

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
UNHCR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT  
PROGRAMMES ON THE REFUGEE LIVELIHOODS IN  
DADAAB CAMP: A CASE OF HAGADERA CAMP.**

**BY**

**MUNGANIA FLORENCE MUGURE**

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**2014**

## DECLARATION

I declare that this is my original work and has not been presented for the award of a degree in any other university.

Sign.....

Date.....

**FLORENCE MUNGANIA**

**L50/83566/2012**

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

Sign.....

Date.....

**DR. ANGELINE MULWA,**

**Lecturer, University of Nairobi,**

**School of Distance and Continuing Education,**

**Department of Extra Mural studies.**

## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my late father M'mungania Mbatia who until his death was both my inspiration and motivation, who believed in me and encouraged me to soar up above the skies. To my brother Mutuma Mungania who is a source of constant encouragement to me.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>DECLARATION</b> .....	ii
<b>DEDICATION</b> .....	iii
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	iv
<b>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS</b> .....	ix
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	x
<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
1.0 Background to the Study.....	1
1.1 Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.2 Purpose of the Study .....	6
1.3 Objectives of the Study .....	6
1.4 Research Questions .....	7
1.5 Justification of the Study .....	7
1.6 Limitations of the Study.....	8
1.7 Assumptions of the Study .....	9
<b>CHAPTER TWO:LITERATURE REVIEW</b> .....	12
2.1 Introduction.....	12
2.2 The Refugee Crises and the Life in the Refugee Camps. ....	12
2.3 Refugee Livelihood Strategies and the Involvement of UNHCR and its Implementing Partners to Enhance Refugee Livelihoods.....	14
2.4 Impact of Economic Empowerment Programmes .....	22
2.5 Theoretical Framework.....	23
2.6 Conceptual Framework.....	24
<b>CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b> .....	27
3.1 Introduction.....	27
3.2 The Research Design .....	27
3.3 Target Population.....	28
3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures.....	28
3.5 Data Collection Instruments .....	29
3.6 .1 Validity of Instruments .....	30
3.8 Methods of Data Analysis.....	31
3.9 Ethical Considerations. ....	31
3.9 Summary.....	32

3.10 Operational Definition of Variables.....	33
<b>CHAPTER FOUR.....</b>	<b>35</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	35
4.2 Questionnaires return rate by respondents.....	35
4.3 Demographic information of the respondents.....	36
4.4 The influence of UNHCR’S implementing partners in economic empowerment of refugees in DRC.....	39
4.5: The Influence of Vocational Training on Refugee Livelihoods.....	44
4.6: The Influence of Training on Short Courses on Refugee Livelihoods.....	48
4.7: Impact of economic empowerment programmes on refugees.....	50
4.8: Ways to further enhance the economic empowerment programmes to improve their effectiveness.....	56
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS. .59</b>	
5.1 Introduction.....	59
5.2 Summary of the study.....	59
5.3 Conclusion of the study.....	61
5.4 Recommendations.....	62
5.5 Areas of Further Research.....	63
REFERENCES.....	64
LETTER OF TRANSMITAL.....	68
QUESTIONNAIRES FOR REFUGEES.....	70
APPENDIX III.....	75
INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR HUMANITARIAN AID WORKERS.....	75

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 Questionnaires return rate by respondents.....	35
Table 4.2: Gender of the respondent.....	36
Table 4.3: Age of respondents in years.....	37
Table 4.4: Length of stay in the camp by the respondent. ....	37
Table 4.5: Level of education of respondents.....	38
Table 4.6: Agencies implementing economic empowerment programmes in Hagadera camp. ....	40
Table 4.7 Categories of agencies implementing economic empowerment programmes in Hagadera camp. ....	41
Table 4.8: Name of the Organization’s donor(s) .....	42
Table 4.9: Type of economic empowerment programmes under implementation by agencies. ....	43
Table 5.0: Attainment of vocational training by respondents.....	45
Table 5.1: Application of skills acquired in vocational training.....	46
Table 5.2: Form of employment of the respondents .....	47
Table 5.3: Attendance to short courses .....	48
Table 5.4: Respondents response on application of skills from short courses.....	49
Table 5.5: Areas of application of the skills gained from short courses.....	49
Table 5.6: Approximated monthly income of the respondents.....	51
Table 5.7: Respondents who have alternative source of basic needs other than aid. ....	53
Table 5.8: Humanitarian workers’ rating on the success of their programmes. ....	54
Table 5.9: Respondents’ rating of efforts by UNHCR in provision of livelihoods. ....	55

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework .....	25
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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

**UNHCR**-United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees

**CARE**-Cooperation for Relief and Assistance Everywhere

**WUSC**-World University Service of Canada

**WTK**- Windle Trust Kenya

**NGO**- Non Governmental Organization

**NRC**- Norwegian Refugee Council

**LWF**- Lutheran World Federation

**IRC**- International Rescue Committee

**IOM**- International Organization for Migration.

**GIZ**-German Technical Zone

**WFP**- World Food Programme

**DRCs**- Dadaab Refugee Camps

**IGA**- Income generating activity

**YEP**- Youth Education Programme.

**WUSC**- World University Services of Canada.

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to assess the influence of the implementation of UNHCR economic empowerment programmes on the refugee livelihoods in dadaab camp. The research was guided by four objectives. To establish the role of UNHCR provision of refugee livelihoods, To assess the impact of vocational training on the livelihoods of refugees, To establish whether refugees' training on various skills has influence on their livelihoods and to establish ways in which these programmes can be further enhanced for a greater impact. The research was grounded on the theories of modernization and rational choice theory. The research applied the survey and the cross sectional research designs. Both primary and secondary data collection methods were applied among them questionnaires, interviews, direct observations, and library research. The study found out that humanitarian aid agencies with the support of UNHCR are working to economically empower the refugees in order to reduce their dependency on aid. This was upon the realization that the refugees need a source of livelihood other than depending on humanitarian assistance which is hardly enough because more often there are new crises elsewhere. This capacity building aims at enabling refugees to attain self reliance, reducing dependency on Humanitarian aid, providing refugees with alternative source of livelihoods and equipping the refugees with skills such that upon repatriation or resettlement, they are able to rebuild their lives in their new settlements. The humanitarian organizations which implement livelihoods after receiving funds from UNHCR and other donors include LWF, NRC, IRC, WVK and DRC. LWF provides soft loans and micro finance facilities to youths to establish businesses and the vulnerable women; The refugees are receiving skills in teaching, computer skills, carpentry, leather work, business management, tailoring, and welding and leadership skills from YEP centers run by DRC which also provides them with start-up capital to establish businesses. They are also being provided with secondary and higher education by WTK with others earning scholarships to study in Canada and other Kenyan Universities and colleges. Other agencies like WVK which are providing individuals with soft loans and startup capital to start businesses. There are also microfinance services for the refugees. The youth are being given various opportunities to exploit their talents in music and sports. These programs have achieved results because several refugees now have a source of livelihood. Some run businesses in the market, others work in the agencies where they earn some income while those are resettled in the third world countries are doing well financially since they are able to send money to their families back in the camps. The study recommended that UNHCR and its implementing partners inject more funds into refugee livelihoods to ensure that the programmes reach out to more refugees; it is also recommended that the humanitarian agencies assist the refugees to look for external markets of their products so that they can be able to earn some income. The study also recommended that agencies employ staffs who are well trained in the implementation of livelihood projects to ensure that careful implementation and monitoring of the projects by qualified staff ensures maximum impact.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Background to the Study**

According to the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees in 1951, (Article 1A) a refugee is defined as any person who due to a justifiable fear of being persecuted because of his/her nationality, race or membership to a particular social group, religion or political opinion runs away from his country of nationality to another country to seek asylum/protection.

A refugee camp is a temporary settlement constructed in a country to accommodate refugees. The camps are built upon the consent of the host country by the government of that country, the international humanitarian aid agencies or the UNHCR (Oxford University, 2009). Accommodation in the refugee camp is meant to be on a temporary basis. However, the refugees may remain in a camp longer than expected if the circumstances that saw them flee their country persist. Some camps have existed for decades making them become permanent settlements. The presence of refugees poses a major challenge to the hosting countries and the world at large. When people flee their country for whatever reason, they become the burden for the rest of the world. The civil war that has continued in Somalia since 1992 has forced the citizens to seek refuge in Kenya. Most of these refugees live in Dadaab refugee camp which is the largest refugee camp in the world. For all this time it has been the mandate of UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations who act as the implementing partners for UNHCR to provide these refugees with humanitarian assistance (food, clothing and shelter) and protection. This provision goes beyond the basic needs since for such

people who have had no other place to call home except the refugee camp, providing them with a source of alternative livelihood is inevitable.(Stewart Mitchell,2011). This research has been carried out in Hagadera one of the largest camps in Dadaab refugee camp. Dadaab refugee camp is located in the Garissa County in the North Eastern part of Kenya about 70 Kms from the Kenya-Somalia boarder.

Kenya is one of the main countries that host refugees in the world. Many people from the horns of Africa have fled their countries due to armed conflict, civil wars and other natural disasters such as floods, famine and drought. Most of these people are hosted at Dadaab refugee camp which is located in the North Eastern part of Kenya about 100kms from the Kenya –Somalia boarder. As per the UNHCR convention of 1951 and its 1967 protocol, Kenya is committed to protecting the rights and safety of refugees who have sought asylum within its boundaries.(Niki Clark,2011).

Dadaab refugee camp is currently the largest in the world. It was built in 1991 to temporarily host the influx of Somali refugees who were fleeing their country due to war. To date, the violence between the Somali government and the Alshabaab militia group coupled with a prolonged drought that plagued the country in 1991 has seen more Somalis seek refuge in the camp. Initially the camp comprised of three camps Ifo, Dagahaley and Hagadera covering a total area of 50 square kilometers and are within an 18km radius of Dadaab town. However an influx of refugees has seen the creation of two more camps ifo2 and Kambioos.

These refugees are from Somali, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Uganda, Burundi and Congo with the Somalis being the majority with a population of 94.5%. Current statistics by the UNHCR shows that the population currently stands at 425,742 persons (UNHCR population statistics; March 2013).

While in the camp, the refugees are under the mandate of UNHCR which together with its implementing partners and other humanitarian agencies provide the most basic needs to these refugees. The implementing partners of UNHCR that are mandated to implement livelihoods (economic empowerment programs) include such agencies as CARE, LWF, DRC, IRC, NRC and WTK. After the provision of vocational skills such as dress making, tailoring, welding, motor vehicle repair and carpentry, the refugees are provided with startup capital to start businesses in line with their area of training. In this way, the refugees are economically empowered and this enables them to earn a source of livelihood and cut down on dependency on donor aid. Due to the large number of refugees in Dadaab camp and other parts of the world, the UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies may not adequately cater for all the needs of refugee families. Their prolonged stay in the camp has seen refugees expand into larger families, children who were born after 1992 do not know of any other home except the Dadaab camp. For this reason the UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies under refugee economic empowerment programmes saw it necessary to design and implement programs that would ensure that refugee families have an alternative source of income to cut down on their dependence on humanitarian aid. Kamau C and Fox J, (2012). These programs include educational programs, employment of refugees as incentive staff in the agencies, entrepreneurial skills and small business management training and provision of startup capital, micro financing

schemes, provision of business equipment, sports development for youths and livelihood strategies training for vulnerable women. Most of the population in the camp is predominantly Muslim, this makes the humanitarian agencies put into consideration their religious beliefs while implementing these programs. This among others includes ensuring that the loans given out are not paid back with interest. The UNHCR together with its implementing partners and other humanitarian agencies have been carrying out these programmes in the camps.

Stewart,Mitchell,(2011). The purpose of this study was to assess the impact that these programs have had on the lives of refugee families. It is also meant to evaluate the effectiveness of these programmes and identify where improvements may be made in order for the programs to reach out to more refugees and have a greater impact.

### **1.1 Statement of the Problem**

DRC is home to over 460,000 refugees majority of who are from Somalia. The camp was opened in 1991 to accommodate refugees fleeing civil war, drought, famine and human rights abuse in Somalia (UNHCR statistics, March 2013).

A research carried out by the UNHCR field office in Hagadera shows that most of the refugees living in DRC lead miserable lives and lives in deplorable conditions since the humanitarian assistance provided to them is hardly enough to cater for all their needs. The ration food that is provided by WFP in most cases is never enough for the refugees. Some refugee children suffer malnutrition due to lack a well balanced diet. In many other cases, children of school going age are denied the opportunity to go to school so that they can work to earn a livelihood for their families, e.g. young girls

also have to live with the risk of forced early marriages so that their families can get some money in form of dowry. Children between the ages of 8-15 years work as shoe shiners and luggage carriers in Hagadera market to earn an income. Refugee youth suffer psychologically due to frustrations as a result of being idle and hopeless. Due to this idleness, some of them have found themselves being recruited into unlawful groupings like al-shabaab (UNHCR,2013) .Having lived in this camp for over two decades UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies realized that humanitarian assistance needs to move from relief to development to provide refugees with sources of sustainable livelihoods. This will ensure that they attain self reliance and reduce their dependency on humanitarian aid. Having other IGAs will also see to it that the above challenges that the refugees face are reduced. They would also be fully equipped to survive and rebuild their lives upon repatriation or resettlement to a third country.

These economic empowerment programs in most cases target youths above the age of 15 years. The agencies identify the beneficiaries. They receive vocational training and once they learn the skills they are provided with startup capital to establish businesses. They also receive soft loans so that they can start up businesses. Others have been able to find employment in the agencies upon completion of their studies while others still earn various scholarships to study within the country and also abroad (UNHCR,2013).

This study sought to assess the extent to which the economic empowerment programs have been able to economically empower the refugees towards sustainable livelihoods and self reliance. It was prompted by the fact that some refugees have been able to be

economically empowered by the economic programs hence improving their standards of living while among others; these programs have not had much impact. The researcher sought to find out why the programs that have not had much of the intended impact have been so and establish what can be done to improve efficiency.

### **1.2 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study was therefore to establish the effectiveness of the implementation of economic empowerment programs for the refugees living in Hagadera- Dadaab refugee camp by the UNHCR together with the humanitarian agencies and also assess the extent to which these programs are serving their purpose of economically empowering the refugees giving them an alternative source of income, reducing their level of dependency on humanitarian aid and helping them to attain self reliance.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

This research was guided by the following objectives:

#### **General Objective**

To assess the impact of economic empowerment programs by the UNHCR and its implementing partners on the refugee livelihoods in Hagadera- dadaab refugee camp.

#### **Specific Objectives**

- (i) To establish the influence of UNHCR and its implementing partners in provision of refugee livelihoods.
- (ii) To assess the influence of vocational training on the refugee livelihoods.
- (iii) To establish whether refugees training on various skills has influence on their livelihoods.



(iv) To establish ways in which economic empowerment programs can be further enhanced to achieve a greater impact on more refugee families.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

This research was guided by the following questions:

- (i) What is the influence of UNHCR and its implementing partners in the provision of refugee livelihoods?
- (ii) What influence does the vocational training offered to the refugees at the YEP centers in Hagadera camp have on the refugee livelihoods?
- (iii) What influence does the refugees' training on various skills have on refugee livelihoods in Hagadera camp?
- (iv) How can these economic empowerment programmes be further enhanced in order to have a greater impact?

#### **1.5 Justification of the Study**

Most of the refugees who live in Dadaab camp have no other place to call home except the camp. Owing to the situation back in their country Somalia, these refugees are not likely to go back there any time soon since the civil war that saw their displacement prevails to date. Some have even established permanent settlements in the camp. For this reason, the economic empowerment programmes by the humanitarian agencies are meant to enable them gain a source of alternative livelihood other than depending entirely on the humanitarian aid that is hardly enough to meet all their needs.

This research helped to evaluate these empowerment programmes to assess the extent to which these programmes have served to economically empower the refugees living in Hagadera in the Dadaab camp. This will provide important information to the UNHCR and the humanitarian agencies that will enable them improve on the programmes to make them more effective.

The study will also help the agencies to improve on the criteria of implementation of such programmes so as to ensure that they reach out to needier refugee families hence lower their level of dependency on humanitarian aid and improve their living standards. The research findings will also benefit other researchers who are interested in the same area. This is because it has contributed to more knowledge and increased the pool of knowledge that will be used by other researchers in the future to further their studies.

### **1.6 Limitations of the Study**

Hagadera camp does not only host the refugees but also members of the host community. In most cases members of the host communities have benefited from these economic empowerment programmes. However, this study is only limited to the impact that the empowerment programmes have had on the refugees. Due to the growing economy of DRC, the camp is blossoming with all manner of economic activities by both the refugees and the host communities. The refugees are also struggling on their own to make a living in the camp by involving themselves with various economic activities, this study does not put into consideration the refugees who have made it on their own, and it is limited to the refugees receiving economic empowerment from UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations.

## **1.7 Assumptions of the Study**

The researcher assumed that the respondents and the interviewees would respond to questions truthfully and honestly and would not give dishonest answers thinking that the study was meant to economically benefit them. To ensure utmost sincerity, the researcher tried as much as possible to explain the purpose of the study carefully to the respondents. The researcher also assumed that the families sampled were a true representative of the total population.

The researcher in this study also assumed that the economic empowerment programs implemented by the humanitarian organizations are meant to equip the refugees with an alternative source of livelihood other than depending on food rations and humanitarian aid. It is assumed that once individuals are reached out by these programs, they are economically empowered; they gain livelihoods, their living standards improve and they become self-reliant. Therefore, the researcher used the words economic empowerment and livelihoods interchangeably in this study.

## **1.8 Definition of Significant Terms**

### **Economic empowerment**

This refers to the aspect of increasing the economic strength of individuals or groups to ensure that they are able to earn their livelihood by mobilizing their self-help efforts.

### **Empowerment**

This refers to the increasing the economic, political, social, educational, gender or spiritual strength of individuals and communities. It also includes encouraging and

developing the skills for self sufficiency with a focus on eliminating the future need for charity or welfare in the individuals or groups. (Mitchel, Stewart, 2012)

### **Food ration**

This is defined by the online dictionary as a fixed portion of food especially a fixed portion of food allotted to persons during times of scarcity

### **Humanitarian aid**

This is any material or logistical assistance provided for humanitarian purposes typically in response to humanitarian crises including natural disaster. The primary objective of humanitarian aid is to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity. (Minear Larry, 2012)

### **Humanitarian organizations**

These are organizations that help to ensure that there is swift, efficient humanitarian assistance available when sudden natural disasters strike or wars occur or in connection with long term conflicts.

### **Implementing Partner**

This is either an associate government or non-government entity or agency that supplements the works of a larger organization or agency by helping to carry out institutional arrangements in line with the larger organization's goals and objectives.

### **Income generating activity**

This is any activity that an individual or a group of people engage in everyday to earn an income.

### **Livelihood**

This is an activity that an individual engages in that enables him/her to earn a living, it is a means of earning one's basic and secondary needs.

### **Operating partner**

An operating partner is an agency or organization that works in line with another agency fulfilling its mission, goals and objectives. In the context of UNHCR and humanitarian aid, operating partners help implement programmes required to be implemented by UNHCR without receiving funding from UNHCR.

### **Refugee**

The oxford English dictionary defines a refugee as a person who is outside his/her country or habitual residence because they have suffered or fear persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or because they are members of a persecuted social group or because they are fleeing war. (Oxford English dictionary,2013)

### **Self-reliance**

This is the social and economic ability of an individual, a household or a community to meet essential needs (including food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education) in a sustainable manner and with dignity. It can also be said to be the aspect of developing and strengthening livelihoods of persons of concern and reducing their vulnerability and long term reliance on humanitarian assistance(RCSS/DOS/UNHCR).

**Self sufficiency:** with respect to complex emergencies, self sufficiency is the capacity of a community to either produce, exchange or lay claim to resources necessary to ensure both survival through and resilience against life threatening stresses.(Lautze,2009).

**Vulnerability:** this is the lack of ability to cope with stress or shocks and hence the likelihood of being affected by events that threaten livelihoods and security (Schafer, 2002).

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter contains information on the literature that was reviewed that is related to the study. It begins by exploring the global refugee crises and refugee camps. Then it goes into looking at the livelihood strategies and the economic activities of the Dadaab community since it is the environment within which the camp is located. The chapter further explored into the humanitarian aid organizations and their role in economically empowering refugees. Literature on the impact of these economic empowerment programmes on the lives of refugees was being reviewed. A theoretical and a conceptual framework were included and then a conceptual framework was diagrammatically illustrated.

#### **2.2 The Refugee Crises and the Life in the Refugee Camps.**

The oxford dictionary online defines a refugee is a person who flees his country of nationality or habitual residence because they have suffered or fear to suffer persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or because they are members of a persecuted social group or because they are fleeing war.(Oxford English Dictionary Online).

When people flee their country of nationality due to any of the given reasons, they are hosted in a refugee camp. A refugee camp is a temporary settlement built to receive refugees. Usually they are built and run by a government, the United Nations or international organizations e.g. the Red Cross or NGOs. Refugee camps are generally

set up in an impromptu fashion and designed to meet basic needs for only a short time. However some refugee camps exist for a long time and some refugees end up in the camp for decades. Some camps grow into permanent settlements and even merge with nearby older communities. (UNHCR, 2012).

People may stay in these camps receiving emergency food and medical aid, until it is safe to return to their homes. In some cases often after several years, other countries decide it will never be safe to return these people and they are resettled in “third countries”, away from the boarder they crossed. Although camps are intended to be temporary, some camps remain in operation for longer than expected. Some Palestinian refugee camps have existed since 1948 while other camps like Buduburan in Ghana have hosted refugees for over 20 years (UNHCR, 2012).

When people flee their homestead they leave behind most of their belongings. Sometimes they manage to grab a few basics but most of the time they are just happy to escape with their lives intact. They end up in a camp where the conditions are not normally to their liking but they have no choice having fled conflicts of unimaginable proportions-massacres, genocides and other atrocities-they are relieved to have found a safe place so they build tents and makeshift shelters from whatever materials are available sticks, plastic sheeting, mud and stones.

Dadaab refugee camp located in the north eastern province of Kenya consists of Dagahaley, Ifo, Hagadera, Kambioos and Ifo 2. It was established in 1991 and is now hosting 405,701 refugees (UNHCR statistics 2013).

## **2.3 Refugee Livelihood Strategies and the Involvement of UNHCR and its**

### **Implementing Partners to Enhance Refugee Livelihoods.**

Dadaab refugee camp and its environs is not only home to the refugees but also to other communities like the host communities, the humanitarian aid workers and other Kenyans who have moved here to do business and seek employment. With time, it has grown into a city flourishing with various social-economic activities. The livelihoods in the host communities are overwhelmingly pastoral. Many households sell livestock products to the camps or to other local people. Virtually everyone in the host communities own sheep, goats, camels and cows and keep their herds mobile in order to optimize pastoral production. The estimated annual income accruing to the host communities come from livestock and milk sales to the rest of the camp. The rest of the community is engaged in business activities in the major markets. E.g. in the market of Hagadera camp, there are business people who operate pharmacies, bookshops, household commodity shops, groceries, soft drinks, clothes, schools, barber shops, salons, hotels and tailoring shops.(UNHCR,2012). All these activities engage the refugees too and in this way, they have an alternative source of income to meet their daily needs.

Over the years, and with growing cases of protracted refugee stays, it has increasingly become clear that the *modus operandi* (mode of operation) of UNHCR and other refugee-supporting agencies needs to change. In many of these situations, the international community has been unable to offer effective solutions and, with long displacement, there has been a tendency for funding levels to gradually reduce after the initial period of emergency. The donor community tends to focus on high profile, emerging humanitarian emergencies. In Dadaab, UNHCR and other agencies are



currently experiencing this challenge. As mentioned earlier, UNHCR and other funding agencies are experiencing significant funding shortfalls for their operations in Dadaab ( Clark Niki,2011).

UNHCR is increasingly encouraging the self-reliance of refugees, and in 2013 it adopted a prioritized set of objectives to improve self-reliance and increase livelihood opportunities for refugees. With the issue of return high on the Kenyan Government's agenda, the agency is urging its partners to be proactive and to prepare refugees in self-sustenance strategies that they could use to boost their ability to make a living, whether in Kenya, back in Somalia, or in cases of resettlement to the West and elsewhere.(Christine Kamau, John, Fox, 2013).

Many authors agree that by using a livelihood approach, relief can be able to prepare displaced people in a better way for one of the durable solutions while avoiding the creation of a dependency –syndrome. The dependency syndrome traps people and hinders them from setting themselves free from relying on external assistance. The UNHCR has a has a policy of helping refugees work and be productive using their existing skills to meet their own needs and needs of their host country to:

“Ensure the rights of refugees to access work and other livelihood opportunities as they are available for nationals. Match programme interventions with corresponding levels of livelihood capacity and needs identified in the refugee population and the demands of the market.....assist the refugees in becoming self reliant.

Assistance delivered through the humanitarian agencies should be short term and conditional and gradually lead to self reliance activities as part of longer term development (UNHCR, 2011).

When they flee their homes, they only manage to escape with clothes on their backs but forcibly displaced people always carry something of considerable value: their knowledge, skills and experience. Some few of those who are fortunate always manage to carry some of their productive and precious assets such as tools, livestock or money. UNHCR through the livelihoods unit helps refugees, refugee returnees and internally displaced people tap this potential and build a platform for a better future. Investing in people's livelihoods is also important because it helps cut the cost of aid and protection and enhances the chances for a sustainable durable solution, be it return, local integration and resettlement. UNHCR runs livelihood projects in about 70% of its field operations. These include facilitating access to savings and loan mechanisms, skills and vocational training, entrepreneurship training and business support services, sustainable use of natural resources, labor based activities, grant assistance in emergency situations, career guidance and support and facilitating access to apprenticeships and jobs as well as work and business permits. Microfinance is one element in the facilitation of refugee self-sufficiency and promotion of sustainable livelihoods.

This study has also reviewed literature on the history of assistance provided for refugees and carefully noted that this assistance has been evolving and changing over a period of time. In the 1950s, UNHCR mainly focused on the provision of legal protection and the organization resettlement programmes in Europe.

In the 1960s-70s and 80s in the wake of a new state of refugee movements in Africa and other less developed regions began, UNHCR responded especially in the sub-Saharan Africa by establishing large scale agricultural settlements and made land available by the host governments. Other humanitarian organizations maintained their focus on emergency provision of relief, or addressing the immediate needs of displaced persons like food, water, shelter and healthcare. In early 1980s, there were attempts made to come up with more lasting solutions to humanitarian emergencies. Two international conferences ICARA 1 and ICARA 2(international conference for assistance of refugees in Africa) were organized. ICARA 1 was aiming at mobilizing more resources for refugee programmes in Africa and assists those countries that were hosting the refugees to cope with the burden of the large number of refugees. This move did not succeed because there were no funds to meet the expectations of African nations.

ICARA 1 focused on short term relief while ICARA 2 stressed the importance of linking humanitarian aid and development. The two conferences signaled a possible shift from emergency relief to longer term development. In mid 1980s UNHCR was preoccupied with repatriation programmes hence lacked engagement with the issue of livelihoods. This made the refugees continue to be dependent and marginalized. The first years of the new millennium have seen renewed interests in refugee livelihoods and self reliance. Humanitarian organizations and UNHCR tend to emphasis more on a livelihood approach to enhance the productivity of forced migrants, promote greater self reliance and help people to either regain the sources of living lost during displacement or cultivate new ones .(Larry, Minear, 2002)

During a study on the refugees in Cairo the World Bank (1999) argues that solid post primary and training programmes should be prioritized since they are the only way to enable the refugees maximize their potential so that they can favorably compete in the labor market, build a more secure future wherever they go and make up for the years they have lost and the disadvantages that accrue their status. If refugees are denied education, they will lack the means to a better life for their children in any future durable solutions. Education is a means of preventing violence from recurring and creating economic opportunities that allow refugees to become self reliant both in their situation as refugees and in the event of durable solutions.

As the circumstances that led to their displacement from their countries continue to prevail, the refugee households have continued to seek better lives by devising means of survival and livelihood strategies. Most refugee households do not limit themselves to one activity. Engaging in a number of activities is also a livelihood strategy. Refugees try to diversify their opportunities by engaging in more than one IGA. In his research, Larry Minear (2006) found out that the Liberian and sierra Leonean refugee households in guinea strategized their settlements to diversify their resources. They placed some household members in the camps to access the resources there and other members in urban centers to target a different set of resources.

Seeking international protection and migration is also a livelihood strategy. Fleeing from a country to seek safety and to protect any remaining assets can be regarded as a livelihood strategy. On arrival in the county of asylum, many of them find it difficult to establish a good life and long for resettlement so that they can build a better life elsewhere. For example the Somali refugees desire to leave the refugee camp to

escape the poor living conditions in the camps and also because there is low possibility of ever returning to their home country (Oxford University, 2013).

The UNHCR and its partners play a vital role in informing the refugees on eligibility criteria, probability, consequences, advantages and disadvantages of each of the durable solutions, this enables people to make durable well informed choices.

There are many humanitarian organizations together with UNHCR that are working in Dadaab to implement various livelihood and capacity building programmes. During 2013, DRC Kenya supports the protection of refugees in Dadaab through provision of WASH, livelihoods, capacity building, provision of essential items and legal aid. One of the main objectives of DRC as presented in its global assistance frameworks is safeguarding restoration and development of livelihoods. One among its five programmes is the integrated protection and empowerment (IPE). Under this programme, DRC works to create a safe and conducive environment for people in protracted displacement situations to engage in livelihood activities and access basic services with an objective of safeguarding, restoration and development of livelihoods. In Dadaab refugee camp, DRC is involved in improving resilience and livelihood opportunities for refugees through provision of training, capacity building and livelihood opportunities for Somali refugees in Dadaab. (DRC Kenya Humanitarian Accountability Framework, 2013).

There is a variety of livelihood projects supported by agencies in Dadaab. These include the provision of vocational training and support in areas such as electronics, welding and fabrication, carpentry, tailoring, mechanics, plumbing, tie & dye,

weaving, poultry keeping, hairdressing and beauty, soap making, small-scale agricultural activities (greenhouse farming, backyard farming) and so on.

Other longer-term support is also provided in the form of literacy and numeracy skills training, ICT skills development, and entrepreneurship skills training. Some of these programmes run for a period of one year, others for a few months, with trainees being, on average, between the ages of 15 and 30 years( Kamau, Christine ,John,Fox, 2013).

Kamau Christine and John Fox( 2013) in their survey found out that the emphasis of most projects is on the youth and women. A numbers of interesting ideas are being explored by at least three of the agencies: DRC, CARE and LWF. In Dadaab, they have looked into the feasibility of introducing new approaches to group savings and loan schemes (GS&L) to add on what has been in existence based on their experience with refugees' livelihood programming elsewhere in Africa and in the Kakuma refugee camp. As opposed to giving cash grants or loans to group members, CARE has initiated a self-save mechanism, meaning that they provide training in financial management, group management and so on, to the business groups assisted by the agency, and who have demonstrated the ability to make savings from their businesses. The approach advocated by DRC and LWF, on the other hand, has provided seed money to groups to start up GS&L schemes. However, in both the focus is on engendering the spirit of savings and financial education. Both approaches also advocate for self-selection of the group members as opposed to assisted selection by agencies, as well as the use of micro-finance institutions. (Christine, Kamau, John ,Fox, 2013).

Another Livelihood strategy adopted by refugees is investing in education and training. Skills training and education are not luxuries. A society's level of growth economically and prosperity is intimately linked to the quality of education and training. Education and training should not be looked at as a secondary need but should be seen as basic. Providing skills for the youth should be seen as important as provision of food and healthcare. Giving an education to the youth and providing them with skills should be seen as an important element in promotion of livelihoods. This is because the youth are able to develop important practical, intellectual and vital skills that will help them through their lives. When these youths receive the education and training, it is expected that they can be able to put these skills into practical use and transform them into income generating activities. There are several humanitarian organizations around the world that concern themselves with provision of education for refugees.

The refugee education training advice service (RETAS) is one of such. Its vision is to see every refugee and asylum seeker in Yorkshire achieve their potential. One of its major objectives is to help refugees and asylum seekers develop knowledge and skills to enable them access work and training opportunities.

(<http://m.localgiving.com/charity/retasleeds>). CARE operates five primary schools in Dagahaley camp while the LWF operates eight primary schools in Hagadera camp that are sponsored by UNHCR. Starting in 2010, a series of workshops brought together the African virtual University, an online learning network, Kenyatta university in Nairobi, Moi University WUSC, WTK, University of British Columbia and York university. Out of these meetings borderless higher education for refugees was born. In this arrangement, those refugees who do not get a chance to go to study

outside due to financial limitations will have a chance to acquire higher education and earn various degrees.(NY Times,6 Oct 2013) [www.nytimes.com/.../bringing](http://www.nytimes.com/.../bringing) - universities in refugee camps.

#### **2.4 Impact of Economic Empowerment Programmes**

There are places where the economic empowerment programmes have succeed in achieving their objectives since such programmes have resulted to a group of refugees who have come out of economic limitations their status brings and are now living better lives. Promotion of refugee livelihoods has succeeded in Uganda. The self reliance strategy was drawn by the government of Uganda and UNHCR. Its overall goal is to improve the standards of living of the people of the refugee hosting districts and the refugees. This is achieved by providing the refugees with agricultural land with the aim of making them self-sufficient and searching for a durable solution. As a result of this, refugees have progressively become productive members of their communities and to a certain extent have contributed to the overall national development and poverty alleviation. The SRS has also managed to change the attitude among the refugees free depending on free handouts to self help and capacity building. Provision of land where they are hosted and other opportunities to the refugees in hosting areas is seen as instrumental in the refugees' progress towards self reliance and improvement of their livelihoods (Meyer Sarah,2012).

In Ghana, the Liberian refugees are allowed to exercise their freedom of movement. This helps them to have access to employment and public education which has contributed to their remarkable success in their path towards self reliance (Sarah Dryden, Peterson, 2011).



A research done in Kenya in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camp shows that the refugees do not enjoy basic freedoms like the nationals or the rights enshrined in the 1951 convention. They have limited freedom of movement; they do not get work permits to work in Kenya, no access to land and no access to credit or saving sector. They are limited to the camps. Minear (2001) in his research reveals that the search for a livelihood by refugees is complicated by the fact that they are not allowed to work and they live in an ecologically marginalized area where they have no access to any natural resources.

## **2.5 Theoretical Framework**

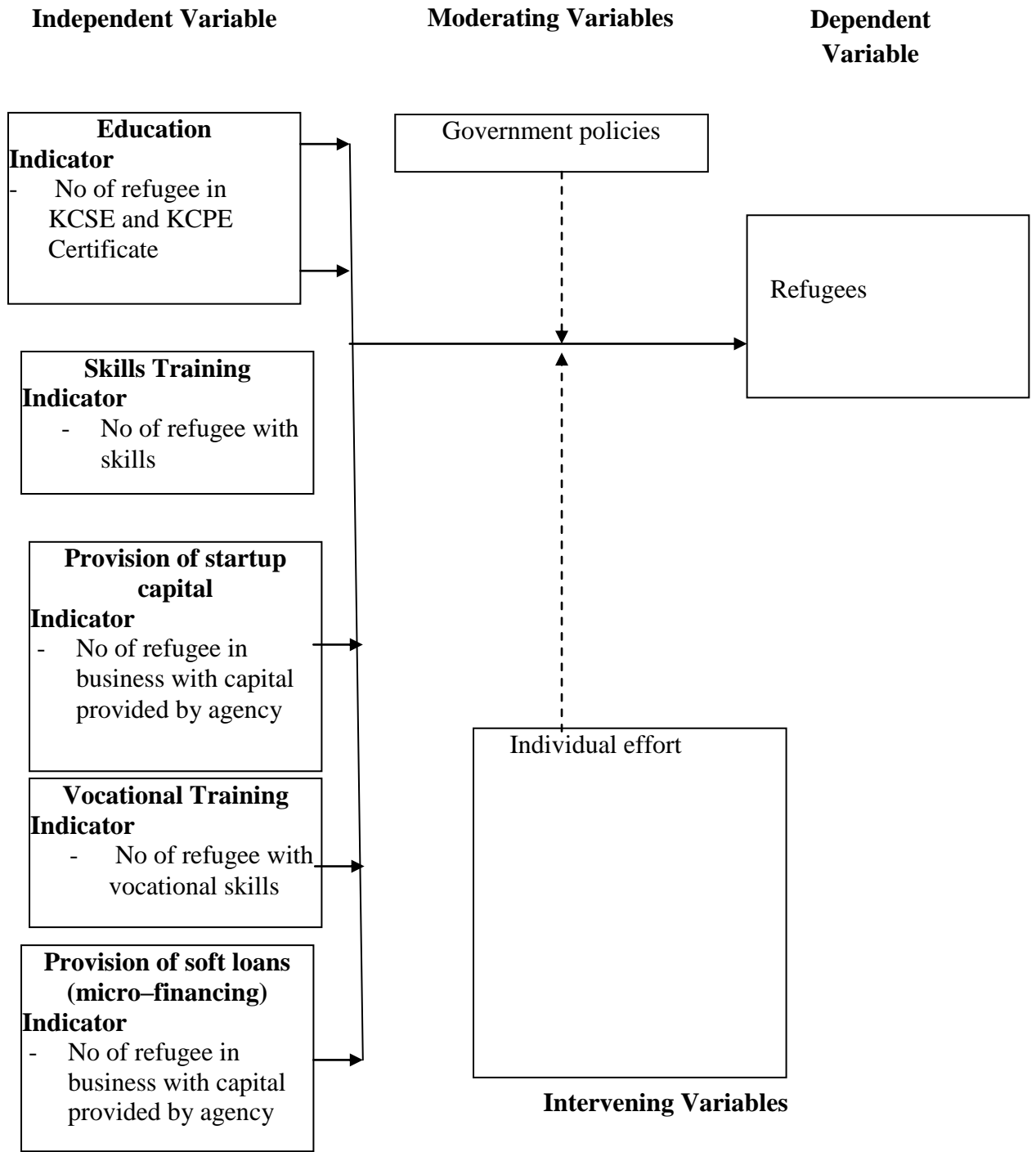
This study was based on the theories of modernization and rational choice. The theory of modernization holds that all societies progress through similar stages of development, and that today's underdeveloped areas at some time in the past were in the same level with those that are developed. It further argues that the developed areas therefore have a task in helping the underdeveloped areas out of poverty by accelerating them along this supposed common path of development by various means such as investment, technology transfers and closer integration into the world market. (Mitchel, Stewart 1994). Countries engulfed by conflicts, and natural catastrophes like droughts, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornados and famines which are in most cases the causes of peoples' displacement produce most of the refugees. When such disasters strike, people lose most or all their property and this renders them poor. For this reason, it is the role of the developed and economically stable nations to help such people and countries rebuild their economic status and be at par with the rest of the world in terms of development.

This is the rationale behind the many humanitarian aid organizations that are working to assist the poor to improve their living standards.

The rational choice theory is an economic principle that assumes that individuals always make prudent and logical decisions that provide them with the greatest benefit or satisfaction and that are in their highest self interest. The theory assumes that human beings base their behavior on rational calculations, that they act with rationality when making choices and that their choices are aimed at optimization of their pleasure or profit. (Allingam,Michael,2003). In line with this theory, the displaced persons and the refugees given a chance will make rational choices to derive maximum profit out of their choices. They choose to work towards poverty alleviation hence their pursuit for livelihoods.

## **2.6 Conceptual Framework**

In this project report the researcher conceptualized the independent, dependent, intervening and extraneous variables as shown in the figure below.



**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**

The framework shows the interconnections between study variables that are basic to the impact of the economic empowerment programmes. The dependent variable is the impact of economic empowerment programmes on refugees. The impact depends on

the programmes themselves which are the independent variables. These are education, skills training, vocational training, provision of startup capital, and provision of soft loans. The impact of programmes is affected by other intervening variables thus the intervening variables, for instance if a person is provided with training on a certain skill like dressmaking and given capital to start a business, the success of the business to some extent depends on the individual's effort and determination to succeed. The success of the business which is expected to achieve impact on the livelihood of the individual will be affected by other factors which are uncontrollable. These may include among others the government policies of the country which is an extraneous variable. Another extraneous variable which will affect the impact of the programmes is the criteria for selection of beneficiaries.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter contains the methodology that was used in the research. It gives the specific procedure that was followed in the undertaking of the study. The research design, target population, sampling design, data collection methods and data analysis are also described in this chapter.

#### **3.2 The Research Design**

This employed a mixed approach since it obtained both qualitative and quantitative data. The study applied the descriptive survey design. Since the study was an evaluation meant to assess the extent to which programs achieve their goals, the survey design allowed the researcher to evaluate the statistical results so as to assess the impact of economic empowerment programs in a more deep and exhaustive manner.

The researcher also partly applied the cross-sectional design which enabled the researcher to gather extra information to support the earlier findings. Using this design, the researcher was able to observe the target population in the natural settings and make deductions about many other things at the same time e.g. peoples' living standards, their purchasing behavior.

### **3.3 Target Population**

Target population in research is the entire sets of units for which the survey data is to be used to make inferences. (Burns and Grove, 2003).

The target population for this study was the refugees living in Hagadera, one of the camps in DRCs and the humanitarian aid workers. Hagadera is the largest camp in the Dadaab complex hosting around 141,065 people according to the UNHCR census of March 2013 ( UNHCR, 2013). Most of the population in Hagadera camp consists of the Somalis from Somalia who were living in Mogadishu, Kismayo and other urban centers in Somalia before they came to Kenya. The researcher sampled 500 refugees who had received economic empowerment from humanitarian agencies out of this population. These refugees were interviewed. The researcher then selected 20 humanitarian aid workers from the humanitarian organizations that are implementing livelihood programs. Hagadera camp was chosen because bearing the highest population in the Dadaab complex which is the largest camp in the world; it is expected to provide a true representation of the impact of economic empowerment of refugees by economic empowerment programmes. Hagadera also has more opportunities for entrepreneurship given that most of its population originated from the urban centers of Somalia who were business people. The camp is also easily accessible to the researcher and security situation is better.

### **3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures**

A sample is defined as a subject of a target population to which the researcher intends to generalize the findings. (Mugenda, 2003). He further argues that an ideal sample should meet three basic requirements; it should adequately represent the population

for which it is generalized, it should be economic viable and timely. Out of the target population of 500 people, the researcher used a purposeful random sampling to sample a population of 100 refugees as respondents. This was the preferred sampling method because the researcher was doing an impact assessment study and was therefore interested on discovering the impact that the economic empowerment programmes have had on the refugees.

Then twenty respondents were selected from the humanitarian organizations implementing economic empowerment programmes to make up a total of 120 respondents.

**Table 3.1 Sample Size**

Category	Target population	Sample size	Percentage
Refugees	500	100	20%
Aid workers	80	20	25%

### **3.5 Data Collection Instruments**

In survey design, questionnaires and interviews are used to gather information. In this study, the main data collection tools were the questionnaires, interviews and direct observation. The questionnaires contained both open and close ended questions which were administered by the researchers and the research assistants. Other informants like the humanitarian aid workers were interviewed using a structured interview guide. The researcher also while into the field was able to observe selected individuals as they carried out their economic activities.

The interview schedules enabled the researcher probe into respondents to get deeper information like their feelings, their opinions, their knowledge and understanding of issues. Their responses helped the researcher to make qualitative judgment about the research questions.

### **3.6 .1 Validity of Instruments**

Content validity of instruments is used to measure the degree to which the items represents the specific areas covered by the study. To ensure content validity, the researcher ensured that the sampling procedure used to come up with the respondents was carefully and well done with the help of research experts who are in the actual area under study and understands the region well. This was to ensure that information was obtained from the item that accurately represents information from all areas. It was further enhanced by ensuring that the instruments were checked by the lecturers from the school of continuing and distance education of the University of Nairobi who are experts in this field. They were able to point out the items in the questionnaire which needed to be reframed. The identified questionnaires were corrected by the researcher.

### **3.6.2 Reliability of Data Collection Instruments**

To ensure reliability of instruments, the researcher in the piloting phase used the test and re-test method. A sample of eight respondents was selected from the already sampled group. The questionnaires' closed and open ended items were being administered to this group one month before the actual study. A month after this the researcher conducted the actual study giving the same instruments to the entire sample



including the ten. The reliability of the test was therefore be estimated by comparing the consistency of the responses between the two tests.

### **1.7 Data Collection Procedure**

A research permit to conduct the study was sought from the National Council for Science and Technology in Nairobi, Kenya. Upon the reception of the research permit, the researcher went out to meet the sampled respondents with the guidance of the research assistants. The respondents filled the questionnaires and returned them to the researcher immediately. The researcher also visited the humanitarian workers in their field offices who filled the questionnaires. The researcher was able to also make cross-sectional observations on the respondents during these field visits.

### **3.8 Methods of Data Analysis.**

To analyze the data, the researcher used both the qualitative and quantitative methods. The quantitative data was from the questionnaires was analyzed using both inferential and descriptive statistics. Frequency distribution tables showing responses and percentages were constructed. Qualitative data was analyzed by determining the main theme and content, and then making statements of how these themes are related.

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations.**

Several ethical issues were considered by the researcher during the study. Before carrying out the study, the researcher consulted with the respondents to obtain their consent. The researcher carefully and truthfully explained the purpose of the study to the respondents. Since the respondents were required to give out sensitive personal information such as the levels of income, the educational levels and their sources of

income, they were assured that the information they gave would be treated with utmost confidentiality. The dignity of the respondents was highly upheld by treating them with extreme respect irrespective of their social and economic status. The researcher also explained to the respondents the benefits they might derive from this research.

During the actual field research, the questionnaires designed for the refugees were titled questionnaires for aliens. Aliens is a more ethical term than refugees because most of the refugees would shy away from being referred to as refugees and this would affect the way they answer the questions.

### **3.9 Summary**

This chapter shows that the study employed a mixed research approach since it contains both qualitative and quantitative data. The survey research designs together with a cross-sectional research design were used. To sample the respondents from a large population, the researcher applied the purposeful random sampling procedure. The main data collection instruments were the questionnaires which were used with the refugee respondents. The interview guides were also used to collect data among the humanitarian aid workers.

### 3.10 Operational Definition of Variables.

Objective	Variable	Indicators	Measurement	Scale	Data Collection Method	Data analysis Method
The influence of UNHCR in provision of refugee livelihoods	Role of UNHCR.	1. Humanitarian organizations economic empowerment programmes. Empowerment programmes under implementation	1. Number of humanitarian organizations implementing economic empowerment. 2. The age group and number of refugees benefiting from programs.	Ordinal  ordinal	Interview guides  Interview guides.	quantitative
To assess the influence of vocational training on refugee livelihoods.	Vocational training programmes offered at YEP centers.	1. Refugee youth with vocational skills. 2. Refugees who have completed a vocational course. 3. Refugees involved in income generating	4. Number of refugee involved in livelihoods after completion of vocational training 5. Number of refugee who have completed a vocational course working in the agencies and elsewhere. 6. Number of refugees running	Ordinal  Ordinal  Ordinal	Questionnaires.  Questionnaires  Questionnaires.	Quantitative

<p>Influence of skills training on refugee livelihoods.</p>		<p>activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Types of skills offered by agencies to refugees.</li> <li>2. Refugees with training on various skills.</li> <li>3. Refugees applying acquired skills in various fields.</li> </ol>	<p>successful businesses.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Number of skills offered and the agencies offering them</li> <li>3. The number of refugees who have received skills training.</li> <li>4. Number of refugees working in agencies or engaged in business after training on skills.</li> </ol>	<p>ordinal</p>	<p>questionnaires</p>	<p>Quantitative</p>
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**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, DISCUSSIONS AND**  
**INTERPRETATIONS**

**4.1 Introduction**

This chapter contains the findings of the study. It begins with information on the questionnaires return rates and is followed by the demographic data on the respondents. The researcher analyzed data as per the objectives of the study and the research questions. The researcher presented the findings under the following endings as per the objectives and the research questions: the role of UNHCR and its implementing partners in economic empowerment of refugees in DRC, refugees' application of skills from vocational training centres in engagement in IGAs, refugee acquisition of sustainable livelihoods after short courses, ways to further enhance the empowerment programmes to increase their impact.

**4.2 Questionnaires return rate by respondents.**

According to the sample size and sample frame, there were 120 questionnaires that were expected. 20 were from the humanitarian workers and 100 from refugee respondents as seen in Table 4.1

**Table 4.1 Questionnaires return rate by respondents.**

<b>Category of respondents</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Refugees	100	100	100
Humanitarian workers	20	20	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

This 100% questionnaire return rate can be attributed to the fact that the researcher personally went to the field together with the research assistants to collect data and ensured that she was present while the questionnaires were being filled.

### 4.3 Demographic information of the respondents

The study sought to find the demographic information on the refugee respondents. This information was analyzed and presented in tables as shown below. The gender of the refugees who were involved in the study is shown in Table 4.2

**Table 4.2: Distribution of the respondents by Gender**

Category of respondent	Frequency	Percent
Male	61	61
Female	39	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

From Table 4.2, it can be noted that the majority of refugees who have been economically empowered are men with 61% while women are 39%. This can be attributed to the cultural practices of the respondents where the man is considered the family bread winner and the woman a homemaker. This makes women want to remain at home at take care of the children rather than engaging in economic activities as the husband goes out to search for livelihoods.

The study sought data on the age of the refugee respondents who have been economically empowered. Table 4.3 shows the ages of the refugees in years.

**Table 4.3: Age of respondents in years.**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
18yrs-25yrs	37	37
26yrs-35yrs	43	43
36yrs-45yrs	6	6
46yrs-55yrs	13	13
Above 55 yrs	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

From the Table 4.3, it can be seen that the majority of refugees who have benefited from the economic empowerment programmes from the agencies are youths who are 35 years and below. This can be attributed to the fact that most humanitarian agencies who implement economic empowerment programmes and also UNHCR target the youths since they are young and energetic. Youths are also likely to engage in criminal activities and also they can be easily lured into unlawful groups if they are left idle. Youths are likely to succumb to peer pressure easily and engage in criminal activities hence the need to keep them occupied with livelihood activities. The study also sought to establish the length of stay in the camp by refugee respondents. The findings of this are presented in the Table 4.4.

**Table 4.4: Length of stay in the camp by the respondents.**

<b>Length of stay in the camp</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
0-5yrs	14	14
6-10yrs	40	40
11-15yrs	18	18
16-23yrs	27	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>

From the Table 4.4, we can deduce that most refugee respondents who had been economically empowered had stayed in the camp from between 6-10 years. This shows that the UNHCR and agencies are committed to empowering refugees who have been in the camp for a period of over five years to give them a source of alternative source of income. Those who have been in the camp for over ten years and economically empowered are not many and this can be attributed to the resettlement and repatriation programmes by the UNHCR.

The study also sought to establish the education levels of the refugee respondents who have been empowered through economic empowerment programmes and came up with the following findings presented in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.5: Level of education of respondents**

<b>Respondent's level of education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Primary	37	37
Secondary	36	36
University	1	1
College	4	4
None	22	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above data we can deduce that the majority of those who are empowered economically have a primary level of education (37%) while those with secondary level of education are 36% of the respondents. This shows that the agencies target the



primary school and secondary school graduates since they have no means and opportunities for further education so that they can gain a source of livelihood after school. Most primary school graduates are empowered through vocational training while the short courses are deemed more appropriate for secondary school graduates. Those who have no formal education in most cases as the survey established are empowered through vocational courses such as tie and dye, soap making, handloom weaving and basketry.

#### **4.4 The influence of UNHCR'S implementing partners in economic empowerment of refugees in DRC.**

The first objective of this survey was to establish the role of UNHCR and its implementing partners in economic partners in economically empowering refugees in DRC. The UNHCR through its implementing partners implements various economic empowerment programmes in DRC. To establish what UNHCR through its implementing partners is doing to economically empower refugees, the researcher sought to establish the agencies working in DRC to implement economic empowerment. Twenty humanitarian workers were interviewed and the findings are presented in Table 4.6

**Table 4.6: Agencies implementing economic empowerment programmes in Hagadera camp.**

<b>Employers of the NGO staff respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
LWF	8	40
NRC	5	25
IRC	2	10
WTK	2	10
DRC	1	5
WVK	2	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

The Table shows that out of the twenty humanitarian workers interviewed, 40% work for LWF, 25% work for NRC, 10% each for IRC, WTK and WVK and 5% for DRC. This reveals that six agencies are implementing various economic empowerment programmes in Hagadera camp.

The study sought to establish the role of UNHCR in provision of livelihoods to refugees in Hagadera, the humanitarian workers were interviewed on the question of whether the humanitarian agencies they worked for were implementing partners or the operating partners, the findings are presented in Table 4.7.

**Table 4.7 Categories of agencies implementing economic empowerment programmes in Hagadera camp.**

<b>Category of agency</b>	<b>Implementing partner</b>	<b>Operating partner</b>
LWF	YES	NO
DRC	YES	NO
IRC	YES	NO
WTK	YES	NO
NRC	YES	NO
WVK	NO	YES
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

From this Table we are able to infer that five out of the six agencies implementing economic empowerment programmes in Hagadera camp are implementing partners for UNHCR. This means that they get their funding directly from UNHCR to fund the programmes. One agency raises its own funds from other donors to implement its programmes but has been mandated by the UNHCR to do so.

The survey also sought to establish the role of UNHCR through the question of who are the donors of these agencies. The findings can be seen on Table 4.8.

**Table 4.8: Name of the Organization’s donor(s)**

<b>Donors funding the programmes</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
UNHCR	9	45
UNHCR and BPRM	6	30
WUSC, UNHCR and DAFI	1	5
UNHCR and WUSC	1	5
UNHCR, BPRM and Act Alliance	1	5
Self funded	2	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

The Table shows that UNHCR funds economic empowerment programmes in five out of the six agencies implementing economic empowerment in Hagadera camp. Nine (45%) out of the twenty workers interviewed said that their programmes are exclusively funded by UNHCR while the rest of eleven workers (55%) cited that their programmes have other donors apart from the UNHCR. This shows that UNHCR’s role in provision of livelihoods/economic empowerment of refugees in Hagadera camp is provision of funds that are used in implementing economic empowerment programmes.

To further establish the role of UNHCR in economic empowerment, the survey sought to know from the humanitarian workers the kind of economic programmes that the humanitarian agencies are implementing for UNHCR in Hagadera camp. The findings are presented in the Table 4.9

**Table 4.9: Type of economic empowerment programmes under implementation by agencies.**

<b>Programmes implemented</b>	<b>Operating/Implementing partners</b>					
	<b>LWF</b>	<b>NRC</b>	<b>IRC</b>	<b>WTK</b>	<b>DRC</b>	<b>WVK</b>
Microfinance	2	0	0	0	0	2
Education scholarship	0	0	0	2	0	0
Vocational training(welding, tie and dye, soap making, computer training, dressmaking, handloom weaving etc)	4	4	1	0	0	0
Provision of capital and equipment	0	1	0	0	1	0
Short courses (small business management, entrepreneurship etc)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Microfinance and Vocational training	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

From Table, we can infer that eight out of the twenty workers interviewed were from LWF, two of the said that their organization provides microfinance as an economic empowerment programme, four said that their organization provides vocational training, one said they provide short courses and one said they provide both microfinance and vocational training. The survey also established that NRC provides

vocational training and it also provides starting capital and equipment to individuals who have been trained. IRC also provides vocational training to vulnerable women in its efforts to curb gender based violence. WTK provides educational scholarships to youths after completion of secondary education. DRC also provides startup capital and business equipment to youths who have been trained in vocational centers while WVK provides microfinance services in form of small business loans and revolving funds.

Following the findings of the above data, it was established that UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies are making various efforts to economically empower the refugees in Hagadera camp. The UNHCR'S major duty is to provide funding to the humanitarian aid agencies who implement the economic empowerment programmes in Hagadera camp. These efforts range from providing refugees with educational scholarships to equipping them vocational skills. Once the refugees acquire vocational skills from vocational centers, the humanitarian agencies go an extra mile and give the refugees some capital and loans to start businesses.

#### **4.5: The Influence of Vocational Training on Refugee Livelihoods.**

The second objective for this study was to establish the influence of vocational training on refugee livelihoods. This involved the answering of the question of whether the refugees apply the skills they acquire from vocational centers to engage in income generating activities. To establish this, the research sought to know among the interviewed the number of refugees who had gone through vocational training, the respondents were further required to respond on whether they were applying the skills

acquired from vocational training in any area of their lives and which area they were applying. The findings were presented in the table5.0.

**Table 5.0: Attainment of vocational training by respondents**

<b>Attainment of vocational training</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Respondents with vocational training	63	63
Respondents without vocational training	36	36
Missing response on this item	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The study found out that out of the 100 refugees interviewed, 63(63%) had received vocational training from YEP centers. In this training, the respondents had acquired different skills for instance welding, handloom weaving, dressmaking, tailoring, driving and mechanics, basketry, tie and dye, soap making and computer training among many others. 36 (36%) respondents had not received vocational training.

It is one thing to receive training and it is another to apply it to better one's life. This research sought further to establish if the refugees applied the training they acquired in vocational training. The findings are presented in the table below.

**Table 5.1: Application of skills acquired in vocational training.**

<b>Application of vocational training skills</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	52	52
No	11	11
Missing responses on this item	37	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The Table shows that out of the 63 respondents who had received vocational training, 52 (52%) said they were applying the skills they had learnt in different areas. 11% were not applying their skills in any area of their livelihoods. On further enquiry, the research found out that those respondents who were not applying their skills anywhere were those who had received training in soap making and welding. These respondents cited the lack of welding and soap making machines which they required as equipment to conduct their trades. This can be attributed to the fact that such machines cost a lot of money and of course the respondents may not be in a position to afford them.

The study sought to further establish the form of employment of the respondents who had received vocational training. This was so as to find out whether vocational training enabled refugees in Hagadera camp are able to use the skills acquired in vocational training to engage in income generating activities. The findings are as shown in the table below.



**Table 5.2: Form of employment of the respondents**

<b>Form of employment</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Those on salaried employment	22	22
Those who are self employed	35	35
Volunteers	6	6
Respondents not employment	13	13
Missing responses on this item	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The Table shows that all the respondents who had received vocational training were engaged in an activity of some sort. 22 (22%) were employed in various agencies and private businesses. 35 were self employed while 6 were volunteering service. Majority of those employed were drivers and mechanics. The 35 who are self employed operated their own businesses in Hagadera market. These businesses include tailoring and dressmaking shops, garages, computer centers and electronic shops. Upon further enquiry, the study found out that the 6 who are volunteers are those individuals who had received training in soap making and others in tailoring and dressmaking. They argued that since they did not have the capital to start their own businesses, they preferred to volunteer and act as trainers after finishing their training and help the other trainees acquire the skill instead of sitting idle.

#### **4.6: The Influence of Training on Short Courses on Refugee Livelihoods.**

The third objective that guided this study was the influence that training on short courses had on refugee livelihoods. This would depend on whether the refugees in Hagadera camp were able to acquire sustainable livelihoods after they had received empowerment through short courses. To begin with, the study sought to know if the respondents had received any short course. The findings are presented in the table below.

**Table 5.3: Attendance to short courses by respondents**

<b>Attendance to short courses</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Attended short courses	49	49
Not attended short courses	41	41
Missing responses on this item	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

It was established that 49(49%) out of the interviewed had received short courses while 41(41%) had not received any short courses. The short courses are provided by various humanitarian agencies with support from UNHCR and range from small business management, entrepreneurship, child protection, HIV and Aids prevention, reproductive health and many other courses offered as part of community empowerment. The study further sought to establish whether the short courses offered have any impact on refugee livelihoods. The respondents were surveyed on whether or not they apply the skills they gain from short courses and the findings are presented in Table 5.4

**Table 5.4: Respondents response on application of skills from short courses.**

<b>Application of skills from short courses</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	34	34
No	15	15
Missing responses	51	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The Table shows that out of the 49 respondents who said they had benefited from short courses trainings from various agencies, 34 (34%) were applying the skills they had attained while 15 were not applying these skills. Upon further enquiry, most of them who were not applying the skills said that the reason they could not use skills such as business management and entrepreneurship is because they did not have any capital to start businesses. The study further sought to establish from those who said they were applying the skills they had acquired in short courses the areas where they were applying the courses. The findings are presented in the table below.

**Table 5.5: Areas of application of the skills gained from short courses.**

<b>Areas of application</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Business	13	27
Employment	20	41
other	16	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100</b>

Out of the 49 respondents who said they had received empowerment through training in short courses, 13(27%) were applying them in business, 20 (41%) in employment and 16(32%) were applying them in other areas. These other areas of application are not income generating activities and refers to those who said they were involved in community mobilization and sensitization on different programmes like disease control, child protection through creation of child friendly spaces, prevention of gender based violence and reproductive health. This shows that among the short courses received, some were meant for social empowerment which was not the domain of this study. The reason why majority were applying their skills from short courses in employment could be attributed to the fact that some of the short courses offered by agencies were found to be geared towards empowering the refugees with some knowledge so as to enable them serve as incentive staff in the humanitarian agencies. For example some respondents reported to being nurses, teachers and community mobilizers in various agencies.

#### **4.7: Impact of economic empowerment programmes on refugees.**

The general objective of this study was to assess the impact of economic empowerment programmes that are carried out by the UNHCR together with its implementing partners on the refugees living in Hagadera camp. To establish this, both open and closed ended items on the questionnaire were used. The research sought to know the monthly income of the respondents. The findings are presented in the Table 5.5.

**Table 5.6: Approximated monthly income of the respondents**

<b>Monthly income brackets of respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Below 5,000 Ksh	21	21
5,000-10,000Ksh	46	46
11,000-15,000Ksh	11	11
Above 16,000 Ksh	6	6
No income	14	14
Missing responses	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The Table indicates that out of the 100 respondents interviewed, 21(21%) were earning a salary of below Ksh 5,000. The majority of the respondents 46 (46%) were those earning between Ksh 5,000 and 10,000 monthly, 11 respondents were earning between Ksh 11,000 and 15,000,6 respondents were earning above Ksh 16,000 while 14 respondents had no income at all. Out of the total number interviewed, 84(84%) respondents were earning some income. The study puts into consideration that the respondents may have under represented some of the figures on their income because as we all know, when people are used to aid and free things, they will always want to pose as more needy because the needier they appear the more help they get. Even with this fact put into consideration by the researcher, these findings show that when the refugees in Hagadera camp are economically empowered, they gain a means of earning some income that may substitute the food rations that they receive. Majority of those who earned no income even after having empowered claimed they lacked the

means to start an income generating activity as one respondent was quoted saying “*I am a refugee and very poor, I don’t have capital to start a business unless if the agencies assist me.*” When asked why he was not applying his skills to start a small business. The lack of capital coupled with the fact that majority of these respondents lacked an education means that their chances of getting jobs in the agencies are so low since these agencies more often prefer incentive staff with at least some primary education.

The presence of a majority with some income after having been empowered shows that the economic empowerment programmes were achieving some impact.

The study also aimed at finding out whether the economic empowerment programmes led to a reduced dependency of the refugees on humanitarian aid. An indicator of reduced dependency would be the availability of an alternative source of income to the refugees. if after having empowered the beneficiaries were able to find an alternative way of meeting their basic and secondary needs other than the UNHCR food rations, then we could say that the programmes were achieving significant impact. The respondents were asked whether they had an alternative source of provision for their needs apart from food rations and their responses are presented in Table 5.6.

**Table 5.7: Respondents who have alternative source of basic needs other than aid.**

<b>Respondents with alternatives</b>		
<b>from aid</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	69	69
No	30	30
Missing response on this item	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The Table shows that out of 100 respondents interviewed, 69(69%) said they had alternative source to provide for their needs apart from food rations from UNHCR. 30(30%) respondents said they entirely depended on UNHCR to meet their food needs.

A cross-sectional observation of the respondents who said that they had an alternative source of income revealed that most of them were living in a well off manner than other refugees, some were running successful businesses in Hagadera market hence they can afford even luxuries in their homes as compared to other refugees who entirely depend on food rations. The respondents who had no alternative to food rations were seen to be really struggling to survive. Some of them reported that once in a while they do odd jobs in the market such as fetching and selling water to sustain themselves and their families. Since these jobs are not always available due to competition, most of them go for months without any tangible income. These refugees on whom economic empowerment had not achieved the intended purpose argued that

they had received some sort of training but they cannot afford any capital to start businesses unless if they are empowered by agencies.

One refugee was quoted saying, “Since I was not able to get a job in the agencies after training, I had to think of a way to provide for my family, I fetch water from the taps in the blocks and ferry it to the market using my donkey, I sell the water to the business people and make some little money

The study also wished to establish the humanitarian workers rating on the success of the programmes they implemented for the refugees in Hagadera camp. Table 5.8 shows the findings.

**Table 5.8: Humanitarian workers’ rating on the success of their programmes.**

<b>Workers’ rating of programme success</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very successful	7	35
Successful	9	45
Fairly successful	3	15
Not successful	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

Out of the 20 workers interviewed seven (35%) rated their programmes as very successful, nine (45%) said their programmes were successful, three (15%) said their programmes were fairly successful while only 5% of the workers said their programmes were not successful. While biasness in answering such a question may not be ruled out, the possibility that the programmes were very successful given their outcome could also be true. The humanitarian workers may not want to claim lack of



success on their programmes but a careful cross sectional observation of the beneficiaries of the programmes and the impact the programmes have had on them shown that the programmes could be rated quite successful. On further enquiry, the study established that the vocational training and short courses programmes were the most successful since graduates of such programmes were engaged in different livelihood activities. One respondent is quoted saying,

“I thank NRC for training me in dressmaking and tailoring and helping me to start a business after my training, the agency bought me a sewing machine, some fabrics and paid the rent for my shop for the first six months, today because of them I am able to provide for my family. This is in response to the question of who gave him the capital to start a business.

The refugees are always the beneficiaries of these programmes hence the best judges of success of the said programmes. The study therefore sought the opinions of respondents on their rating on efforts by UNHCR and agencies in provision of livelihoods. The findings are presented in Table 5.9.

**Table 5.9: Respondents’ rating of efforts by UNHCR in provision of livelihoods.**

<b>UNHCR’s effort in livelihood programmes</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very good	7	7
Good	43	43
Poor	41	41
Very Poor	5	5
Missing response	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

From Table 5.9 it can be seen that seven out of 100 respondents interviewed felt that UNHCR's efforts in implementing livelihood programmes were very good. The majority (43%) felt that their efforts were good while 41% felt that the efforts were poor, 5% of the respondents felt that the efforts were very poor. When asked why they thought the efforts were very good, most of the respondents said that they had really benefited from these programmes. One respondent said,

“UNHCR and the agencies have really assisted me, before I used to wait for the food ration at the distribution centre but nowadays even if I don't take the ration food, my family and I could still survive since my business is doing well.”

A cross sectional observation of his grocery shed at the market shown that he was doing as well as he said due to presence of many customers. 43% who said that the efforts were good were also running successful businesses in Hagadera market after having been empowered through vocational training, short courses and provision of capital. The 5% who felt the efforts were poor are some of those who had been empowered through training programmes but were still not engaged in any income generating activity, they were still waiting for the opportunity when any agency would help them with capital to start businesses or provide them with equipment.

#### **4.8: Ways to further enhance the economic empowerment programmes to improve their effectiveness.**

From the findings of this study, it can be seen that the economic empowerment programmes are achieving positive impact among the refugees in Hagadera camp. However, the programmes can be further enhanced to increase their outcome on the refugee livelihoods. This study sought both the opinions of the refugees and

humanitarian aid workers on what could be done to further enhance the economic empowerment programmes and increase their impact. An analysis of the responses given to the open ended item on the questionnaire that sought the opinions of humanitarian workers on the challenges they faced while implementing their programmes was done through drawing of common themes. Majority of the humanitarian workers interviewed said that they encountered the problem of refugees who were so needy that when they are equipped with capital to start small businesses, they would use it on other things hence they would end up not starting the intended businesses. This was also attributed to the fact that most of the humanitarian workers implementing the programmes lacked sufficient training on livelihoods hence were not able to carry out careful monitoring and evaluation on the beneficiaries. Another common challenge that was cited by 18 out of the twenty humanitarian workers was that the economic empowerment programmes were poorly funded. This shortage of funds lead to a situation where some programmes were not running. Others lacked sufficient funds to buy equipment for the refugees who had undergone successful training. E.g. all the respondents who were trained on soap making were still not applying their skills because they could not afford to buy the machines used for making soap and the agencies were not in a position to provide them. at the time of the visit to the livelihood centre at Hagadera, two programmes implemented by LWF were not running. i.e. the tie and dye and pasta making. The humanitarian worker in charge said that the funding for the two projects had ceased since January 2014.

When the respondents' opinions were sought on what could be done to improve efficiency of the programmes, most of the humanitarian workers interviewed unanimously responded that there should be adequate funding from funding agencies

and that the humanitarian workers implementing the programmes should be given regular training on effective ways of implementing the programmes such as close monitoring of the beneficiaries. Most of the refugee respondents suggested that funding be increased to be able to buy for them equipment like soap making machines and sewing machines so that once they complete the training, they can be able to start small businesses. There was a general outcry from most of the respondents that the agencies should give them capital to start businesses and also that the youth educational programme centers be well equipped so that they can be in a position to admit more students to undergo vocational training. All this narrows down to the fact that funding on the economic empowerment programmes should be increased.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter summarizes the main findings of the study. The summary is followed by conclusions drawn from the findings, and thereafter recommendations for purposes of giving directions to policy makers so that they may come up with policies to further enhance the economic empowerment programmes to improve their efficiency. Finally, the chapter suggests areas for further research envisaged to contribute towards implementing the programmes in a way that they achieve maximum impact.

#### **5.2 Summary of the study.**

This study focused on the influence of the implementation of UNHCR economic empowerment programmes on the refugee livelihoods in Hagadera camp. The purpose of the study was to establish the role of UNHCR and the implementing partners in provision of livelihoods, whether vocational training has any influence on refugee livelihoods, influence of the acquisition of training in short courses on refugee livelihoods and ways to further enhance livelihood/economic empowerment programmes so as to increase their effectiveness. A review of related literature was done based on these factors. The conceptual framework was drawn to show a relationship between variables. A sample of 100 refugee respondents and 20 humanitarian workers was used to conduct the study. The research designs that were employed are survey and cross-sectional designs. Two sets of questionnaires containing both the open headed and closed ended items were used to collect data

from the refugees and humanitarian workers. The summary of the findings of the study are as follows;

The study established that UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies were playing a big role in provision of livelihoods to refugees in Hagadera camp. From the responses by the humanitarian workers, it was established that UNHCR was funding five out of six agencies implementing livelihoods. The five agencies were implementing programmes for UNHCR while one agency that is the WVK was operating on its own without any funding from UNHCR. According to the findings of the study, LWF was implementing microfinance, vocational training and offering short term courses. NRC was offering vocational training at the YEP centers and providing the graduates with some capital and equipment to start businesses. IRC was offering vocational training to vulnerable women to enable them secure a livelihood and a source of income to sustain their families and reduce their vulnerability. This is in its efforts to fight against gender based violence. WTK was giving scholarships to form four graduates to study in Canada and also at the Universities in Kenya. WVK was running a microfinance scheme through revolving funds. All the respondents interviewed had at least received a form of empowerment from agencies.

The study established that a 52% of refugees who had received vocational training were using their skills to engage in various IGAS for example businesses and employment. However it was found out that there were a few respondents who could not apply the skills acquired in neither vocational training nor short courses to engage in any IGAS. They said they were not able to raise capital or buy equipment to start

businesses. Most of these are those were trained in soap making. This may be attributed to the fact that soap making machines are expensive.

The study also shown that after receiving short courses, most refugees were able to apply the skills acquired to engage in sustainable livelihood activities. Most of the beneficiaries of short courses were entrepreneurs running different businesses in Hagadera market while others were employed at the agencies. Still there is a small number of others who were not applying their skills. The study also revealed that 69% of the respondents had an alternative way of meeting their basic needs other than the food rations from UNHCR. This is after having been economically empowered through economic empowerment programmes.

### **5.3 Conclusion of the study**

In conclusion, this study acknowledged that the economic empowerment programmes offered to the refugees by the UNHCR and its implementing partners had a huge impact on refugee livelihoods. Many of the refugees after having gone through vocational training and the training on short courses were able to use the skills attained to engage in livelihood activities. UNHCR is putting efforts to economically empower the refugees in Hagadera camp through the allocation of funding for economic empowerment and monitoring the agencies that are implementing livelihoods. These funds are used by the agencies to provide capital to the refugees, to give small loans, provide equipment run short courses and vocational training for refugees and offer scholarships to them. This empowerment has gone a long way and ensured that the refugees who have been empowered have made the most out of the opportunities given to attain self reliance. Those empowered are now able to engage

in various IGAs and livelihood activities. However maximum impact of these programmes is hampered by a shortage of funds. At a time when the Kenyan government demands repatriation for all Somali refugees, economic empowerment would go a long way in ensuring that once the refugees are repatriated, they will have a means of livelihood and be independent hence they will effectively participate in the rebuilding of their nation. For a people who have been in the camp for over 20 years, economic empowerment should be prioritized above anything else. This empowerment is also beneficial to the host nations because it directly results to provision of goods and services and cash flows that find their way into the host nation's economy. In one or another, the refugees operating businesses in Hagadera market contribute to the building of the Kenyan economy.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

Following the above findings of the study, the study recommends the following to be adopted in order to enhance the economic empowerment programmes to improve their impact.

1. The UNHCR having been given the mandate to be in charge of refugee affairs should give top priority to livelihood programmes. This will ensure that the agencies offering vocational training will buy more equipment e.g. sewing machines, soap making machines and more computers so as to increase their capacity to admit more students into the YEP centers . agencies will also be in a position to provide the graduates of short courses and vocational training with capital and equipment to start small businesses.
2. The study also recommends that the agencies assist the beneficiaries in looking for external markets for the items that they are making. At the time of



the visit to the livelihood centres in Hagadera, the researcher found out that the women at “**together women**” had made several kikois, lesos, mats, shirts and baskets but they were facing the challenge of a small market. There was a lot of soap at the soap making centers but the trainees relied on the market within the camp. If external market is found, the beneficiaries would derive a lot of economic gains.

3. The study recommended that the agencies should employ who are well trained in community development and community empowerment through livelihood projects to implement livelihood projects. Most of the staff admitted to facing the challenge of inability to effectively implement and monitor projects carefully since they lacked expertise in such areas. As a result, they were not able to carefully monitor the beneficiaries especially those of microfinance who end up disappearing with the money for revolving funds.

### **5.5 Areas of Further Research**

In view of the delimitations and the findings of this study, the paragraph below presents areas suggested for further research to future researchers.

1. Given that Hagadera camp also hosts members of the local community, one could consider carrying out a study to establish the impact that the implementation of economic empowerment programmes by the UNHCR and other agencies has had on the local communities living around Hagadera that hosts the refugee are usually the Somali of Kenyan origin.
2. Since the implementing agencies and the refugees after empowerment operate within the same environment, there could be impact that implementation of these programmes has had on locals and this impact needs to be established.

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## APPENDIX I

### LETTER OF TRANSMITAL

Florence Mungania  
Department of Extra Mural Studies,  
School of Distance and Continuing Education,  
University of Nairobi,  
P.O Box 30197-00100, Nairobi.  
Tel: 0726892278  
Email: flomugure@yahoo.com

Dear respondent

**RE: THE INFLUENCE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNHCR  
ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMMES ON THE REFUGEE  
LIVELIHOODS IN DADAAB REFUGEE CAMP- A CASE OF HAGADERA.**

I am a student in the University of Nairobi pursuing a degree in Master of Arts, Project Planning and Management. I am carrying out this research as part of my partial fulfillment for this degree. My research is aimed at assessing the impact of economic empowerment programmes implemented by humanitarian organizations on refugee livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp.

I therefore request you to assist me by answering the attached questionnaire. Any information you give will only be used for purposes of this research and will be handled with maximum confidentiality and respect. Thank you in advance.

**Yours faithfully,**

**Florence Mungania.**

APPENDIX 11

**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:**

**MISS. FLORENCE MUGURE MUNGANIA**  
**of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 40521-100**  
**nairobi, has been permitted to conduct**  
**research in Garissa County**


**on the topic: THE INFLUENCE OF THE**  
**IMPLEMENTATION OF UNHCR ECONOMIC**  
**EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMMES ON THE**  
**REFUGEE LIVELIHOODS IN DADAAB**  
**CAMP, A CASE OF HAGADERA CAMP**

**for the period ending:**  
**31st July, 2014**

**Permit No. : NACOSTI/P/14/2351/1775**  
**Date Of Issue : 28th May, 2014**  
**Fee Received : Ksh 1,000**

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
**Applicant's Signature**

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
**Secretary**  
**National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation**



**APPENDIX II**  
**QUESTIONNAIRES FOR REFUGEES.**

Please answer the following questions giving honest information. Do not indicate your name on the questionnaire.

**PART ONE: RESPONDENT'S PROFILE**

**SCHEDULE A: PERSONAL INFORMATION.**

1. Sex (Tick as appropriate)

MALE ( M )  FEMALE (F)

2. How old are you? ...

(a) 18-25

(b) 26-35

(c) 36-45

(d) 46-55

(e) Above 55

3. What is your marital status? (a) Married  (b) Single

(c) Divorced  (e) Widowed

4. How long have you been in the Refugee Camp?

(a) 0-5yrs

(b) 6-10yrs

(c) 11-15yrs

(d) 16-23yrs

5. How many dependants do you have?

(a) None

(b) 1-5 (c) 6-10

(c) Above 10



6. What is your approximate income per month?

- (a) Below 5,000
- (b) 5,000-10,000
- (c) 11,000-15,000
- (d) 16,000 and above.
- (e) None.

**SCHEDULE B**

5 What is your level of education? (a) Primary  (b) Secondary   
(c) University  (d) College  (e) No formal education.

6 Have you gone through a vocational training? (a) Yes  (b) No

If yes to (2) above, tick the course you trained on

- (a) Welding
- (b) Driving and mechanic
- (c) Tailoring
- (d) Dressmaking
- (e) Tie and dye
- (f) Soap making
- (g) Computer
- (h) Handloom weaving
- (i) Basketry
- (j) Others

(specify).....

7 Have you ever attended any form of training on any skills or short courses?

(a) Yes  (b) No

ii) If yes, which organization facilitated the training?

(a) LWF

(b) NRC

(c) WTK

(d) DRC

(e) IRC

(f) other.

iii) Which skill did you acquire/ what course were you trained on?

(a) Computer and ICT.

(b) Business management

(c) Entrepreneurship

(d) Other

(specify).....

iv) Do you apply the skill(s)/course you learnt in any area of your life?

(a) Yes  (b) No

v) If Yes to the above question, which area do you apply the short course?

(a) In business  (b) In employment

(c) other areas.

8 (a) Which form of employment are you in?

(a) Employed

(b) Self employed

(c) Volunteer

(d) No employment.

(a) If you are employed, do you apply the knowledge or skills you acquired in school or during your vocational training on your job?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(b) If you are self employed or in any form of business, what was your source of capital?

(a) Loan by Agency

(b) Donations from agency

(c) Own savings

(d) Friends and relatives

(e) Other

(c) If you are in business, how can you describe your business in terms of success?

(a) Very successful

(b) successful

(c) Fairly successful

(d) Not successful.

(d) What do you think is the cause for the above?.....  
.....

4. Apart from food rations from UNHCR, do you have an alternative way of meeting your basic needs? (a) Yes  (b) No.

5. How can you rate the UNHCR and the humanitarian agencies' efforts in provision of livelihoods to the refugees?

(a) Very good

(b) Good

(c) Poor

(d) Very poor

6. What do you think UNHCR and other agencies can do to improve the effectiveness of the economic empowerment programmes?.....

## APPENDIX III

### INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR HUMANITARIAN AID WORKERS

1. Which Agency do you work for?

(a) LWF

(b) NRC

(c) IRC

(d) WTK

(e) DRC

(f) WVK.

2. How long have you been working with your agency?

(a) Less than 1 year

(b) 2-4 years

(c) 4-5 years

(d) Above 6 years.

3. Who are your donors?

(a) UNHCR

(b) UNHCR and BPRM

(c) UNHCR, WUSC & DAFI

(d) UNHCR, BPRM and act alliance

(e) Self funded.

4. Tick below the category of the organization you work for

(a) Operating partner

(b) Implementing partner.

5. What livelihood/economic empowerment program does your organization provided

- (a) Microfinance
- (b) Educational scholarships
- (c) Vocational training
- (d) Provision of capital and equipment
- (e) Short courses
- (f) Microfinance and vocational training.

6. Who are your target group?

- (a) Youths
- (b) Vocational trainee graduates
- (c) Adults
- (d) Vulnerable women
- (e) Youth groups and adults
- (f) People with disabilities.

7. For how long has the livelihood/economic empowerment activity been implemented by your organization?

- (a) Less than 1 year
- (b) 1-2 years
- (c) 2-4 years
- (d) Above 4 years.

8. How are the beneficiaries of your programme identified?

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9. (i) How would you rate the success of your programme (s).

(a) Very successful

(b) successful

(c) Fairly successful

(d) Not successful

ii) Give reasons for your answer in 9 above.

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10. What challenges have you faced while implementing the livelihood /economic empowerment programmes in the camp

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11. What do you think can be done to improve the livelihood/economic empowerment programs in the

camp.....  
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