proper camp planning and management; and proper allocation of settlements.

5.4 Suggestions for further studies

This study sought to ascertain the influence of environmental factors on refugee's wellbeing in Daadab camp, Garissa district attempting to bridge the gap in knowledge that existed. Although the study attained these, it mainly focused 3 camps at Daadab. The there is need to replicate the study using other refugee camps in Kenya so as to compare the findings. The there is need to conduct a similar study which will attempt to investigate the socio-economic impact of refugees' presence in Daadab camps in Garissa district.
REFERENCES


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Montdos, A. (2004). Sale of Food Aid by Refugees was a Sign of Distress Notexcess; World Bank Social Discussion Series.


UNHCR (2002), Africa Watch and Women's Right Project, Widespread Rape of Somali Women Refugees in North Eastern Kenya, Online At www.hrw.org/Reports.


Dear Respondent,

RE  DATA COLLECTION

I am a student at the University of Nairobi. I am currently doing a research study to fulfill the requirements of the Award of Master of Project Planning and Management on THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON REFUGEES WELBEING IN DAADAB CAMP, GARISSA, KENYA.

You have been selected to participate in this study and I would highly appreciate if you assisted me by responding to all questions in the attached questionnaire as completely, correctly and honestly as possible. Your response will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be used only for research purposes of this study only.

Thank you in advance for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Katra Abdullahi

Researcher
APPENDIX II: STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: kindly complete the following questionnaire using the instructions provided for each set of question. Tick appropriately.

Confidentiality: The responses you provide will be strictly confidential. No reference will be made to any individual(s) or organization in the report of the study.

PART A

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Instructions: Please tick as appropriate

1. Gender
   [ ] Male   [ ] Female

2. Age
   [ ] 18-22 years   [ ] 23-27 years   [ ] 28-32 years   [ ] 33-37 years
   [ ] 38-42 years   [ ] 43-47 years   [ ] 48-52 years   [ ] 53 and above

3. Education level of the respondent (state the highest level)
   [ ] Never been to school
   [ ] Primary school leaver
   [ ] Secondary school drop out
   [ ] Form four leaver
   [ ] Certificate
   [ ] Graduate
   [ ] Any other (specify)
4. What is the number of your family members in your household?
   [ ] Less than 2  [ ] 2-4  [ ] 4-6  [ ] More than 6

5. For how long have you been living in Dadaab camps?
   [ ] Less than two years  [ ] 2-4 years  
   [ ] 5-6 years  [ ] Over 6 years

6. What is your income activity

PART B: Attitude of host community on refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp

7. What do you think is the attitude of the host community on refugees well being in Daadab camp?
8. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding attitude of host community on refugees well being in Daadab Refugee Camp? Use a tick or X to mark the appropriate answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My clan affiliates and relates with other clans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a huge problem in regard to sharing of local resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>There has been development of natural resources as a result of refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>There is competition for resources and capital generation activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>The problem of employment is a major issue that causes friction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Integration is an essential part of an urbanization process within a camp and the surrounding community</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
PART C: Limited space in camps has on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp

9. In what ways has limited space in camps affected your wellbeing in the Daadab Refugee Camp?
   i) 
   ii) 
   iii) 
   iv) 
   v) 

10. What ways can you propose that can help in the use of limited space in Daadab camp?
    0 
    ii) 
    iii) 
    iv) 
    v) 

PART D: Scarcity of basic needs influences refugee well being

11. What are some of the basic needs that are scarce and affect your wellbeing in the Daadab Refugee Camp?
    i) 
    ii)
12. Indicate the extent to which the following basic needs scarcities are experienced by refugees in the camp. Use the scale 1-5 as shown below and tick the correct extent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Not experienced</th>
<th>Least extent</th>
<th>Great extent</th>
<th>Greater extent</th>
<th>Greatest extent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Lack of basic services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Economic strains</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Isolation</td>
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<td>4. Prejudice</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Discrimination</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Overcrowding</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
PART E: Desertification influence on refugee well being in Daadab Refugee Camp

13. What do you understand by desertification?

14. What do you think are some of the desertification factors that have an influence on refugee wellbeing in the camp?

   i)

   ii)

   iii)

   iv)

   v)

15. What do you think are the possible mitigation measures that can help reduce environment impact in the camps?

16. Any other comment concerning this that feel should be addressed?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME