

**FACTORS INFLUENCING STAKEHOLDER
PARTICIPATION IN REFUGEE HOUSING PROJECT IN
DADAAB KENYA**

BY

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**A Project Report Submitted In Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements For The
Award Of The Master Of Arts Degree In Project Planning And Management Of
The University Of Nairobi.**

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DECLARATION

I declare that this Research Report is my original work and that it has not been reproduced anywhere for purposes of research or otherwise.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my parents Mr. Simeon Ougo and Mrs. Judith Ougo and to my siblings Canol, Grace, Monice, Oscar, Joseph, Dennis and to my nephew Emeke Odumwegu Ojukwu.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IP	Implementing Partner
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
AP	Administration Police
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
FaIDA	Fafi Intergrated Development Association
RRDO	Relief Reconstruction and Development organization
INGO	International Non Governmental Organization
SCI	Save the Children International
MSF	Medicenes san Frontieres
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRC	International Rescue committee

GoK Government of Kenya

UNRWA United Nations Relief & Works Agency

DRA Department for Refugee Affairs

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to identify the factors influencing stakeholder participation in refugee housing project in Dadaab. The study sought the influence of host community, funding, Government policy, and security on implementation housing in Dadaab refugee camp. The study adopted a qualitative design and was conducted through systematic random sampling of 63 housing projects out of the population of 633 houses constructed in the first quarter of 2011 with funding from UNHCR. A list of 633 houses was generated including their location and owners from which systematic random sampling was done after every 10 houses. The list was then used in the field to locate the houses during data collection. The data collection method entailed the use of structured questionnaires in which 3 humanitarian aid workers, 6 refugees community leaders, 3 GoK staff and 6 host community leaders involved in the implementation of the refugee housing project were interviewed in addition to the 63 refugee beneficiaries hence 81 persons interviewed. It was revealed that the relationship between host community and NGOs implementing refugee housing project is cordial, suspicious and mutually dependant. However 54 of the respondents disagreed with the statement that the relationship between host community and refugee housing project is tense, suspicious and progressive. The study revealed that funding constraints leads to low pay of technical staff causing de-motivation, poor coordination and lack of regular meetings, refugee housing is constrained by inadequate funds and effective monitoring of shelters by refugee incentive staff is hindered by inadequate. Also the GoK regulates refugee housing in Dadaab and decides what technology is applicable, donor funding for refugee housing is dependent on GoK Policies on refugee housing, policy formulation for refugee housing by GoK should include Refugee housing stakeholders in Dadaab, and refugee housing Stakeholders should seek technical inputs of GoK when designing refugee housing. However 8 percent of the responses disagreed with the statements. Also the criminal attacks on Aid workers limits participation of NGOs in housing projects, restricted movement and curfews reduces number of stakeholder meetings, kidnapping and carjacking causes fear among suppliers & transporters, and Increasing Police presence in camps will create a sense of security and safety to refugees housing stakeholders However 5 responses disagreed with the recommendations.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Provision of safe, secure and affordable housing for displaced persons have been prioritized as a basic need in camps occupied by the refugees and displaced persons and is looked at as a protection measure against harsh climatic conditions such as rains, heat and attack by wild animals. Chance in Life (2002), states that refugee housing projects “aim at creating a humane way of existence within the refugee camp through the provision of shelters that will enable people to protect themselves from extreme weather conditions (rain, sandstorms, heat waves), crime, rape, wild animals, child abuse and the usual social evils of a congested camp full of desperation” .It is essential to provide (refugees with) safe homes that are free of physical hazards.

Turner, Pathirana, Daley, and Gill (2009) in a study done in Sri Lanka demonstrated that the poor housing conditions in refugee camps and living in a transitional camp as compared to a permanent house were significant risk factors for coughs, stomach ailments, headaches, and generally feeling unwell. The presence of dampness and mold in houses is associated with a range of symptoms and illnesses, including aches and pains, digestive disorders, and respiratory tract infections. Crowded, cramped conditions have also been associated with acute respiratory infections, and poor mental health among children. Poor housing also is correlated with an increased presence of rodents, which causes an increased incidence of Lassa fever in West African countries (Bonner Petal, 2007).

Inadequate housing is also an important public health issue because it can lead to anxiety, stress and even high blood pressure hence the need for adequate housing for the refugees.

Housing projects have attracted funding and support through various stakeholders who have provided support services. The conflict in Somalia led to forced migration of thousands of Somali nationals into Kenya. Dadaab, a small town within the County is located some 100km from Garissa town and approximately 80km from Kenya's border with Somalia is home to close to 470,000 refugees mostly of Somali origin settled in 5 camps in the largest refugee settlement in the world. Due to the high influx of refugees and the limited resources, the refugees were first housed in Tents before later on improving to Traditional kamora sticks tukuls covered with plastic sheeting, Traditional Kamora stick rectangular shelter with mud plastered walls and plastic sheeting roofs that was later followed with the improvement of iron sheet roofing (UNHCR, 2009).

In August 2003, UNHCR and CARE carried out a rapid assessment on the problems affecting the refugees with regards to shelter. This included visiting the camps as well as meeting with refugee community leaders to identify their key concerns. The assessment was aimed at providing information and guidance on the modifications that can be made to improve the basic living conditions of the refugee community. The findings recommended that there was need for a project to provide habitable shelter for the refugees. The objective of this project was to provide assistance to refugees in Dadaab through an initial pilot project targeting 1,500 families in line with the agreed upon minimum standards in the provision of shelter; and later on permanent basis targeting more population than its initial phase.

Phase I of this project (2003) targeted 1,500 units for the most vulnerable families (500 families per camp) in improving their shelters. Phase II (2004) targeted 1,850 units and the Phase III (2005) targeted 2,200 units.

Given that the complex currently houses at least five times the number of refugees it was originally built for, the camps are overcrowded, infrastructure inadequate and resources overstretched. Some of the refugees in Dadaab mostly reside in mud walled houses with iron sheet roofing and earth floors that are constructed through a participatory process involving the stakeholders identified above. This is different from other camps like In Sri Lankan refugee camps where a typical house is a small wooden one room hut with a corrugated iron roof and in Jalazone, a Palestinian refugee camp, in which it is documented that poor housing conditions such as dampness was present in 72.5% of the houses, while 50.5% had mold, 37% had leaks, and only 41.5% were exposed to the sun. In addition, in Jalazone, 61% of the households had 3-5 people per room, while 16.5% of the households had over 5 people per room (Al-Khati *et al*, 2010).

Stakeholders involved in the refugee housing project include Government of Kenya through line agencies such as Department for Refugee Affairs (DRA) and National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and Garissa County Council, UNHCR, Host community leaders, refugees, local NGO's such as FaIDA and RRDO and International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) such as LWF, DRC, NRC, PWJ, and NCKK. Several factors have influenced participation of these stakeholders in refugee housing projects hence this study research. These factors range from host community relations, funding, GoK and policies, insecurity.

This study research seeks to examine the above factors and suggest appropriate measures that should be taken to realize full benefits during implementation of housing projects in Dadaab.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Construction of refugee housing in Dadaab camps has been influenced by several factors ranging from host community relations with implementing partners, GoK policies, insecurity and funding (Al-Khati *et al*, 2010). These factors have influenced how the various stakeholders participate in housing projects. From field experience in Dadaab, for example, misunderstanding between host community and implementing partners (NGOs) has often led to slow implementation since the tension between the two stakeholders namely host community on one hand and the implementing partner on the other hand hinders construction.

Despite the fact that stakeholder participation in refugee housing projects has been influenced by the above factors, no single research has been done in this regard. Instead, researchers have concentrated on the areas such as Environmental impacts of camps (including housing projects) on host communities and not factors influencing stakeholder participation in housing projects. This research study looked at the factors influencing stakeholder participation in refugee housing project in Dadaab camps and the consequence of such influences on housing projects.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

This study investigated the factors that influence stakeholder participation in refugee housing project in the Dadaab.

1.4 Objectives

The following were the objectives of this study:

- i. To assess the influence of host community on implementing of refugee housing project in Dadaab.
- ii. To examine the influence of funding on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab.
- iii. To assess the influence of Government policies on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab.
- iv. To examine the influence of insecurity on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What is the influence of host community on implementing of refugee housing project in Dadaab?
- ii. What is the influence of funding on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab?
- iii. What is the influence of Government policies on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab.

- iv. What is the influence of insecurity on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing projects in Dadaab.

1.6. Research Hypothesis

This study shall be guided by the research hypothesis below.

- i. H_0 : There is no significant relationship between the host community and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

H_1 : There is a significant relationship between the host community and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

- ii. H_0 : There is no significant relationship between the funding and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

H_1 : There is a significant relationship between funding and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

- iii. H_0 : There is no significant relationship between Government policies and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

H_1 : There is a significant relationship between Government policies and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

- iv. H_0 : There is no significant relationship between security and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

H₁: There is a significant relationship between security and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

1.7 Significance of the study

Various stakeholders have been involved in the refugee housing project implementation in Dadaab. It is hoped that this study will benefit the various stakeholders who includes the community, the Government and the NGOs involved in housing projects in the refugee camps. The community will be able to know their role in implementing the housing projects. The Government shall be able to know the policies which influence housing projects while the NGOs will be enlightened on the factors which influence implementation of the housing hence minimizing any negative influences that will affect implementation of housing project.

1.8 Delimitation of the study

There are many projects affecting the refugee camps but this study only concentrate on the factors influencing implementation of housing projects in Dadaab refugee camp. This study was carried out in Hagadera refugee camp the most densely populated of the five refugee camps with a population of 139,207 refugees and a size of 12.77sqkm. Established in 1999, Hagadera is located to the South East of Dadaab in Fafi District (see figure 1) and is part of the Dadaab complex that covers an area of 50 Kmsq. The other camps in Dadaab complex include Ifo 2, Ifo, Dagahaley and Kambi Oos.

The refugee and host community representatives who are beneficiaries of the housing project implemented were key in the success of this study since they provided their experience on project implementation. Other players such as the Government of Kenya and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Local CBOs, youth and

women groups also contributed greatly towards the success of this study through providing their experiences on how they were involved in the implementation of refugee housing project.

Table 1.6: Population in Dadaab camps

Camp	Population		Household	Total
	Male	Female		
Hagadera	70,147	69,060	43,609	139,207
Ifo	48,734	51,213	28,781	99,947
Ifo2	129,373	137,149	63,031	266,522
Dagahaley	48,620	53,344	26,702	101,964
Kambi Oos	9,974	10,027	4,540	20,001
Grand Total	209,494	216,236	111,180	425,730
Percentages	49.2	50.8		100

Source: UNHCR May 2013

1.9 Limitations of the study

This study experienced a plethora of challenges due to its nature. One of the challenges was language barrier. Over 96% of the Hagadera population, both in refugee and host communities, speaks Somali dialect whereas the study was conducted in English. There was need for translation of messages and regular interpretation of questions during data collection. Cultural factors also posed challenges to the study. Collection of data on cultural themes like female genital mutilation or use of contraceptives was met with negativity. Further, unwillingness to give information from the respondents and the harsh climatic

conditions of Dadaab may have negatively affected the study since the communities preferred participating in the morning hours as opposed to the afternoons.

Relatively high illiteracy levels coupled with strict adherence to religious teachings partly hindered the study. Consequently, most study activities were carried out with the help of identified semi-literate and literate members of the concerned communities and within hours outside the designated prayer periods. Clanism and gender biases also affected the response of communities during the study. Responses on projects from areas inhabited by two different clans were different or contradicted due to competing interests. Responses from female respondents were restricted due to the discriminatory tendencies that women in the Somali communities are subjected to.

1.10 Assumptions of the study

The basic assumptions of this study were;

- The sample would represent the population
- Security in the dadaab camps and vicinity would be calm
- Adequate security measures would be put in place in case of insecurity
- The data collection instrument would be valid and would measure the desired constructs
- The respondents would answer questions correctly and truthfully.

1.11 Definition of significant terms

In this study the following definitions are described as follows;

Housing: It refers to the shelter constructed for the refugee and host community by UNHCR and its implementing partners.

Implementing partners refers to the local and international NGOs and CBOs involved in provision of housing to refugees and host community beneficiaries with funding from UNHCR

Project refers to the activities that target refugees in Dadaab with the aim of improving their living conditions.

Stakeholder refers to all those organizations, institutions and individuals involved in funding, constructing or monitoring refugee projects.

Dadaab refers to all the 5 camps that constitute the Dadaab complex namely Ifo, Ifo2, Dagahaley, Hagadera and Kambi Oos with a total population of approximately 425,730 registered refugees.

Refugee community refers to the population comprising of refugees and asylum seekers duly registered by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and numbering approximately 425,730 and residing in Dadaab.

Host community refers to the indigenous inhabitants residing around Dadaab and Alinjugur townships.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter covers a review of literature related to the study. It begins with an overview of shelter situation in the refugee camps and how it has evolved overtime. The chapter also outlines the contribution played by the host community to meet housing need of the refugees. It also continues to elaborate the funding avenues that have contributed to the housing project as well as the impact of government policies and insecurity on the participation of various stakeholders. A conceptual framework has also been included in the chapter.

2.2 Refugee housing

Since their establishment in the late 1940's, camps have symbolized the refugees' right of return and the expression of their humanitarian plight. While some refugees have been able to create economic prosperity amidst crowded and difficult camp conditions, many others have remained mired in poverty. (FAFO, 2000) Camp refugees are suffering from substandard physical infrastructure and poor environmental conditions resulting from the combination of high population growth, restrictions on camp expansion and lack of sufficient resources.

Buildings and shelters have often been extended horizontally and vertically, thus narrowing the alleyways and preventing the establishment of playgrounds, green areas and

recreational facilities. Moreover, overcrowding and a general lack of maintenance with respect to buildings and shelters have led to poorer housing and unsatisfactory environmental conditions in terms of ventilation, sunlight, humidity, temperature, storage, and privacy. The resulting health hazards are compounded by a solid waste management system widely judged to be insufficient.

Water, sewage and electricity are available in nearly all camps, although supplies of electricity and drinking water are unpredictable. In recent years, the combined efforts of UNRWA and host authorities have led to significant upgrades in the camps' physical infrastructure. In Jordan, for instance, camps have been included by the authorities in their Social Productivity Programme (SPP) launched in 1999. Sewage and drainage networks and water supply networks were upgraded in 10 of the country's 13 camps. In addition, progress in road pavement has been achieved, but is constrained by space limitations in the camps. In Lebanon refugees face a dramatic situation, as camp rehabilitation schemes are officially considered tantamount to resettlement and thus to be avoided. Accordingly, sewerage systems are often exposed and roads need paving. In the camps of southern Lebanon, access to construction material is still severely restricted.

Similarly dramatic is the situation of the West Bank and Gaza refugee camps due to the deterioration of the camps' physical infrastructure since the beginning of the *Intifada* in September 2000. In Rafah Camp (Gaza Strip), electricity and water networks as well as communal facilities and nearly 1000 shelters, housing over 9200 refugees, have been destroyed or damaged beyond repair. The total number of destroyed refugee shelters in Gaza, at 30 April 2004, stood at 1542, with almost 14,000 refugees made homeless.

UNRWA managed to support rehabilitation of refugee housing in close coordination with host authorities and the refugees themselves (FAFO 2000). The above cases illustrate existence of a multi-stakeholder participatory approach in refugee shelter provision.

Whereas the above brief introduction gives a generic overview of the involvement of various stakeholder in refugee housing provision, this chapter seeks to examine what previous researchers have studied in as far as factors influencing stakeholder participation in refugee housing projects is concerned. It will therefore look at the various factors that may influence stakeholder participation in refugee housing project and relate that to the Dadaab setup where refugee housing project is implemented. In this review, literature will be broadly classified into two areas; primary information literature such as articles in journals, publications, internet, and; secondary information literature that deals with the study topic in general through references such as text books.

2.3 Host community and implementing refugee housing project

Although international refugee assistance is usually intended for refugees in camps, it finds its way into the host community. Both food and non-food aid items are traded in local markets and further afield. In addition, many international refugee agencies deliberately make relief assistance available to local people so as to increase the receptiveness of the host community to refugees. UNHCR's Handbook for Emergencies (1999) states that in situations where there are tensions between refugees and the local population, one of the measures to be considered is: 'Benefiting the local community through improvements in infrastructure in the areas of water, health, roads, etc. 'This approach is embodied in UNHCR's Refugee Affected Areas programmes, which provide new or improved transport

infrastructure (roads, bridges), health clinics and schools, both as an inducement to locals to assist refugees, and to improve the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Such programmes have been implemented in countries such as Zambia, Tanzania and Uganda. In Zambia, an initiative in Western Province, where there are at least 60,000 Angolan refugees, was launched to provide much needed transport, health and agricultural infrastructure.

Host communities also benefit when relief agencies allocate part of their humanitarian assistance budget to offset the negative impact of refugees, especially those associated with the environment and public health. Environmental problems occur when refugees rely on 'free' natural resources either to support themselves (construct housing or collect food and firewood) or to make a living. Economic activities like charcoal making, firewood and thatch grass selling, and the cultivation of hillsides, can overburden water supplies and range land, and local people resent this use of resources. In recent years, relief agencies have sought to offset these burdens. For example, in 1998, UNHCR took early protective measures in Tanzania's Kigoma region to prevent the kind of environmental degradation that occurred in Kagera with the Rwandan influx in 1994. In several countries, including northeastern Kenya (the Dadaab camp complex for Somali refugees), and the forest region of Guinea, UNHCR has made provision for environmental programmes, road and other infrastructural repair, supplemental health clinics and schools for local people, and so on. UNHCR and many NGOs advocate the integration of refugee services with national services (Sphere Project 1997; UNHCR 1999), and work with national ministries of health to build up local health services. This occurred in eastern Zaire during the refugee crisis of the 1990s (Goyens *et al.* 1996), and in Guinea, where the government and UNHCR agreed

that refugees from Sierra Leone and Liberia could have access to national health services, with UNHCR covering the cost of the refugees' health care (Van Damme 1995).

The benefits of refugee assistance persist after refugees repatriate or are relocated, and resources such as buildings and transportation equipment are turned over to the local community. After the Mozambican repatriation from Malawi was completed in 1995, UNHCR handed over refugee facilities including schools, clinics and vehicles worth \$35 million to the Malawi government, which also requested \$78 million from UNHCR for reforestation to offset the deforestation resulting from the refugee presence (World Refugee Survey 1996: 57). Clean-up of camps and rehabilitation of the environment is usually funded by international agencies and implemented in cooperation with the local community.

Whereas it's important to involve the host community in refugee programming as a way of mitigating conflict and fostering peace; this was not the case in Hagadera Camp. The host community in Hagadera was substantially disruptive to the smooth flow of programming processes. A cartel of host community monopolized soil transportation 'fixing' transportation rates, intimidating the refugees from participation and rendered the tender process largely ineffective. CARE/UNHCR was compelled to involve the provincial administration to intervene to avoid delays and escalation of tension (UNHCR Shelter Report, 2012). The relationship between host community and NGOs implementing the housing project in Dadaab influences stakeholder participation in the refugee housing project. On Monday 6th June 2011 a misunderstanding between LWF (the NGO responsible for implementing refugee housing projects in Hagadera) and the host community residing

mainly at Borehole 5 area of Hagadera led to demonstrations by the casual laborers engaged in brick production thereby reducing participation by others stakeholders. The host community accused LWF of failing to satisfactorily remunerate labor services offered by brick layers. After three days of negotiations, brick production activities resumed with the laborers having a salary increment of Ksh 500 on top of the initial Ksh 4,000. Such factors influence stakeholder participation in the refugee housing project.

Beth Elise Whitaker (1999), while quoting FAO states that there is a perception among the local population in western Tanzanian district of Ngora that the refugees are better cared for and are enjoying a higher standard of living than the indigenous Tanzanians in the area. There is therefore a likelihood of social friction between the two populations. To forestall this.... it is essential that the indigenous population is 'compensated' and their lot improved so that they can continue to accept the presence of refugees in their neighborhood. This can be compared to the Dadaab setup where similar frictions have existed between NGOs offering housing services to refugees and the host communities sometimes leading to stoppage of the operations of the NGO by the host community hence influencing participation of NGOs in refugee housing project implementation. Aukot E (2003) notes that while the refugees receive international aid, the Turkana (who are just as poor) do not. Unfortunately, this causes an imbalance that has resulted in the host community feeling hostile and blaming their problems on the refugees. It also raises fundamental questions about human rights and equality since; in this case, the refugees who receive free shelter have better conditions than their hosts. Given that such services are offered through NGOs, the relationship between host communities and NGOs in shelter provision has always been poor hence influencing participation of the NGO in housing project implementation.

2.4 Effects of funding on stakeholder participation in housing projects

For the past thirty years or more, African countries have experienced repeated and sustained mass influxes of refugees (UNHCR, 1998). While refugees impose a variety of economic and environmental burdens on host countries, they also embody a significant flow of resources in the form of international humanitarian assistance, economic assets and human capital.

Refugee camps become repositories of such resources as relief supplies and food aid, vehicles, communication equipment, employment and transport contracts with relief agencies, and the locally valued and scarce materials. The refugees themselves bring human capital in the form of labour, skills and entrepreneurship, and they are conduits for remittance flows. Since most refugee situations in Africa are protracted, refugees remain in host countries for many years and these resources are available to the host country for an extended period of time. In addition, refugees are, if only for a brief burst of international media attention, a highly visible phenomenon, capable of focusing attention on regions normally lost to the public eye. These material, social and political resources, which I call 'refugee resources', potentially represent an important state building contribution to the host state.

Refugee resources may help develop areas of the country, increase the welfare of citizens, and extend the bureaucratic reach of the state. In order to accomplish this, the state must access and control these resources, but there are several hindrances. For one thing, refugee funds usually occur in border areas where the state's authority and control are not well established, or may be absent entirely (Herbst 2000). Funding plays a key role in the

Dadaab refugee housing project implementation. Lack of or inadequate funding has always influenced the participation of stakeholders in the housing project. In 2012, following an IP review, UNHCR reduced funding to IOM, NRC and DRC which were implementing partners in IFO2 camp thereby causing withdrawal of the three NGOs from refugee housing project implementation. In the same year, UNHCR reduced funding to LWF, the NGO responsible for implementing refugee housing projects in Hagadera thereby significantly reducing the number of housing units in that camp compared to the previous years when funding was available to CARE Kenya, LWF and NRC thereby leading to full participation of the implementing partners in the housing project.

While aiming to address short and medium term challenges facing Palestine refugees in near East, the United Nations Relief Works Agency (UNRWA) agreed that lack of resources (and uncertainties about UNRWA's budget continuity) and lack of space for improvement and expansion of refugee shelters have contributed to an overall deterioration in conditions for refugee settlements. (UNRWA 2004). Consequently, the paper recommends the need to expand the funding base of UNRWA and of its partners in order to meet the challenges and the gaps in services provided. The paper also recommends establishment of mechanisms for improved coordination amongst partners in order to identify financial and human resources and tap new funding sources.

2.5 Government policies and stakeholder participation in refugee housing projects

The U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants gives the world total as 62,000,000 refugees and estimates that there are over 34,000,000 displaced by war, these include internally displaced persons, who remain within the same national borders. Women and

children comprise approximately 80 percent of the refugee population. Dadaab refugee camps Kenya is one of the oldest and largest refugee camps in the world. It was formed in 1991 at which time it was intended for a population of 90,000 people. However it is presently home to more than 332,000 people. 97 percent of the people living in the three camps that comprise Dadaab are of Somali origin: the rest are refugees from Congo, Sudan, Uganda, and other conflict embroiled countries in Africa.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) established Dadaab as a temporary solution some 20 years ago to accommodate Somalis fleeing their war torn country from a war that continues to this day. It is estimated that in 2011 alone, due to the continued violence between Al-Shabaab militia group and the Somali Government forces and the drought plaguing the country, more than 31,000 further Somalis have arrived in the camps, thus puts a heavy burden on the limited resources available in the camps. (Daily Nation, June 28, 2011).

The GoK policies have guided the refugee housing project in Dadaab. The National Housing Policy, Sessional paper No. 3 of 2004 states that the Government will encourage vulnerable groups to participate actively in housing by strengthening relations with Community-Based Organizations. Policies and regulations have influenced participation of stakeholders in the housing project at Dadaab. The GoK directive in July 2013 that all ISSB- shelter related activities be stopped influenced the stakeholder's participation in shelter construction to either withdraw or reduce provision of shelters to refugees. The GoK directive was based on the fact that ISSB walled refugee shelters seemed more permanent hence this would attract refugees to stay longer in the camps at a time when

repatriation plans were underway. Consequently, out of the targeted 2,000 ISSB shelters planned for refugees only 296 were completed. UNHCR and implementing partners namely NRC, PWJ and DRC came up with an alternative technology for shelters and funding was directed to the transitional shelter design. This directive by the GoK influenced participation by stakeholders.

PIO 1990 in Tasoulla Hadjiyanni (2002) writes that in Cyprus, the second largest government housing program is known as self-help housing built in villages surrounding major cities. In this scheme, plots with basic services are given to refugees who are in turn responsible as stakeholders to build their own houses according to standardized plans. The government, through a national policy, provides a small amount of financial assistance to the refugees for construction purposes. By 1987, a total of 9,976 refugees had housing through this type of stakeholder participation that is supported by government policies. This kind of government and refugee participation in refugee housing is supported by policies that favors the refugee housing initiatives.

2.6 Insecurity and stakeholder participation in housing projects

Refugee flows present a challenge to one of the key principles of state sovereignty: the control of borders and of non-citizens in the country. African host countries experience a range of security related problems associated with refugees and others crossing the border from conflict-ridden neighbouring countries. The most serious of these problems is cross-border raids and the import of conflict from the sending country.

In 2001 alone, direct attacks or armed incursions from either rebel or government forces or both occurred in Guinea (from Sierra Leone), Zambia (from Angola), Tanzania (from

Burundi) and Uganda (from Sudan), to name only some. Armed incursions by sending country government forces occur as search-and-destroy missions aimed at rebels mixed up with refugees, and are usually accompanied by rape, looting, abductions, cattle theft and loss of civilian lives (World Refugee Survey, 2001).

Undefended and lawless refugee camps create security problems too. The resources contained in them are targeted as booty by rebel groups, and raids on camps have been a problem in many border hosting areas, including northern Uganda, southern Guinea, western Zambia and northern Namibia. Petty and organized crime flourishes, and bored young men are recruited into rebel militias or crime syndicates. Political radicalism and militancy amongst refugees is a chronic problem for host states. The difficulties of separating bonafide refugees' rebel forces or criminals often live among refugees.

Military recruitment is a common problem both within and outside refugee camps. In some cases, the political control of entire camps has been taken over by militias, as occurred most famously in the Rwandan camps in Goma, but also in western Kenya (Kakuma camp), and by the Polisario in Mauritania and Algeria. In many camps, crimes go unpunished because there is no adequate force to back up what rule of law does exist. Few camps are organized to address these problems, and since most camps are not closed, the problems of crime, violence and militarization leach out into the surrounding host community.

Host states have difficulty keeping refugees inside camps or designated areas, and most countries have large numbers of refugees living outside camps both in rural and urban areas. The problem of separating combatants and criminals from refugees increases the

public perception that ' all ' refugees are a problem. Although there is a frequent talk in international circles of new international mechanisms to address refugee security problems (Jacobsen 2000), none have materialized and it is the host state itself which must deal with these problems.

Another problem widely regarded by host governments as a border control problem, is the way in which economic migrants try to pass as refugees, and try to claim asylum. South Africa and Kenya have struggled with this problem, to the detriment of refugee policies in both countries. In an effort to control the movement of non-citizens into and within their territories, host governments have imposed more stringent requirements on proof of refugee status and have also sought to restrict refugees to camps. After a recent roundup of illegal migrants in Nairobi, the police officer in charge said and war-displaced people from combatants and criminals means.

Insecurity in Dadaab camps escalated when the Kenya Military forces entered into Somalia to weed out the Alshabaab militia. Several sympathizers of the militia group who were living in Kenya and particularly in the Dadaab camps orchestrated the attacks through explosive devises and shooting incidences within the camps thereby bringing to a near halt refugee operations. According to UNHCR website, in the recent past, the security situation in the Dadaab area has become high-risk and dangerous, following a series of incidents, including the abduction of aid workers and fatal attacks on refugee leaders and Kenyan security forces. This led to more restrictive security measures that curtailed humanitarian access to the camps and obliged the Government of Kenya, UNHCR, partners and the refugee leadership to explore new ways to continue the delivery of assistance and

protection. The insecurity has influenced the participation of stakeholders in refugee housing projects.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for assessing the factors that affect the stakeholders' participation in refugee housing project in Dadaab camp outlines the independent variables, the dependent variables and the moderating variables. The independent variables are host community relations, funding, government policy and security. The moderating variables are environment, NGOs decisions, climate and number of refugees in the camp while the dependant variables are housing project and implementation.

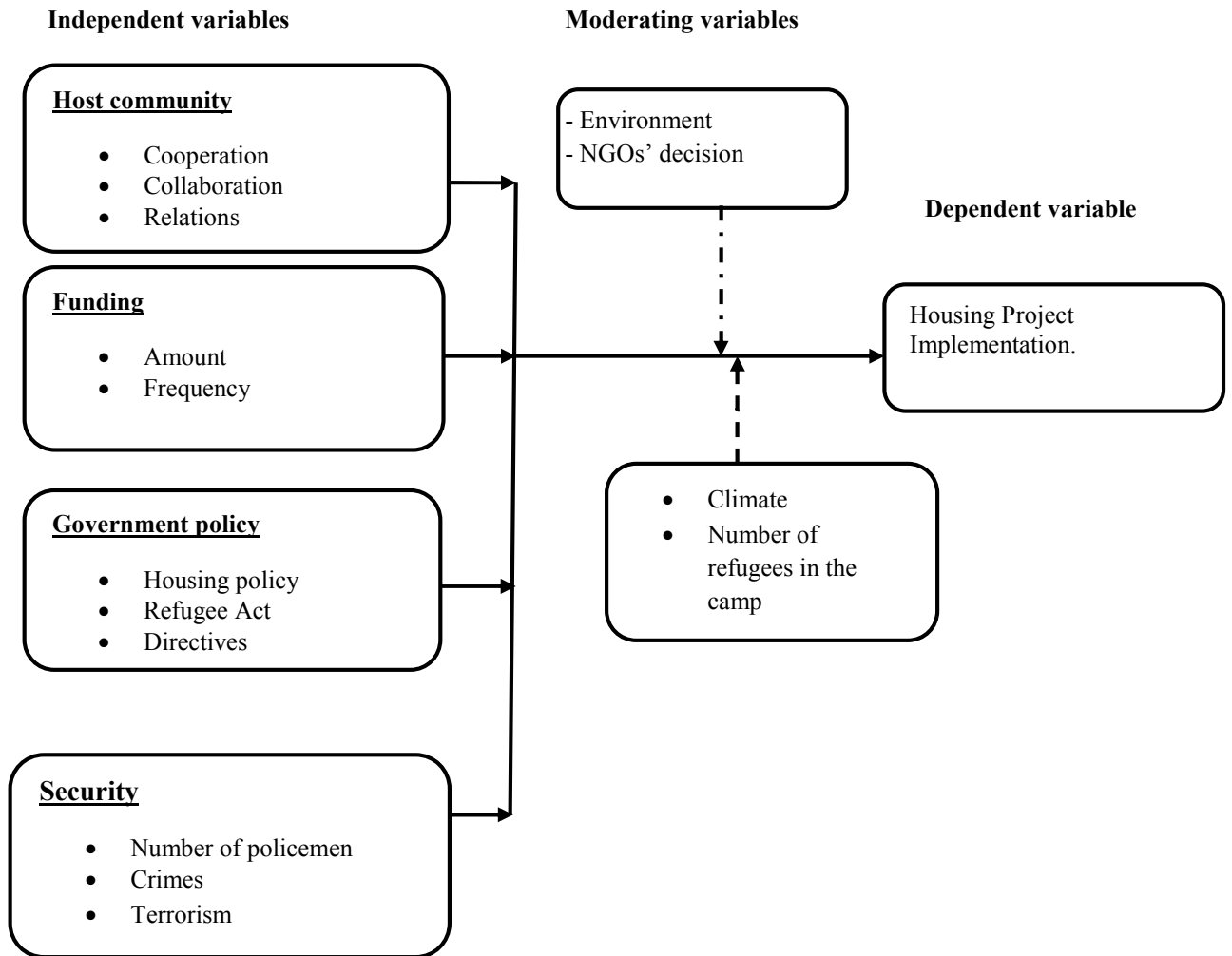


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

The study sought to investigate whether the dependent variables are influenced by the independent variables. This relationship was tested using correlation analysis. It was assumed that the independent variables have an impact on the housing projects and their implementation.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The main objective of this chapter is to show how the study was carried out and how data was collected and analyzed into useful information using scientific methods and presented. The chapter focuses on applied research techniques and methods that were used to validate the study objectives. It included research design, target population, sampling procedures, sample size and methods of data collection. It further looked at reliability and validity of the data collected, the data collection instruments and data analysis techniques.

3.2 Research design

Research design refers to the procedures used by the researcher to explore the relationship between variables, form subjects into groups, administer measures, apply treatment to the groups and analyze the data (Kathuri, 1993). This study adopted a descriptive survey design. The design is suitable for this study because views will be collected from a group of people without manipulating variables. Coopers & Emory (1995) highly recommend this type of research design where several respondents give answers to specific questions at one point in time.

3.3 Target population

According to Brinker (1988), target population refers to the large population from which a sample is selected. The target population was the 633 refugee beneficiaries whose houses were constructed by UNHCR in Hagadera camp during the first quarter of 2011 (UNHCR,

2012). The beneficiaries had an understanding of the participatory role of each stakeholder in the construction of their houses thereby suggesting factors that may have influenced the participation of the various stakeholders in the housing project. The roles of humanitarian aid workers with technical supervisory skills required in the construction of the houses influenced the other stakeholders to participate in the construction of the refugee housing. The GoK officials and the host community leaders participated in refugee housing through regulation and supervision and provision of labor contract and supply of materials such as soil for brick making respectively hence their role influenced participation of other stakeholders in the project.

3.4 Sampling procedure and sample size

Systematic sampling was used in the selection of sample for this study in order to give each sample unit equal chances of selection. According to Gay(2003) a sample size of at least 10% is sufficient. A sample size of 63 housing projects out of the population of 633 houses constructed in the first quarter of 2011 with funding from UNHCR was selected. A list of the 633 houses was generated including their location and owners from which simple random sampling was done after every 10 houses. The list was then used in the field to locate the houses during data collection.

3.5 Data collection instruments

Structured questionnaires were used to collect data from the sampled population. The open ended questionnaire consisted of six sections with a total of 5 question items including the respondent's bio data. There were 5 question items targeting the key variables; host community relations, GoK policies, insecurity and funding. Each questionnaire was given a

serialized number to account for the sample size and response levels. The likert rating on the questionnaire comprised of five levels as shown in 3.8.1. Oral interviews were conducted for data that required immediate attention. Observation was also used as a data collection method.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of research instrument

3.6.1 Validity of research instrument

Validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences made by research instruments (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Research instruments should be able to measure the characteristics or traits for which it is intended to measure. To enhance validity in the study, the researcher used content validity in which questionnaire, oral interview and observations were used as data collection instruments. Data collection methods were subjected to validity through pretesting and proofreading. Content validity of the research instruments was determined by the experts in School of Continuing and Distance Education of the University of Nairobi. They were able to advice on the questionnaire and the questionnaires' open-ended items to be corrected. Corrections on the identified items were incorporated into the instruments so as to increase its content validity.

3.6.2 Reliability of research instrument

According to Mugenda & Mugenda, (2003), reliability refers to the degree of which a research instrument gives/ yields consistency/the same results or data when repeatedly administered. Alpha coefficient was used to describe reliability of factors extracted from multi-point questionnaires (Mugenda & Mugenda 2003). According to Strainer (1989), the alpha coefficient normally ranges in value from 0 to 1 whereas reliability score of 7 or

above will be acceptable. However, there is actually no lower limit to the coefficient. The closer Cronbach's alpha coefficient is to 1.0 the greater the interval consistency of the items in scale. George and Mallery (2003) also provide the following rules of thumb for Cronbach's coefficient: greater than 0.9 is excellent, greater than 0.8 is good, greater than 0.7 is acceptable and less than 0.6 is questionable while less than 0.5 is unacceptable. The reliability level was found to be 0.85 which was deemed reliable.

3.7 Data collection procedures.

With a transmittal letter that seeks the permission of the researcher to collect data , the researcher proceeded to the field to begin data collection. The significance of the study was explained to the respondents in order to make them appreciate and understand the process while enabling them to fully participate and the respondents assured of confidentiality. The questionnaire was administered and collected later in the day. The data collection method involved administering structured questionnaires. In this case, the questionnaire were administered to 63 beneficiaries of the housing projects, 3 humanitarian aid workers, 6 refugees community leaders, 3 Government staff and 6 host community leaders involved in the implementation of the refugee housing project hence a total of 81 respondents.

3.8 Data analysis

Collected data was organized for analysis through data cleaning which involved editing, coding and tabulation; data reduction, data differentiation and data explanation. Completed questionnaires were edited to ensure completeness and consistency. Once the data was collected, data coding was done using Likert scale. Data collected from the questionnaire was assigned numerical values (coded) and checked for any errors (Kothari 1990) and

finally analyzed using computer based Statistical Package for Social scientists (SPSS). Data coding was done before entry and presentation was made using Frequency tables, pie charts, bar graphs, histograms percentages, tables and where necessary, figures.

The study applied descriptive statistics to analyze the bio data of respondents from section A of the research instrument. The relationship between variables was explored using Pearson's Product Moment correlation coefficient. Spearman's correlation test was also conducted to compare and authenticate the findings. The data was analyzed using percentages where necessary.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The researcher prepared the questionnaires and issued to the respondents with an assurance that this study was purely for academic purposes and the researcher would not use the findings for any personal gains. The respondents were also assured that throughout the study, confidentiality was to be maintained and under no circumstances would their identity be disclosed.

Table 3.6: Operational definition of variables

Objective	Variables	Indicators	Measurement scale	Method of testing
i)To assess the influence of host community on implementing of refugee housing project in Dadaab.	(Independent); Host community, NGOs (Dependent);Housing project	Influence on implementation Level of implementation	Nominal Ordinal Interval	Correlation using Pearson correlation coefficient
ii)To examine the influence of funding on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab	Independent; Funding, Dependent; Output	Amount of funding Influence of funding Level of participation	Nominal Ordinal Interval	Correlation using Pearson correlation coefficient
iii) To assess the influence of Government policies on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab.	Independent Gok regulations, Policies Dependent; Project output	Influence of Gok policies Level of stakeholder participation Level of implementation	Nominal Ordinal Interval	Correlation using Pearson correlation coefficient
iv)To examine the influence of insecurity on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab	Independent: Stakeholder collaboration Dependent; Project output	Influence of insecurity Level of insecurity	Nominal Ordinal Interval	Correlation using Pearson correlation coefficient

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, DISCUSSIONS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with two main sections. The first section mainly covers the geographical area of study while the second covers description and analysis of data obtained from the study hence an explanation of the factors influencing stakeholder participation in refugee housing projects in Dadaab. Analysis of data is carried out with regard to research questions formulated for the study.

4.2 Questionnaire's return rate

The research sought to establish the questionnaires return rate. The responses were presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Questionnaire's return rate

Interviewee	Issued	Returned	% returned
Shelter beneficiaries	63	45	71.4
NGO/IP Staff	3	3	100
Refugee leaders	6	5	83
GoK staff	3	3	100
Host community	6	5	83
Total	81	61	75.3

Table 4.1 revealed that 61 questionnaires were returned for analysis out of the 81 distributed representing a response rate of 75.3%. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) considers a response rate of 50% as adequate for analysis and reporting, 60% as good and 70% and

above as very good. This response rate was therefore considered adequate. The following characteristics of the respondents were considered: Age, sex and vulnerability levels.

Shelter beneficiaries formed the largest portion of the sample size (71.4%) of those interviewed. The writer assumed that individual beneficiaries interacted with several stakeholders at the time of shelter construction and were best placed to know the factors that would have influenced stakeholder's participation at the various stages of housing project. The NGO staff namely shelter staff at LWF, UNHCR and NRC was available for questioning. These formed another important portion of the sample size since most staff are directly involved in the supervision of refugee shelter hence their level of interaction with shelter stakeholders is equally high. Of the NGO staff interviewed, 100% response was received by the researcher. This was also the case with GoK staff from the DRA, NEMA and (former) District Commissioners office who were involved at one stage in the shelter project. Finally, data was also collected from the refugee and host community leaders who responded well (83% response each).

4.3 Age distribution of respondents

The researcher sought to investigate the age distribution of respondents. The results were presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Response by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
26 - 30	5	8.3
31 - 35	7	11.5
36 - 40	8	13.1
41 - 45	8	13.1
46 - 50	9	14.7
51 - 55	7	11.5
56 - 60	8	13.1
Above 60	9	14.7
Total	61	100

The results from Table 4.2 indicate that the age bracket 26-30 had 8.3% responses, 31-35 had 11.5% responses, 36-40 had 13.1% responses, 41-45 had 13.1% of the responses, 46-50 had 14.7% responses, and 51-55 had 11.5% responses while 56-60 had 13.1% responses. The Table further reveals that respondents of age 60 and above were 14.7% of the total number of respondents sampled. This illustrates that many respondents in the age bracket 46-50 and above 60 years were much willing to participate compared to the lowest participation of those between 26-30 years.

4.4 Respondent's gender

The researcher sought to investigate the gender of the respondents. The responses were presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Response by gender/sex

Stakeholder	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	47	77.0
Female	14	23.0
Total	61	100.0

A close look at table 4.3 shows that both sexes were represented in each of the stakeholder groups interviewed. Male respondents were 77% of the total number of respondents while female respondents were 23%. It can be noted that there were many men sampled in the study compared to females.

4.5 Respondents household size

The researcher sought to establish the respondent's household size so as to know whether the size influenced the household projects. The responses were presented in Table 4.4

Table 4.4 Response by Household size

HH size	Frequency	Percentage %	Cumulative %
1-5	11	18.0	18.0
6-10	25	41.0	59.0
11-15	19	31.1	90.1
16-20	4	6.6	96.7
Above 20	2	3.3	100
Total	61	100	

According to Table 4.4, respondents with household sizes 1-5 were 18%, those with household sizes 6-10 were 41% and those with household sizes of between 11-15 were 31.1%. Further, the table indicates that respondents with family sizes between 16-20 were 6.6% and those with family sizes above 20 were 3.3%. This shows that the 61 respondents interviewed were of family size of between 6-10 persons.

Below is the data analysis and interpretation. This analysis is based on the objectives of the study which is to find the factors influencing stakeholder participation in refugee housing project in Dadaab.

- i. To assess the influence of host community on implementing of refugee housing project in Dadaab.
- ii. To examine the influence of funding on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab.
- iii. To assess the influence of Government policies on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab.
- iv. To examine the influence of insecurity on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab.

4.6 Host community and NGOs implementation of refugee housing project.

The first objective for this study was to assess the influence of host community on implementing of refugee housing project in Dadaab. To achieve this objective, the respondents were to show their rating choice using a 5-point likert rating scale as from: (1-2-3-4-5) given as: 1-Strongly Agree (SA), 2- Agree (A), 3-Not sure (N), 4- Disagree (D) 5-

Strongly Disagree (SD) to indicate their level of agreement and/or disagreement with the statements. The results were shown in the Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Host community and NGOs implementing refugee housing project.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
a) Relationship is cordial, suspicious and mutually dependant	57	1	0	3	0	61
b) Relationship is cordial, non-suspicious and mutually dependant.	40	19	2	0	0	61
c) Relationship is tense, suspicious and progressive	3	0	0	54	4	61
d) Relationship is tense, suspicious and non-progressive	12	6	0	43	0	61
Mean responses	28	7	1	24	1	61

Table 4.5 revealed that majority (57) of the respondents strongly agreed that the relationship between host community and NGOs implementing refugee housing project is cordial, suspicious and mutually dependant. However 54 out of the total respondents disagreed with the statement that the relationship between host community and refugee housing project is tense, suspicious and progressive. On the other hand 42 respondents disagreed that relationship is cordial, non-suspicious and mutually dependant.

These results agree with UNHCR Shelter Report, (2012) which revealed that the relationship between host community and NGOs implementing the housing project in Dadaab influences stakeholder participation in the refugee housing project. On Monday 6th June 2011 a misunderstanding between LWF (the NGO responsible for implementing refugee housing projects in Hagadera) and the host community residing mainly at Borehole

5 area of Hagadera led to demonstrations by the casual laborers engaged in brick production thereby reducing participation by others stakeholders. The host community accused LWF of failing to satisfactorily remunerate labor services offered by brick layers. After three days of negotiations, brick production activities resumed with the laborers having a salary increment of Ksh 500 on top of the initial Ksh 4,000. Such factors influence stakeholder participation in the refugee housing project.

To establish the relationship between the host community and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab, the researcher tested the hypothesis below.

H_0 : There is no significant relationship between the host community and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

H_1 : There is a significant relationship between the host community and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

The results were presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Correlation between host community and refugee housing project

		Host community	Housing project
Host community	Pearson Correlation	1	.45**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	61	61
Housing project	Pearson Correlation	.45**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	61	61

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

There is weak positive correlation between the host community and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab ($r = 0.45$). The p-value is less than 0.0, therefore we reject the hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between the host community and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

4.7 Effects of funding on stakeholder participation in refugee housing project.

The second objective for this study was to examine the effects of funding on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab. This is because the funding for refugee shelter is usually obtained through sourcing from donors. Various donors including the European Union (ECHO), Japanese Government (JAICA), the American Government (USAid) and the British Government (DFID) have been funding the refugee shelter project through UNHCR who in turn channels the funds to shelter partners to implement housing for refugees on behalf of UNHCR. The objective of the study was to

examine the effects of funding constraints on stakeholder participation in refugee housing project.

To achieve this objective, the respondents were to show their rating choice using a 5-point likert rating scale as from: (1-2-3-4-5) given as: 1-Strongly Agree (SA), 2- Agree (A), 3- Not sure (N), 4- Disagree (D) 5-Strongly Disagree

Table 4.7 Effects of funding on stakeholder participation in refugee housing project.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
a) Funding constraints leads to low pay of technical staff causing de-motivation hence affecting stakeholder participation.	59	1	1	0	0	61
b) Funding constraints leads to poor coordination and lack of regular meetings thereby affecting effective stakeholder participation.	55	4	2	0	0	61
c) Refugee housing is constrained by inadequate funds	56	5			0	61
			0	0		
d) Effective monitoring of shelters by refugee incentive staff is hindered by inadequate funds	60	1	0	0	0	61
Mean responses	57	3	1	0	0	61

Table 4.7 revealed that majority (57) of the respondents strongly agreed with the statements that funding constraints leads to low pay of technical staff causing de-motivation, poor coordination and lack of regular meetings, refugee housing is constrained by inadequate funds and effective monitoring of shelters by refugee incentive staff is hindered by inadequate funds while 1 person agreed that effective monitoring of shelters by refugee incentive staff is hindered by inadequate funds while 3 agreed and 1 was neutral.

This agrees with Beth Elise Whitaker (1999), who argued that funding plays a key role in the Dadaab refugee housing project implementation. Lack of or inadequate funding has always influenced the participation of stakeholders in the housing project. In 2012, following an IP review, UNHCR reduced funding to IOM, NRC and DRC which were implementing partners in IFO2 camp thereby causing withdrawal of the three NGOs from refugee housing project implementation. In the same year, UNHCR reduced funding to LWF, the NGO responsible for implementing refugee housing projects in Hagadera thereby significantly reducing the number of housing units in that camp compared to the previous years when funding was available to CARE Kenya, LWF and NRC thereby leading to full participation of the implementing partners in the housing project.

To establish the relationship between funding and implementing of refugee housing project in Dadaab, the researcher tested the hypothesis below.

H_0 : There is no significant relationship between the funding and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

H_1 : There is a significant relationship between funding and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

Table 4.8 Relationship between funding and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

		Funding	Housing project
Funding	Pearson Correlation	1	.994**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	61	61
Housing project	Pearson Correlation	.994**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	61	61

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

The results in Table 4.8 show a very strong positive correlation between the funding and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab ($r=0.994$). The p-value is less than 0.05, therefore we reject the hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between the funding and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab. This implies that the more funding the more the housing for refugees.

4.8 GoK policies and stakeholder participation in refugee housing project.

The third objective for this study was to assess the influence of Government policies on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab.

To achieve this objective, the respondents were to show their rating choice using a 5-point likert rating scale as from: (1-2-3-4-5) given as: 1-Strongly Agree (SA), 2- Agree (A), 3- Not sure (N), 4- Disagree (D) 5-Strongly Disagree. The responses were presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.9 GoK policies and stakeholder participation in refugee housing project.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
a) The GoK regulates refugee housing in Dadaab and decides what technology is applicable.	31	0	0	30	0	61
b) Donor funding for refugee housing is dependent on GoK Policies on refugee housing.	28	0	3	30	0	61
c) Policy formulation for refugee housing by GoK should include Refugee housing stakeholders in Dadaab	56	5	0	0	0	61
d) Refugee housing Stakeholders should seek technical inputs of GoK when designing refugee housing.	55	1	0	5	0	61
Mean responses	43	2	1	15	0	61

According to Table 4.7, 43 of the respondents strongly agreed that; the GoK regulates refugee housing in Dadaab and decides what technology is applicable, donor funding for refugee housing is dependent on GoK Policies on refugee housing, Policy formulation for refugee housing by GoK should include Refugee housing stakeholders in Dadaab and Refugee housing Stakeholders should seek technical inputs of GoK when designing refugee housing.

However 15 of the respondents disagreed with the statements.

This agrees with the National Housing Policy, Sessional paper No. 3 of 2004 which states that states that the Government will encourage vulnerable groups to participate actively in

housing by strengthening relations with Community-Based Organizations. Policies and regulations have influenced participation of stakeholders in the housing project at Dadaab. The GoK directive in July 2013 that all ISSB- shelter related activities be stopped influenced the stakeholder’s participation in shelter construction to either withdraw or reduce provision of shelters to refugees. The GoK directive was based on the fact that ISSB walled refugee shelters seemed more permanent hence this would attract refugees to stay longer in the camps at a time when repatriation plans were underway. Consequently, out of the targeted 2,000 ISSB shelters planned for refugees only 296 were completed. UNHCR and implementing partners namely NRC, PWJ and DRC came up with an alternative technology for shelters and funding was directed to the transitional shelter design. This directive by the GoK influenced participation by stakeholders.

The researcher also tested the hypothesis below.

H₀ : There is no significant relationship between Government policies and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

H₁ : There is a significant relationship between Government policies and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

Table 4.10: Correlation between Government policies and refugee housing project.

		Government policy	Housing project
Government policy	Pearson Correlation	1	.75**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	61	61
Housing project	Pearson Correlation	.75**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	61	61

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

The results in Table 4.10 revealed that there seem to be a strong positive correlation between the Government policy and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab (0.45). The p-value is less than 0.05, therefore we reject the hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between the Government policy and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

4.9 Effects of insecurity in stakeholder participation in refugee housing project.

The last objective for this study was to examine the effects of insecurity on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab. To achieve this objective, the respondents were to show their rating choice using a 5-point Likert rating scale as from: (1-2-3-4-5) given as: 1-Strongly Agree (SA), 2- Agree (A), 3-Not sure (N), 4- Disagree (D) 5-Strongly Disagree. The responses were presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.11 Effects of insecurity in stakeholder participation in refugee housing project.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
a) Criminal attacks on Aid workers limits participation of NGOs in housing projects	49	0	0	12	0	61
b) Restricted movement and curfews reduces number of stakeholder meetings	51	0	3	7	0	61
c) Kidnapping and carjacking causes fear among suppliers & transporters	56	5	0	0	0	61
d) Increasing Police presence in camps will create a sense of security and safety to refugees housing stakeholders	55	1	0	5	0	61
Mean responses	53	2	1	5	0	61

According to Table 4.8, majority (56) of the respondents strongly agreed that the criminal attacks on Aid workers limits participation of NGOs in housing projects, restricted movement and curfews reduces number of stakeholder meetings, kidnapping and carjacking causes fear among suppliers & transporters, and Increasing Police presence in camps will create a sense of security and safety to refugees housing stakeholders However 8percent of the responses disagreed with the statements. This agrees with UNHCR (2013) who argued that in the recent past, the security situation in the Dadaab area has become high-risk and dangerous, following a series of incidents, including the abduction of aid workers and fatal attacks on refugee leaders and Kenyan security forces. This led to more restrictive security measures that curtailed humanitarian access to the camps and obliged the Government of Kenya, UNHCR, partners and the refugee leadership to explore new ways to continue the delivery of assistance and protection. The insecurity has influenced the participation of stakeholders in refugee housing projects. Authorities have reported several incidences of insecurity ranging from internal clan conflicts among refugees and among members of the host community as well as conflicts between the host community and the refugees.

The researcher further tested the hypothesis below.

H_0 : There is no significant relationship between security and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

H_1 : There is a significant relationship between security and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

Table 4.12: Effects of insecurity in stakeholder participation in refugee housing project.

		Security	Housing project
Security	Pearson Correlation	1	.55**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	61	61
Housing project	Pearson Correlation	.55**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	61	61

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

The results in Table 4.12 revealed that there is a strong positive correlation between the Government policy and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab ($r = 0.55$). The p-value is less than 0.05, therefore we reject the hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between the Government policy and implementing refugee housing project in Dadaab.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations based on the objectives of the study.

5.2 Summary of the findings

This study investigated the factors that influence stakeholder participation in refugee housing project in the Dadaab. The study first sought to assess the influence of host community on implementing of refugee housing project in Dadaab. It was revealed that majority (57) of the respondents strongly agreed that the relationship between host community and NGOs implementing refugee housing project is cordial, suspicious and mutually dependant. However 54 of the respondents disagreed with the statement that the relationship between host community and refugee housing project is tense, suspicious and progressive. On the other hand 42 of the respondents disagreed that relationship is cordial, non-suspicious and mutually dependant.

Secondly, the study sought to examine the effects of funding on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab. The study revealed that, 57 of the respondents strongly agreed with the statements that funding constraints leads to low pay of technical staff causing de-motivation, poor coordination and lack of regular meetings, refugee housing is constrained by inadequate funds and effective monitoring of shelters by refugee incentive staff is hindered by inadequate funds while 3 responses agreed and 1

response was neutral. There is also a strong positive correlation between funding and housing projects.

Thirdly, the study sought to assess the influence of Government policies on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab. According to Table 4.8, majority (43) of the respondents strongly agreed that the GoK regulates refugee housing in Dadaab and decides what technology is applicable, donor funding for refugee housing is dependent on GoK Policies on refugee housing, policy formulation for refugee housing by GoK should include Refugee housing stakeholders in Dadaab, and refugee housing Stakeholders should seek technical inputs of GoK when designing refugee housing. However 5 of the responses disagreed with the statement that refugee housing stakeholders should seek technical inputs of GoK when designing refugee housing.

Lastly, the study sought to examine the effects of insecurity on stakeholder participation in implementation of refugee housing project in Dadaab. It was established that majority (53) of the respondents strongly agreed that the criminal attacks on Aid workers limits participation of NGOs in housing projects, restricted movement and curfews reduces number of stakeholder meetings, kidnapping and carjacking causes fear among suppliers & transporters, and Increasing Police presence in camps will create a sense of security and safety to refugees housing stakeholders. However 5 of the responses disagreed with the statements.

5.3 Conclusions from the study

From the findings of this study, the researcher made the following conclusions:-

The relationship between host community and NGOs implementing refugee housing project is cordial, suspicious and mutually dependant.

Funding constraints leads to low pay of technical staff causing de-motivation, poor coordination and lack of regular meetings, refugee housing is constrained by inadequate funds and effective monitoring of shelters by refugee incentive staff is hindered by inadequate funds.

The GoK regulates refugee housing in Dadaab and decides what technology is applicable. Also donor funding for refugee housing is dependent on GoK Policies on refugee housing. Insecurity in Dadaab limits participation of NGOs in housing projects, restricted movement and curfews reduces number of stakeholder meetings, kidnapping and carjacking causes fear among suppliers & transporters.

5.4 Recommendations from the study

Following the findings of this study, the researcher wishes to note that the participation of refugees is a relationship of various factors which must play a role. The enhancement of these factors shall positively stimulate the participation of refugees in the housing project in Dadaab.

- i. That the local communities should be sensitized on the importance of assisting refugees with housing problems geared towards supporting the NGOs initiatives.
- ii. The Government should increase the financial allocation towards building refugees' houses so as to support the NGO's initiatives.
- iii. The Government should put in place policies which will make it easy for the NGOs' to implement the housing projects.

- iv. The Government should improve on the insecurity situation in the Country so as to attract more donors.

5.5 Suggestion for further studies

This study investigated the factors that influence stakeholder participation in refugee housing project in the Dadaab. Further research can be done on the following:-

- i. The influence of host community on stakeholder participation in refugee housing project in the Dadaab.
- ii. The influence of Government policy on stakeholder participation in refugee housing project in the Dadaab.
- iii. The influence of security on stakeholder participation in refugee housing project in the Dadaab.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Letter of transmittal

JEREMIAH ATHO OUGO

P.O Box 28463-00100

Nairobi,

04- APRIL 2013.

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 at the University of Nairobi. 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,

JEREMIAH ATHO OUGO

Reg.No L50/66086/2013

APPENDIX 2

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE DATA COLLECTION

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:

1. Sex (Tick your sex here)

Male []

Female []

2. Age (tick your age here)

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. For how long have you been involved in refugee housing projects in Dadaab camps?

Less than two years []

2- 4 years []

5-6 years []

Over 6 years []

PART B: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOST COMMUNITY AND NGO’S

This section seeks to determine the effects of funding constraints on stakeholder participation in refugee housing project. Please rank by putting a tick in the appropriate box.

4. Which of the following combination best describes the relationship between the host community and NGOs involved in implementing refugee housing project?

Statement	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Not indicated
Relationship is cordial, suspicious and mutually dependant				
Relationship is cordial, non-suspicious and mutually dependant				
Relationship is tense, suspicious and progressive				
Relationship is tense, suspicious and non-progressive				

PART C: FUNDING REFUGEE HOUSING PROJECTS

This section seeks to determine the effects of funding constraints on stakeholder participation in refugee housing project. Please rank by putting a tick in the appropriate box.

5. Give your comments about the following statements with regard to funding refugee housing.

Statement	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Not indicated
Funding constraints leads to low pay of technical staff causing demotivation hence affecting stakeholder participation.				
Funding constraints leads to poor coordination and lack of regular meetings thereby affecting effective stakeholder participation.				
Quality assurance is compromised since quality materials are costly yet the refugee is constrained by inadequate funds forcing them to purchase cheaper materials which turn out to be of low quality hence affecting overall housing quality				
Effective monitoring of shelters by refugee incentive staff is hindered by inadequate funds hence affecting stakeholder participation				

6. Do you agree that the following 3 are the main sources of funding for refugee housing projects?

-Donor finance

-Individual Refugee's livelihood activities

-Support from family members overseas.

Yes

No (Please indicate other sources other than the above three

(3).....

Not sure

PART D: GoK POLICIES ON REFUGEE HOUSING

This section seeks to determine the effects of GoK policies on stakeholder participation in refugee housing projects. Please rank by putting a tick in the appropriate box.

7. Give your comments about the following statements with regard to GoK policies.

Statement	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Not indicated
The GoK regulates refugee housing in Dadaab and decides what technology is applicable				
Donor funding for refugee housing is dependent on GoK Policies on refugee housing				
Policy formulation for refugee housing should include Refugee housing stakeholders in Dadaab				
Refugee housing Stakeholders should seek technical inputs of GoK in designing refugee housing.				

PART E: INSECURITY IN REFUGEE CAMPS

This section seeks to determine the effects of insecurity in refugee camps on stakeholder participation in refugee housing projects. Please rank by putting a tick in the appropriate box.

8. Give your comments about the following statements with regard to insecurity

Statement	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Not indicated
Criminal attacks on Aid workers limits participation of NGOs in housing projects				
Restricted movement and curfews reduces number of stakeholder meetings, field visits and project monitoring. This lowers effective participation				
Kidnapping and carjacking causes fear among suppliers & transporters hence construction materials are not delivered on time. This affects stakeholder participation.				
Increasing Police presence in camps will create a sense of security and safety to refugees housing stakeholders .				

-End-

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

APPENDIX 3

PHOTOGRAPHS

Samples of photos of the housing projects in Hagadera refugee camp



A typical tent used as shelter before houses are constructed for refugees



Laying of foundation of a mud brick house



One shelter at walling and roofing stage with beneficiaries participating in the construction



A prototype ISSB shelter