

**FACTORS INFLUENCING IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVELIHOOD PROJECTS
IN REFUGEE CAMPS: A CASE OF DADAAB REFUGEE CAMP, KENYA**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been submitted for any award in any other University or institution.

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

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to all the Refugees, Internally displaced and stateless persons in the world who by virtue of their political stand, personal opinion and association to particular social groups have found themselves run away from their country of origin for fear of being prosecuted, killed, maimed and their human rights violated. As a consequence, they have had tough times to rebuild their livelihood and majorly relaying on the dwindling humanitarian assistance. Special dedication goes to my parents Mr. Ezra Omuthe and Mrs. Addah Obinju, my loving siblings Doreen Atieno, Ruth Aluoch, Eratus Onyango, Martha Akoth and Tabitha Akinyi.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASAL	:	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CARE	:	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere.
CBOs	:	Camp Base Organizations
CPPT	:	Community Peace and Protection Team
CTA	:	Community Technology Access
DFID	:	Department for International Development.
DRC	:	Danish Refugee Council
EPAU	:	Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit
IASFM	:	International Association for the Study of Forced Migration
ICARA	:	International Conference on Assistance to Refugees Assistance
IDC	:	Intermedia Development Consultants
IOM	:	International Organization of Migration
IRC	:	International Rescue Committee.
KRC	:	Kenya Red Cross
LWF	:	Lutheran World Federation
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organizations.
NRC	:	Norwegian Refugee Council
ODI	:	International Displacement Monitoring Center.
PLWDs	:	People Living With Disabilities
PoC	:	Persons of Concern
RET	:	Refugee Education Trust
RMMS	:	Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat
SEEP	:	Sustainable Economic and Empowerment Programme
SPSS	:	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences
SWOT	:	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UN	:	United Nations
UNECA	:	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.
UNHCR	:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development

VAM : Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit
WFP : World Food Program
WISE : Women's initiative for Self-Empowerment

ABSTRACT

A number of issues have influenced successful achievement of livelihood projects goals in the refugee camps. This study was set to examine the factors influencing implementation of livelihood projects in refugee camps, a case of Dadaab Refugee Camp in Garissa County, Kenya. The study objectives looked into political, economic, socio-cultural and innovative factors influence on implementation of livelihood project in Dagahaley, Ifo1 and Hagadera camps in Dadaab. The Literature was reviewed from related studies, reports and scholarly works conducted globally, regionally and locally on the mentioned factors. Descriptive survey design was employed with a target population of 1,800 drawn from the existing livelihood projects. A mixed approach of stratified, purposive and convenience sampling procedure was used to identify the 10 livelihood projects and 180 respondents drawn from camp management leadership and implementing agencies representatives (key informants) to achieve desired representation. A response rate of 70% was registered. The data was collected using self-structured questionnaires and key informant interview guide and analyzed using SPSS Version 21.0. The qualitative data analysis was thematically guided by the study objectives and the statements from the themes correlated to the implementation of livelihood projects. Both inferential and descriptive statistics were represented with the aid of tables, frequencies and percentages. From the study more than 50% of the respondents agreed that political, economic, socio-cultural and innovative factors have influenced the implementation of livelihood projects. To address political influence on implementation of livelihood projects, the study suggests that there should be inclusion and participation of all the relevant stakeholders to formulate policies, strategies and guidelines that will enable effective implementation of livelihood projects in the camp. This will provide operational guidelines that will prevent interference and conflicts. To overcome economic barriers, the livelihood projects needs to provide financial literacy knowledge and appropriate skills to the beneficiaries. The inclusion of more female, PLWD and other minority groups can be addressed through community structured sensitization and advocacies. The study also suggests that innovative methods should be employed to market refugee products and establish partnerships with private sectors for sustainability.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

According to the UNHCR's recent estimate, the number of refugees in Kenya stands at 547,612 with, by far, the largest share originating from Somalia, 492,105 (RMMS, 2013). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2008) report indicates that Kenya is a major refugee-receiving country, providing asylum to over 280,000 refugees. Of these, 190,000 refugees, mostly from Somalia, live in Dadaab in northeastern Kenya while a further 50,000 refugees are from Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, and DRC (Nguvulu, 2010).

For more than twenty years Dadaab refugee camp has hosted more than half a million refugees from different countries majority having come from the war-torn Somalia. In all these years, humanitarian assistance and support have been provided to this population. Various interventions lately have been focused on capacity building the refugees to be able to be self-reliant since the situation has protracted and the funds have reduced. This necessity has brought about a number livelihood interventions with an aim of making the refugees self-reliant. These livelihood projects include; tertiary, technical and vocational education, support to skill development and income generating activities, youth social entertainment and education center, micro-finance and empowerment, skill development for school-drop-out and long term unemployed youth, complementary food assistance for refugees, agricultural interventions, training and capacity building for refugee governance, fresh-food voucher scheme, academic and vocational scholarships among others.

The displacement of persons resulted by varied reasons around the world begun way back before the World War 1. These migrations of people have been caused by conflict, war, natural calamities/disasters among other factors. During the migration and after settling for a refuge, the migrants/refugees/displaced persons have got limited access to their daily livelihoods. As a result, majority, especially those living in the refugee camps have constantly relied on the humanitarian support hence making them over dependent on this assistance. After the Second World War there was massive displacement of people

majorly in the European continent having lost all their livelihoods during the war and running to safe places to seek refuge. A lot of challenges were faced by the asylum seekers in the country of refuge and in 1951 the United Nations General Assemblies formulated international conventions that would protect the rights of these persons of concern. The United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees was formed to oversee and coordinate the protection of all the displaced persons around the world, providing humanitarian support and other essential services. Initially the problems of displacement was thought to be temporary but over time there have risen wars, conflict and natural disasters in Africa, Asia and Southern America that have brought the problems of displacements to more than half a century since the efforts of protection begun. There are a number of cases where the refugees have stayed over thirty years in the camps.

As at 2013 there were 16.7 million refugees worldwide, 11.7 million under the UNHCR mandate according to the Global Trend Report (2013). During the year, conflict and persecution forced an average of 32,200 persons per day to leave their homes and seek protection elsewhere, either within the borders of their countries or in other countries. Developing countries host over 86% of the world's refugees, compared to 70% ten years ago, as surveyed by Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit (VAM, 2011). By 2013 Pakistan was still hosting the largest number of refugees worldwide with 1.6 million Afghan who fled their country due to wars and conflict.

In Africa, there are still high cases of displacement of persons due to wars and conflict that emanate from political and other factors like power struggle, tribalism, clanism, religion and association to different social groups. These factors have resulted to protracted situations of displacements for example for cases of Somali refugees who have been out of their country for over thirty years, Serra Leon refugees having stayed in Ghana for over ten years and South Sudanese for more than twenty years struggling for peace even after attaining independence. Countries like Central African Republic, DRC Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Chad among others have produced a huge number of displaced persons over the years.

Global Refugee Work Rights (UNHCR, 2012) adds that faced with restrictions, refugees become dependent on subsistence-level assistance, or less and lead lives characterized by poverty, frustration and unrealized potential. The report also observes that, apart from the humanitarian problems, protracted displacement situations often lead to a number of political and security concerns; militarization, arms trafficking, drug smuggling, rape, the recruitment of child soldiers and mercenaries.

1.2 Problem Statement

Over the years livelihood interventions have been implemented in Dadaab refugee camp with an aim of enabling the refugees become self-reliant in the wake of the dwindling humanitarian assistance. This has not been the case as there is still need for the same or more assistance and over dependency on the humanitarian support on the part of the refugees. A study conducted in 2013 by the implementing agencies in Dadaab refugee camp shows that more than 50% of refugees in the three camps (Dagahaley, Ifo1 and Hagadera) have their current occupation as 'housework' with no personal savings and more than 69% of refugees have no income at all. In addition, the encampment policy renders 85% of the refugee population with no access to market, supplies and limits the potential for self-employment. Overall, the average income for refugee households stands at less than \$ 250 per month (Kamau& John, 2013).

The study further eludes that low financial assistance in the camps have forced the refugees to pursue different ways of survival such as banditry, prostitution and petty theft and slowed down projects. This situation is more delicate with the recent public outcry over increased insecurity in Northern Eastern province of Kenya, aggrieved by Al-shabaab attacks. The fluctuations of the humanitarian funding due to the demand raised by the humanitarian crises all over the world has put pressure on UNHCR and other refugee-supporting agencies to pay much attention to refugees' economic capacity and to improve their understanding of how refugees construct their livelihoods (Conway, 2004). According to UNHCR website, the discourse of 'helping refugees help themselves' has

been employed as a means of enhancing refugee protection and reducing the cost of refugee aid (UNHCR, 2011, The United Nations Global Report, 2013)

This study was set to examine political, economic, socio-cultural and innovative factors influence on livelihood self-reliance projects in Dadaab Refugee Camp.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the factors influencing implementation of livelihood projects in the refugee camps: A Case of Dadaab Refugee Camp, Kenya.

1.4 Objective of the Study

This study was guided by the following objectives:

- i) To examine how political factors influence the implementation of livelihood projects
- ii) To assess the influence of economic factors on implementation of livelihood projects on the beneficiaries at Dadaab Refugee Camp
- iii) To examine how socio-cultural factors influence the implementation of livelihood projects
- iv) To assess the influence of innovative factors on implementation of livelihood projects

1.5 Research questions

This research sought to answer the following questions:

- i) How do political factors determine the implementation of livelihood projects in Dadaab Refugee Camp?
- ii) How do economic factors influence the implementation of livelihoods projects in Dadaab Refugee Camp?
- iii) How do socio-cultural factors contribute to implementation of livelihood projects?
- iv) How do innovative factors affect implementation of livelihood projects?

1.6 Research hypotheses

This study tested the following hypotheses:

- i) H₁: There is no significant relationship between the political factors and the implementation of livelihood projects
- ii) H₂: There is no significant relationship between economic factors and implementation of livelihood projects
- iii) H₃: There is no significant relationship between socio-cultural factors and implementation of the livelihood projects
- iv) H₄: There is no significant relationship between the innovative factors and implementation mechanisms of the livelihood projects

1.7 Significance of the study

It is the focus of humanitarian agencies, donors, policy strategists, governments, scholars, researchers and other stakeholders to identify and provide cost effective, sustainable and equitable livelihood interventions for refugees' self-reliance. This study is significant to the mentioned parties in the following ways;

- i. It provides the Kenya Government with pertinent information regarding livelihoods project implementation in the refugee camps and how it could contribute to the economy of the country
- ii. The hosting government (Kenya) and the country where the refugees have originated (Somali) can utilize the information to build viable interventions which can enhance self-reliance in the phase of tripartite agreement on Somali refugees' repatriation
- iii. The information from this study is useful to global initiative programmes on refugee rights in developing self-reliance policies that will address the influences of political, economic, socio-cultural and innovative factors
- iv. The study is important to the humanitarian agencies to help improve implementation of livelihood projects to reduce dependency in protracted refugee situation
- v. The study is useful to the researchers in this field to build on and investigate factors influencing implementation of livelihood projects in the refugee camps

1.8 Basic assumptions of the Study

The sampled respondents would have requisite skills and knowledge to respond effectively to the study tools; the prevailing security situation would be conducive for administration of the study instruments and the respondents would give honest answer to meet the expectations of the study objectives.

1.9 Limitations of the study

One of the key challenges for the study was flexibility of movement and access to the field due to the security measures that were in place in the humanitarian operations in Dadaab. This affected the data collection process from the field. The study exercise aligned itself to the security protocols while using the community members as research assistants in order to maximize on the coverage within a short time.

The other challenge the researcher faced was the resources required to conduct the study. To overcome this challenge the researcher looked for partnership with the livelihood implementing agencies in order to use their vehicles while going to the field and office space and accommodation during the duration of the study.

1.10 Delimitation of the study

The study was confined to Dadaab Refugee Camp and strictly investigated factors influencing the implementation of livelihoods projects in the refugee camps.

1.11 Definitions of Significant Terms

Refugee: A refugee is a person who, “owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality or of habitual residence.

Refugee Camp: is a temporary settlement constructed in a hosting country to provide accommodation to the refugees

Livelihood Project: An intervention that is well designed with planned activities within a given period of time aimed at enabling and empowering the targeted persons through skill development, enterprise development, micro-finance support, provision of capital and start-ups for the refugees to be able to sustain their own lives

Direct Beneficiary: refers to a person receiving support in livelihood programmes in from the implementing agencies.

Empowerment: It is the actual states of enabling a person have a greater control over their lives.

Self-sufficiency: refers to the capacity of an individual or community to produce exchange or lay claim to resources necessary to ensure both survival through and resilience against life threatening stresses.

Political Factors: Elements or systems that contribute/influence the governance and leadership of a country/society/community.

Economic factors: Set of elements that determine the business environment and investment values in the humanitarian operations. This included capital availability to the refugees, funding, agency personnel, supplies, marketable skills, entrepreneurial skills, community resources/assets and infrastructure.

Socio-cultural factors: Set of elements that define a given community's way of life and traditions which directly impact on the people's living. This could be behavioral, attitude, ideologies, literacy levels, inter-clan relations, religious beliefs, gender and ways of accountability

Innovative factors: Set of approaches employed in a given intervention that is creative to enable realization of goals in an efficient and effective way. This would include different ways of marketing, new approaches of incorporating female and persons living with disability, use of internet, mobile banking and other technologies to provide solutions

1.12 Organization of the study

This study comprises of five chapters each of which comprise of different subtitles as outlined;

Chapter One: contains, background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, hypotheses, significance of the study, limitations and delimitations, assumptions and definition of operational terms.

Chapter Two: contains literature review, theoretical framework, conceptual framework, and the gaps in the literature review.

Chapter Three: contains the study research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedures, Instruments of the study, validity and reliability of the research instruments , ethical considerations, data collection procedure and data analysis.

Chapter Four: contains data analysis, presentation and interpretation of study findings

Chapter five: contains summary of the findings, discussions of the findings conclusions, recommendations and suggestion for further studies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The study reviewed relevant literature on factors that influenced the implementation of livelihood projects for refugees from a global, continental, regional and local perspective. These factors were discussed in tandem with the study objectives. This chapter also explored livelihood projects implementation in different parts of the world and related them to Dadaab refugee camp which is the subject of the research. The chapter further presented a theoretical framework as well as a conceptual framework that guided the study. The chapter ends with a summary of the literature review to bring out the gaps in knowledge.

2.1.1 The Global Status of Refugees

There has been a large displacement of persons around the world caused by conflict, wars and natural disasters. The Global Trend Report (2013) indicated that there were 16.7 million refugees worldwide at the end of 2013, 11.7 million under the mandate of UNHCR, around 1.2 million more than at the end of 2012. The other 5 million Palestinian refugees are registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA, 2012).

In 2012, conflict and persecution forced an average of 32,200 persons per day to leave their homes and seek protection elsewhere, either within the borders of their countries or in other countries. Developing countries host over 86% of the world's refugees, compared to 70% ten years ago, as surveyed by Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit (VAM, 2011).

In 2013, the country hosting the largest number of refugees remained Pakistan, with 1.6 million refugees. Afghanistan retained the position as the biggest source country, a position it has held for 33 years however, with 2.47 million refugees, Syria is now a close second. On average, one out of every four refugees worldwide is Afghan, with 95% located in Pakistan or Iran.

In 2014, 50% of refugees were under 18 years old. This was higher than in 2012 when it stood at 46%. An estimated 10.7 million people were newly displaced due to conflict or persecution, including 2.5 million new refugees- the highest number of new arrivals in one year since 1994 - and 8.2 million persons newly displaced within the borders of their own country, the highest figure on record.

2.1.2 Status of Refugees in Africa

There continues to be a rise in the number of refugees in Africa. Horst (2006) observes that Africa remains a recipe with strong international migration dynamics due to conflicts, income inequality and environmental change resulting to very low levels of human security that act as push factors for people to move from their countries of origin. He pointed out that, nearly 40 percent of all internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the world are living in East and Central Africa.

UNHCR's presence in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has been established since 1975. As of February 2015, some 221,737 refugees (mainly from Rwanda, Central African Republic -CAR-, Burundi) are hosted in DRC; which is also home to 2,715,185 IDPs while 467,102 Congolese refugees live in neighboring countries. UNHCR is providing assistance and protection to person of concern through 13 offices.

Ethiopia maintains an open-door asylum policy and allows humanitarian access and protection to those seeking refuge in its territory. With close to 650,000 refugees as of November 2014, Ethiopia is currently the largest refugee hosting country in Africa. The overwhelming majority are accommodated in 23 camps established across the country.

Tanzania hosts 178,660 settlement-based Burundian refugees who have resided in Tanzania since 1972. Like many developing countries, Tanzania lacks sufficient resources to meet all humanitarian needs and independently realize sustainable solutions for the refugees it has hosted for almost 40 years.

2.1.3 Status of Refugees in Kenya

Kenya is a signatory to the 1951 United Nation International Convention and has hosted refugees for over 20 years. Before the enactment of the 2006 Refugee Act, Kenya hosted hundreds of thousands refugees from the neighbouring war-torn countries like Somalia and Sudan. To date, it is still hosting refugees from different nationalities majorly in the two of the refugees camps in Dadaab and Kakuma next to the border with Somalia and Sudan respectively. Dadaab camp is in Garissa District of North-Eastern Kenya and 100 km Northeast of Garissa town, 500 km from Nairobi and 80 km from the Kenya/Somalia border. It was established in 1991 with three camps, namely, Ifo, Dagahaley and Hagadera. All the three camps are within 18-km radius of Dadaab town and cover a total area of 50 km². In 2002, it had a population of more than 130,000 refugees (Government of Kenya 2002). Almost all of them (97%) were from Somalia (UNHCR, 2001), and the remaining 3% were from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Uganda and Congo DRC (Musau, 2001). More recently, the rise of Islamic fundamentalists in Somalia has complicated refugee movement into the camp. As of 30 April 2009 Dadaab refugees camp complex had a very large population of 271,105 refugees, out of whom 257,977 (95.2%) were mainly from Somalia.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID, 2012) report indicated that, approximately two-thirds of the refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya have fled general insecurity in their respective countries since the 1990s. It is foreseen that by the end of 2015, refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia will represent nearly 70 per cent of people of concern to UNHCR in Kenya, followed by South Sudanese at 20 percent, and Ethiopians at 4 per cent.

The mounting tensions in the Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya have escalated to explosive levels because the numbers themselves place undue pressure on the complex. The October 2011 Kenyan incursion into Somalia to combat the extremist group Al Shabaab led to a sharp rise in attacks from Al Shabaab sympathizers in the camps, as well as a harsh response and widespread allegations of abuse by Kenyan police. The insecurity has placed several constraints on the operations of non-governmental organizations in the

complex, reducing assistance to life-saving services. Sexual violence has become endemic, and police abuse and inaction commonplace and resented by the refugees. A coordinated response from the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), Kenyan government, and international community is critical to prevent this volatile stew from erupting into deadly violence.

2.2 Political Factors and Implementation of Livelihood Projects

The long stay of the refugees in the camp has brought up a number of challenges that need to be addressed especially in regard to the implementation of livelihood projects geared towards self-reliance. The Dadaab Livelihood Strategy (2014-2016) prepared by the Livelihood Working Group recommended that for any livelihood implementation impacts to be seen and felt, the modus operandi currently being used has to change.

A number of refugee hosting countries that have been able to change their operational policies have been able to realize this remarkable transformation. In Ghana for instance, the Liberian refugees, who have existed for over 20 years, have been allowed freedom of movement. This has helped them in accessing employment, public education and other public services contributing remarkably in their path towards self-reliance (Kaiser, 2006).

In Kenya, refugees do not enjoy much freedom as they are encamped with few who have the means to support themselves find ways to the urban centers. There are a number of restrictions, both visible and non-visible. A research conducted by Minear (2001) in Dadaab and Kakuma, Kenya, indicated that the refugees do not enjoy basic freedom like the nationals or rights enshrined in the 1951 UN International Convention ratified in constitution. Similarly the implementers are indirectly affected by the restrictions because they can do much on behalf the refugees who are immobile. This situation is complicated further by ecological and historical factors of marginalization of the hosting community.

A shift in approaches of the implementations thus is necessary to sail through the challenges and make the livelihood projects successful. Jacobsen (2002) acknowledges that, if UN agencies, NGOs, leaders from the refugee community and other refugee

response actors at the local, national and international levels create strategic and innovative partnerships to ensure that work rights are realized in policy and practice it will go a long way in ensuring that the refugees, like any other person, can be able to have the opportunities to provide for themselves in the hosting country. These will also help contribute to the making of a strong livelihood project implementation plan that would then inform roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders for effectiveness of the livelihood programs.

There are a number of countries that make it very hard for the refugees to work or even seek employment in various industries they may have has skills in to be able to fend for themselves. UNHCR (2011) Report indicated a number of countries lack national legislation that extends work rights to refugees, or makes it explicitly illegal for refugees to seek work. This limits the refugees' ability to access sustainable livelihood opportunities enhance impacting on their socio-economic capabilities. This kind of situation would cause frustrations and stress to the refugees as they cannot be able to do something to change their living but to relay on the limited resources provided by the humanitarian agencies.

Coupled with insecurities that happen within the refugee camps, the situation of living becomes difficult. The refugees are seen as a major source of insecurity by the hosting government and more impounded restrictive directives are issued making the life of the refugees harder. Harvey and Bailey (2011) argue that reducing the stigma for refugees contributes to a lot of net benefits to other livelihoods at local and global level; lawlessness and crime often affect attainment of the desired results on projects by agencies in camps. At the same time, the disunity amongst refugees in the camps has resulted to exclusion, non-participation and inefficiencies during implementation.

CARE (2012) cites barriers such as inadequate access to national refugee status and justice, discrimination where nationals and refugees are not treated equally in law or in practice, bureaucratic barriers and inadequate access to vocational training, education and language training opportunities.

It is inevitable, Leutze (2009) noted that, in many of these armed conflicts, moreover, where the fighting has been sustained by the fact that various actors; politicians, the military, warlords, militia groups and inter clan politics. The porous borders, influx of small arms in the camps, existence of Al-shabaab sympathizers among refugees and insecurity within undermines the morale of the UNHCR representatives and other agencies.

2.3 Economic Factors and Implementation of Livelihood Projects

Displacement of people comes with various economic shifts more so when it involves a large number of people. The situation of refugees would require provision of basic needs during the emergency stages. This calls for mobilization of a lot of resources from the part of UNHCR and other humanitarian actors. Host (2006) observes Africa remains a recipe with strong international migration dynamics due to conflicts, income inequality and environmental change resulting to very low levels of human security that act as push factors for people to move from their countries of origin. He pointed out that economic barriers can pose a great challenge to both implementers of livelihood projects and beneficiaries.

There has been an intentional effort by the humanitarian partners to scale up the livelihood projects in order to economically empower the refugees for self-reliance. UNHCR report (2014) shows that livelihood interventions had been scaled up globally covering 79 countries to 200 billion translating to 66% increase in less than two years. The report further outlines two thirds of the total global budget of livelihood interventions were reserved for Refugee Operations and 20% towards IDPs. More significantly 80% of the livelihoods interventions are directed to Africa but the flow of the relief and regulations attached affect the success of the projects.

Various studies that have been carried out on economic prowess of the immigrants in a number of countries shows that the refugees if given an opportunity can be able to put utilize their acquired skills in different areas in earning a living. Sridharan (2010) carried out a study in Malaysia among Burmese Refugees who were working on construction

sites in various Urban Centers and the findings revealed that the refugees preferred to live in makeshifts shacks which were less vulnerable to immigrant raids. This implies that designing sustainable livelihoods approach would result to poverty reduction, security risks and practical empowerment.

A study conducted by ICARA in 1980s and 1990s, enumerated the merits of refugees accruing from economic benefits and development potential such as new skills, expanded ready market for consumption of food and commodities such as building materials, same time, the host community may benefit from assistance programmes such as infrastructure and welfare services provided by agencies responding to refugees' needs.

In some countries refugee camps are not a permanent feature since the returnees go back after receiving emergency food and medical aid. This is not the case with other developing countries where refugees stay for a very long time. For example, Palestinian refugee camps have existed since 1948, Buduburan in Ghana and Dadaab in Kenya have hosted refugees for over 20 years (UNHCR, 2012). This implies that long-term livelihood protection and promotion measures must be embraced by all the stakeholders so as to make refugee camps cost effective and equitable in operation. At the same time UNHCR tends to diverge their attention and resources on high-profile crises in which people are either fleeing in large numbers to countries of asylum or repatriating enlarge numbers to their home countries, this done at the expense protracted refugees. Studies indicate that some agencies are understaffed and underfunded hence a slow pace in implementation of livelihood projects. Jacobsen & Landau (2003) in addition argue that lack of proper planning and accountability are impediments to successful implementation of projects.

In Kenya, the encampment policy increases dependency and spread of poverty throughout in camps. The livelihood implementing agencies however have been involved in improving resilience and livelihood opportunities for refugees through provision of training and capacity building. It is necessary to understand the effectiveness of training in enhancing household income and community resources (Humanitarian Accountability Framework, 2013).

These sentiments are echoed by a study on Dadaab Livelihood Strategy (2014-16) sponsored by Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and UNHCR, which revealed that there was high drop out among girls than boys, PLWDs were locked out of schools, illiterate youths locked out of training and employment, those above 35 years locked out of vocational training, schools ill equipped with few teacher and biased leadership. In addition, Lack of partnerships with the private sectors and government of Kenya policy on employment which denies refugees steady income affects the implementation activities of agencies.

SEEP (2010) recommended that capacity building investments towards international, national and local service providers, whether public or private should increase the outreach programmes inclusive of refugees. However, argues that some of the implementing agencies are faced with problem of diverging funds to other emergencies in the camps at the expense of intended projects hence they often differ with donors who withdraw the support or reduce the funds.

One of the most evident characteristics of Africa's protracted refugee situations is that they are usually to be found in peripheral border areas of asylum countries: places which are insecure, where the climatic conditions are harsh, lack natural resources and are not high priority for the central government and for development or investors actors.

UNHCR focused on supporting the refugees towards economic self-reliance with the help of livelihood programming which includes; access to grants and loans, training and labour-based activities such as; cash or food-for-work activities. However, these efforts have not resulted to long-term solutions due few productive assets among refugees, low literacy level undermining investment decisions, limited access to capital, lack of market skills, more dependency on humanitarian agencies due unwillingness adopt take entrepreneurial activities and poor infrastructure across the camps. The study will investigate the initiatives by implementing agencies in the camps to overcome economic barriers to livelihood project implementation.

2.4 Socio-cultural Factors and Implementation of Livelihood Projects

Jacobsen & Landau (2003) observed that “the pursuit of livelihoods in the context of forced displacement encompasses how people access and mobilize resources enabling them to increase their economic security, hence reduce the vulnerability created and exacerbated by conflict”. It is prudent to recognize that displacement new and complex forms of vulnerability the only way to address them is to create new strategies for access and mobilization of resources to cope with hardship.

In the absence of sound and sustainable alternatives, the refugees particularly women, children and the disabled depending on the inadequate food rations often resort to harmful survival strategies, however such scenarios complicated the work of UNHCR workers who may not address all chainless social issues.

In Pakistan, a local NGO has helped to reduce the stigma against refugees with disabilities through enhancing their economic potential which in turn benefits the community and adds value to their life. The Agency provides vocational training for activities that do not require mobility such as tailoring, carpet weaving, basic education literacy and a complete toolkit for them to fit in the labor market with ease (UNWRC, 2009). This study was set to identify how inclusive the implementations of livelihood projects are regardless of gender, creed, social status and individual barriers.

Moreover, Sarah and Peterson (2011) note that these situations have impacted donor willingness to fund the long-term care and maintenance operations for example, provision of food rations which such situations result to frustrations to both refugees and agencies representatives. Some countries had initiated efforts for repatriations like Uganda in 2005, but obstacles were the absence of the required tripartite agreement between UNHCR and the Government of Uganda (UNHCR, 2006).

The government of Uganda reverted to long-term solution to the refugee protracted scenario. This discourse has also been taken up at a global level and Uganda is lauded by UNHCR Geneva through the narrative of the ‘good host’ (UNHCR, 2007). In addition,

the refugees are bound to give back their hidden potential, talents, experience and knowledge to their good host.

In the context of increasingly restrictions asylum policies in neighboring Kenya and Tanzania, and what has been termed the end of the 'golden age' of African asylum, (Host, 2006). This reveals that current responses to refugee crises have resulted to bitterness, lack of trust and disagreements between the beneficiaries, host and implementing groups.

Some scholars argue that refugees find themselves in a long-lasting and intractable state of limbo which shows their lives may not be at risk, but their basic rights and essential social and psychological needs remain unfulfilled after years in exile (Lautze, 2009; Castles et al., 2005). Self-reliance can, however, only be achieved if there is an enabling environment which allows availability of affordable housing, access to health and education which has remained a challenge to UNHCR.

A survey carried out by the United Nations Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA, 2011) revealed that hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon live in "abject poverty in the Middle East. This implies that refugees cannot live a decent life unless viable policies are enacted. However, the refugee community and the international aid agencies working in the camps are caught in the dilemma of investing in the development of a sustainable development yet the settlement should be temporary and the future uncertain.

The visionary dream of UNHCR Innovation is to bring about a cultural change, which Dadaab Camp is part of as a solution-development model as well as best products, services, and systems for refugees to be systematically and effectively mainstreamed in policies, practices, and programs on refugee protection and self-reliance. By combining language services with workplace communication skills, job-specific language, skill training, certifications, soft skills, and job placement services, refugees can be competitive for sustainable careers (UNHCR, 2013).

UNHCR and its partners have continued to promote a community-based and rights-based approach to refugee protection in Kenya. The encampment policy and the restrictions on the right of refugees to work make them heavily dependent on the assistance provided by UNHCR and its partners. Since the assistance provided does not fully meet refugees' basic needs, some families need to sell their food rations for income to buy clothes, shoes, firewood, and other items, which negatively affects their food security and nutrition. Furthermore, women and girls are vulnerable to sexual exploitation or having to resort to survival sex in order to meet these needs.

The study carried out on the barriers to transition of livelihood projects to sustenance and durability were low literacy levels, high drop outs, unfriendly learning environment to the disabled, gender preferences and discrimination, gender disparity in education and employment, clan affiliations, nepotism and resistance from the host community. These socio-cultural barriers have a bearing to stalled livelihood projects (Kamau& John, 2013).

Whilst the existing literature has engendered a general understanding of the role of social relations in refugee subsistence, little is known of what types of network would enable refugees to access markets and business opportunities in their host country (UNHCR, 2013).Host (2006) cited that language barrier can result to resistance or failure of any projects among beneficiaries if the right structures are not netted. It prudent to understand if the socio-cultural factors influence the implementation of livelihood projects in the Dadaab refugee camps.

2.5 Innovative Factors and Implementation of Livelihood Projects

There are some countries in Africa like Uganda and Ghana where innovative ways have been designed to empower refugees through livelihoods projects which have succeeded in making the refugees to live better (UNHCR, 2011) while in Uganda and UNHCR, came up with a policy targeting to improving the standards of living of the refugees achieved through provision of agricultural land to refugees in turn they became productive members of the society and great contributors to the national development of the country (Meyer, 2012)

Morocco is cited in Asylum Access and the Refugee Work Rights Coalition (2014) report that, “it has a projected GDP growth of 27.7% over the next four years, due to ease of doing business rank of 87 out of 189 countries, and an unemployment rate of 9.5%. With expected growth, refugees should be seen as important players in the future economy”. Some scholars elude that, denying refugees access to formal labor markets push these workers into the informal market, eroding wages for both refugees and nationals. The UNHCR workers observe that low access to technology such as computers, internet, communication tools and banking services not only affects refugees but lowers their morale and initiatives.

In Dadaab, the UNHCR and its partners have been exploring ways to leverage SMS systems to inform and alert refugees on issues like health, hygiene, and sexual and gender-based violence service. ICTs are also being used to expand educational opportunities; whereby a range of digital tools (from mobile phones to tablets) are being tested for their ability to enrich educational and livelihood programs, increase opportunities for distance and higher learning, and foster informal peer-learning forums. However, the bigger problem is suspicion and poor perception among the direct beneficiaries (Kamau and John, 2013). Other ideas implemented in different refugee operations that have worked best could be borrowed. UNHCR (2012) reported that in Dollo Ado (Ethiopia) there is a re-think of refugee assistance vis-à-vis renewable energy, shelter and livelihoods with innovative approaches, which could enhance cost effectiveness and local solutions to shelter and site planning. This initiative would be useful in Dadaab scenario.

The mobile technology has dramatically changed the landscape of the world we live in and profoundly transformed business in the humanitarian sector. The internet and mobile phones have become a tool for sharing life-saving information; tablets, software, and mobile applications are rapidly replacing paper to generate, collect, and share data, or conduct surveys and profiling exercises; mobile devices are used to carry out population registrations and distribution of non-food items or make payments and transfer money through a simple SMS. Studies have also been conducted to show how innovation in

implementation can contribute to the success of the livelihood implementation. A study by Omata (2012) show that linking refugee livelihood projects to private sector business was used as a vehicle to improve livelihood projects among refugees in Kampala, this is not an explored strategy in Kenya due already existing government policies. This study will focus on understanding the extent to which innovative factors may have influenced the implementation of livelihood projects in the camps.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

This study explored the evolution of humanitarian innovation theory, developed by Betts and Bloom (2013). It focused on how innovation can play a critical role in endemic challenges of inefficiencies and lack sustainability due weak implementation designs and strategies. It is a departure from the traditional top-down approach to bottom up approach with an aim of devising innovative ways that would improve implementation process of livelihood projects and bring the beneficiaries to account. This theory was suitable for this study in the following ways: It showed that humanitarian innovation that can be grounded in community participation, engaging the skills, talents and aspirations of beneficiary populations in Camp; this may help to overcome political, economic and socio-cultural flaws in implementation. It offered an opportunity to reflect on how people's own ideas, problem-solving skills and decision-making can best be facilitated by external actors; It enabled the researcher to identify barriers and opportunities at each level of implementation, specific inclusion, participation and fostering self-reliance.

2.7 Conceptual framework

The relationship between the independent and dependent variables is presented in the conceptual framework in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Conceptual framework

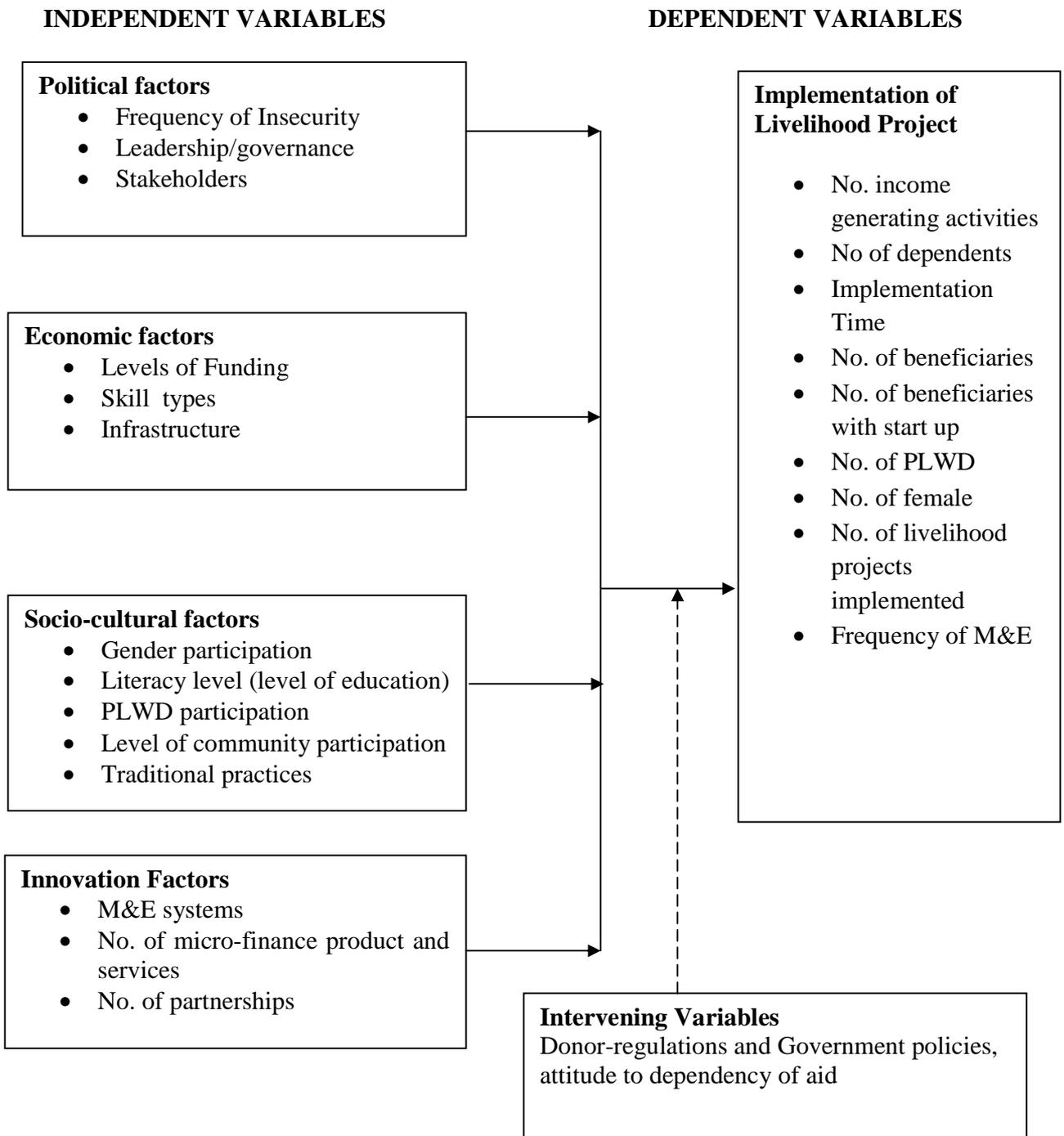


Figure 1 is diagrammatic representation of the relation between Independent Variables and Dependent variables that are essentially regulated by the intervening variables at times.

The independent variables are classified under political, economic, socio-cultural and innovative factors which influence the implementation process of livelihood projects. The outcome of the independent variables are manifested by the amount of income generating activities, the time taken to implement a given project, number of beneficiaries, the frequency of monitoring and evaluation among others

The intervening Variables include: donor-regulations, government policies, Refugee Initiatives and attitude of dependency on aid which contribute to failure or success of livelihood projects in the refugee camps.

2.8 Knowledge Gap

This study considered the following gaps based on studies examined: Many studies have assessed livelihood projects with regard to identifying ways of ensuring transition of livelihood projects from short term strategies to long-term self-sustaining projects; however there is no data or information on implementation design and activities of livelihood projects. For instance the expectations and needs of the refugees may have changed overtime, which implies that implementers should create new ways of achieving the project objectives.

Studies have also indicated that encampment policy and the restrictions on the right of refugees to work make them heavily dependent on the assistance provided by UNHCR and its partners. However, this study was set to understand the role played by UNHCR acting as a catalyst in mobilizing financial and technical support to beef up the implementation of livelihood projects in the Camps.

Surveys carried out have shown that in the absence of sound and sustainable alternatives, the refugees particularly women, children and the disabled live on inadequate food ratios and they often resort to harmful survival strategies. To recover from stress and shock remains a lifelong experience. This study assessed if the project implementers target household/individual insufficiency including: gender and PLWDs mainstreaming.

The decisions to invest in lifelong skills goes hand in hand with how people have invested in human capital because the literacy level influences the choices on entrepreneurship, training size of the family and dissemination of information; Lack of information regarding job opportunities and employment rights.

Studies have cited the absence of sound and sustainable alternatives to livelihood projects for the refugees particularly women, child and the disabled to live on inadequate food rations and they often resort to harmful survival strategies, however they have not investigated what socio-cultural and economic factors bedevil implementation designs, this study intended to bring out clearly political, economic, socio-cultural and innovative factors influencing implementation process.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedures, data collection instrument, pilot testing of the instruments, validity of the instrument, reliability of the instrument, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques, ethical considerations and operational definition of the variables.

3.2 Research Design

This study used a descriptive research design. According to Kothari (2004), the descriptive survey design is appropriate where the overall objective is to establish whether significant relationship among variables exist at some point in time. The descriptive survey design entails a systematic collection of important information about the population, usually by means of commonly used instruments in the name of interviews or questionnaires administered to a selected sample of the population.

The descriptive survey design was suitable for understanding how political, economic, socio-cultural and innovative factors influence implementation of livelihood projects in the camps by describing the characteristics of certain groups, estimating the proportion with certain characteristics and making predictions. This specific design ensured minimization of bias and maximization of the reliability of evidence to be collected. The approach of this study involved collection of quantitative data for objective hypothesis testing and qualitative data useful in explaining the study themes. This design allowed data collection at the same time from a number of respondents within a short period of time.

3.3 Target Population

Orodho (2008) states that the target population is an hypothetical population from which the data is collected and comprises of persons or elements that have at least one thing in common. It is a group of interest for a researcher from where he or she can be able to generalize the findings of the study. For this study the target population was 1800

livelihood implementing officers comprising of the program managers, project officers, projects assistants, trainers and community workers and community leaders drawn from 10 selected livelihood projects across Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera refugee camp. As explained by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), this target population has observable characteristics from which the study can be able to draw conclusions of the factors that affect the implementation of livelihood projects.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

According to Kothari (2004), a sample size is a portion of the population under study which should be adequately representative of the population for which is generalized, economically viable and available. He proposed a sample size of 10% of the target population for comparable groups as a requirement for accuracy. This study used 10% of 1800 which is the total number of the implementing officers and camp management leaders in the livelihood projects across Dagahaley, Ifo1 and Hagadera.

3.4.1 Sample Size

The sampling size from each stratum was calculated by multiplying the sampling factor with each target population from each group as shown in the Table 3.1.

The sampling fraction was $180/1800 = 0.1$ (10%)

Table 3.1: Distribution on sample size of livelihood projects

No.	Livelihood Project Strata	Target Population	F	Sample Size
1	Tertiary, Technical and Vocational Education	172	0.1	12
2	Support to skills development and income-generating activities	144	0.1	9
3	Youth Social Entertainment and Educational Centre	170	0.1	12
4	Micro-Finance and empowerment	195	0.1	15
5	Skills Development for school-drop-out and long-term unemployed youth	270	0.1	22
6	Complementary Food Assistance for Refugees	147	0.1	10
7	Agricultural Interventions	57	0.1	5
8	Training and capacity building for refugee governance	225	0.1	13
9	Fresh-Food Voucher Scheme	200	0.1	11
10	Academic And Vocational Scholarship Programmes For Youth, Saving And Loan Groups, Value-Chain Development, Small Enterprise Development	220	0.1	10
Total		1800		180

(Researcher, 2015)

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

The study explored a mixed approach sampling procedure of stratified, convenience and purposive. The stratified sampling procedure allowed the selection of 10 livelihood projects out of the 50 existing projects. This ensured selection of representative projects and sub-population included in the sample. Combined convenience and purposive sampling procedures was used to identify 180 respondents from livelihood implementing agencies (Key informants) and camp management leadership. This ensured ease access of the respondents, acquisition of unique information, ease selection of particular characteristics of interest to the study and ensuring that the groups are homogeneous in each stratum. However, sixty camp management leaders and eight Key informants participated in the study.

3.5 Data collection instruments

The key data collection instruments that were used in this study included questionnaires and interview guides.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire contained closed and open end questions divided into five sections. Section A comprised of the general information of the respondent, Section B on influence of political factors on livelihood implementation, Section C on the influence of economic factors on livelihood implementation, Section D on the influence of socio-cultural factors on livelihood implementation and Section E on influence of innovative factors on livelihood implementation.

3.5.2 Interview Schedule

Orodho (2008) defines an interview schedule as a set of questions that an interviewer asks when interviewing respondents and it makes it possible to obtain the data required to meet the specific objectives of the study. The interview schedule of this study was divided into five sections. Section A on general information, Section B on political factors, Section C on economic factors, Section D on socio-cultural factors and Section E on innovative factors. This interview schedule was administered to the camp management leadership through trained research assistants who were well conversant with the local dialect and were able to translate the questions for effective understanding for the respondent.

3.5.3 Pilot testing of the instruments

Pilot testing of the instruments was conducted in two livelihood projects from different livelihood implementing agencies. The tools were administered to 10% of the sample size from each stratum which included livelihood officers, assistants, community workers and community management leaders. Orodho (2008) states a pilot study is a small scale study of the bigger version which comprises of all the activities that were done during the real study. This helped to enhance clarity and remove ambiguity from the instruments.

3.6 Validity and reliability of the instrument

The validity and reliability of the research instrument were determined as outlined in this section.

3.6.1 Validity of the instruments

According to Kothari (2004), validity is the degree to which a test measures what it purports to measure. It is the accuracy and meaningfulness and technical soundness on the research. It established whether the test produced information that would be relevant and free from systematic errors. Face and content validity were considered in this study. These were ascertained by asking members of academic staff to express opinions on the face and content validity of the items in the questionnaire according to the following points: The clarity and appropriateness of the wording of each items and whether the content of the questionnaire adequately reflected factors influencing implementation of livelihood projects; Furthermore, the supervisor's expert judgment was highly regarded to make the questionnaire appropriate for use in the field. The final version of the questionnaires was prepared to test validity through a pilot study.

3.6.2 Reliability of the instruments

This study applied Split half method to measure the extent to which all parts of the questionnaire and interview schedule measured factors influencing the implementation of livelihoods projects in the camps. The instrument was split in two halves e.g. first half and second half items distributed randomly to respondents. .

The internal consistency between the two sets of scores were assessed and a correlation drawn using the Spearman-Brown formula: $\text{reliability} = \frac{2 \times r_{\text{half test}}}{1 + r_{\text{half test}}}$

$$1 + r_{\text{half test}}$$

Both halves were compared and they had a correlation of 0.59 hence the tool was considered reliable

3.7 Data collection procedures

The researcher obtained a formal introductory letter from school of continuing and distance learning, department of extra-mural studies university of Nairobi,, license from the National Council of Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI), authorization from Department of Refugee Affairs, Garissa County Commissioner, Garissa County Government, United Nations Higher Commissioners Dadaab Operation and sampled implementing humanitarian organization. After obtaining the study permit and authorization the researcher asked for permission from respective camp agencies and leadership together with Research Assistants who understand the local language. The questionnaires were administered within two weeks to the camp management leaders, UNHCR and implementing agencies representatives. in a period of two weeks by research assistants to the camp management leaders who understood the local dialect, UNHCR and implementing partners' representatives.

3.8 Data analysis techniques

Orodho (2008) defines data analysis as statistical methods used to analyze data so that it can be interpreted. The collected data was cleaned and coded in readiness for processing and analysis using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)version 21.0.For the qualitative data, the key aspects of the study was analyzed thematically, guided by the study objectives, then statements of how the themes correlated on implementation of livelihood projects were made while quantitative data was analyzed using inferential and descriptive statistics such as percentages and frequencies. Inferential analysis was used on the other hand to test the relationship between various variables. Chi-square test for independence was used to test the hypothesis of the study.

3.9 Ethical considerations

The study took into consideration the ethical issues applicable in a research. These included confidentiality of the information gathered from the respondent which was only used for academic purpose. In addition, the authority was sought from National Council of Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI), County Commisioner of Garissa,

County Government of Garissa, Department of Refugee Affairs and the UNHCR Dadaab Sub-office to conduct this study.

3.10 Operational Definition of Variables

Operational definition of independent, dependent and moderating variables is as shown on Table 3.2

Table 3.2: Operational definition of variables

Variable	Indicators	Measurement Scale	Type of Analysis
Independent Variables	Frequency of insecurity Stakeholders Leadership/Governance	Ordinal	Relationship
Political factors Security Leadership Stakeholders			
Economic factors Funding Skill Infrastructure	Level of funding Skill type Infrastructure	Nominal	Relationship
Socio-cultural factors Gender Traditional trades Literacy level PLWDs Community	Gender participation Level of literacy PLWDs participation Community participation Traditional practices	Nominal	Relationship
Innovation Factors Use of technology Number of micro finance products and services Number of partnerships	M&E systems No. of microfinance products and services No. of partnership	interval	Relationship
Dependent Variables	No. of income generating activities No. of dependents Duration of implementation Frequency of M&E No. of beneficiaries (m/f) No. of livelihood projects No. of PLWD	Ratio	Relationship

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents data analysis presentation and interpretation of the findings on the factors influencing implementation of livelihood projects.

4.2 Response Rate

According to Kothari (2004) a response rate of more than 50% is sufficient to draw conclusion from a research study. The response rate from the research instruments administered was 70% that is 120 camp management leaders and 6 Key Informants drawn from the agency representatives.

4.3 Demography of the Respondents

This section consists of the background information of the representatives from agencies and camp management leaders. The background information for these groups includes sex, age bracket, service experience, education level and Interaction with livelihood implementing agencies/representatives.

4.3.1 Demography of Camp Management Leaders

The background information of the camp management leaders was sort in order to inform the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The key characteristics included: gender, age bracket, number of years served in the camp leadership, level of education and interaction with livelihood implementing agencies/representatives. The responses are as summarized by Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Distribution of the Camp Management by their gender, age, experience, level of education and interaction

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	66	55
Female	54	45
Age Bracket		
26-30 Years	8	6.7
31-40 Years	42	35
41-50	38	31.7
51-60	24	20
61 years and above	8	6.7
Number of Years served in the camp leadership		
Below 5 years	60	50
6-10 years	44	36.7
11-15 years	6	5
16-20 years	10	8.3
Level of education		
Primary	74	61.7
Secondary	14	11.7
University	8	5
Informal education	24	20.1
Interaction with livelihood implementing agencies/ representatives		
Weekly	32	26.7
Monthly	68	56.7
Quarterly	20	16.7

In terms of gender, slightly more than half of the respondents (55%) were male. The remaining 45% of them were female. This shows good representation of the respondents when classified by gender. With reference to the age bracket, slightly more than two third of the respondents (66.7%) were between 31-50 years of age. Slightly more than a quarter of them (26.7%) were 51 years of age and above.

Half (50%) of the respondents had worked in camp leadership for 5 years and below. The remaining 50% had in the camp leadership for 5 years and above. The results show that most of the respondents had a good working experience, which is a positive aspect in terms of contribution on motivational factors affecting performance in leadership.

In terms of educational levels, slightly less than two thirds of the respondents (61.7%) had primary level of education. Another 18.4% of them indicated that they had secondary level of education. On the other hand, slightly less than a quarter (20.1%) of them had informal education. Slightly more than half of the respondents (56.7%) indicated that they interacted with livelihood implementing agencies/representatives on a monthly basis. Slightly more than a quarter of them (26.7%) indicated that they interacted on a weekly basis.

4.3.2 Demography of the Key Informants

The background information of the key informants were also looked into in this study. This included gender, age bracket, working experience in the camp, level of education and designation. Table 4.2 presents a summary of the background information of the key informants.

Table 4.2 Distribution of the Key Informants by their gender, age, work experience, level of education, designation and interaction

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	3	50
Female	3	50
Age Bracket		
26-30 Years	3	50
31-35 Years	3	50
Working Experience at the camp		
Below 5 years	3	50
6-10 years	3	50
Level of education		
University	6	100
Designation		
ICT trainer	1	16.7
Program officer	2	33.3
Livelihood coordinator	3	50%
Interaction with livelihood implementing agencies/ representatives		
Weekly	1	16.7
Monthly	4	66.6
Quarterly	1	16.7

In terms of gender, the key informants were evenly distributed. This is whereby three of them were male whereas the remaining 3 were female. Out of the six key informants who participated in the study, three of them were aged 30-36 years whereas the remaining three were between 31-35 years.

With regards to working experience in the camp, three of the key informants reported that they had served at the camp for 5 years and below. The remaining three however indicated that they had worked for around 6-10 years in the camp. All of the key informants had attained a university degree as their highest level of education. When asked to indicate their designation, three out of the six key informants reported that they were livelihood coordinators. Two of them however indicated that they were program coordinators. With reference to the frequency of interaction with livelihood implementing agencies/ representatives, four out of the six key informants reported that they interacted with the livelihood implementing agencies/representatives on a monthly basis.

4.4 Key Factors Influencing the Implementation of Livelihood Projects

The respondents were asked to indicate the key factors which they felt generally undermined the implementation processes of the livelihood projects. These factors are as summarized by Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Factors influencing implementation of livelihood projects

No	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
a) Some officers are biased and corrupt	24	20	96	80
b) Disagreement between the implementing officers and beneficiaries	36	30	84	70
c) Cultural discrimination against women, and PLWDs	36	30	84	70
d) Communication barrier	72	60	48	40
e) Government of Kenya policy on encampment/repatriate agreement	62	51.7	58	48.3
f) Divergent attention and overwhelming demand on UNHCR due to increased cases of conflicts globally	64	53.3	36	46.7
g) Limited choices for refugees on creating new livelihood opportunities	72	60	48	40

Almost a quarter of the respondents (20%) agreed that some officers are biased and corrupt hence undermining the implementation of livelihood projects. However, a vast majority of the respondent (80%) did not agree on the idea that officer's biasness and corruption undermined the implementation of livelihood projects.

Slightly less than a third of the respondents (30%) were of the view that disagreement between the implementing officers and beneficiaries affected the implementation of livelihood projects. However, more than two third of the respondents (70%) refuted the statement mainly because before implementation of any project there is always needs assessment done to know the needs of the community before implementing any project.

Slightly less than a third of the respondents (30%) were in support of the idea that cultural discrimination against women, disabled and PLWHs undermined implementation of livelihood projects. Slightly more than two third (70%) of the respondents refuted the Statement, mainly because implementation of UNHCR projected is guide by principality of non-discrimination against women, disabled and PLWHs.

With regards to Government of Kenya policy on encampment/repatriate agreement, slightly more than half of respondents (51.7%) were in support that government of Kenya policy on encampment is undermining the implementation of livelihood projects.

In terms of divergent attention and overwhelming demand on UNHCR, slightly more than half of the of the respondent (53.3%) were in support of the statement that divergent attention and overwhelming demand on UNHCR due to increased cases of conflicts globally undermines implementation of livelihood projects.

Majority of the respondents (60%) were of the idea that limited choices for refugees on creating new livelihood opportunities undermined implementations of livelihood projects.

4.5 Political factors influencing implementation of Livelihood projects in the Camp

This study sought to establish the political factors affecting the implementation of livelihood projects in the Camp. The political related issues that were examined included lack of political good will, insecurity, denial of work permits, licensing restrictions, oppositions from political elite, movement restriction and lawlessness and crime in the camp. The findings are presented in Table 4.4

Table 4.4 Political Issues influencing the implementation of Livelihood projects

	Frequency	Percentage
a) Insecurity within the camp	90	75.0
b) Restriction of movement outside the camp	86	71.7
c) Lack of political good will from the government	76	63.3
d) Restrictions of refugee enterprise licensing	64	53.3
e) Denial of permits to work or engage in income generating activities	48	40.0
f) Lawlessness and crime in the camp	42	35.0
g) Opposition from the political elite	32	26.7

As shown by the table, more than a two third of the respondents (75%) indicated that insecurity within the camp was a key political issue which affected the overall implementation of the livelihood projects. Moreover, 71.7% of the respondents also indicated that restriction of movement outside the camp also was a key political issue which affected the implementation of the livelihood projects.

Other major political issues indicated by the respondents as to affect the overall implementation of livelihood projects included lack of political good will from the government (63.3%), restrictions of refugee enterprise licensing (53.3%) and denial of permits to work or engage in income generating activities (40%) respectively.

The views from the key informants were also obtained regarding the political issues which affected the implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab Camp. From the

interviews, it was reported that government policies limited the refugees to operate in the camps thus hindering them to reach out on the broader market for their products, there was interference from host communities as well as conflicts between the host and refugee communities. It was also reported that crime and insecurities as a result of political issues, government directives on registration, lack of government good will and active support, internal organization political misunderstanding due to budget and recruitment of staff and international and national funding policies to determine the level of funding were among the major political issues which largely affected the implementation of livelihood projects.

Further, linking all refugees to be terrorist which resulted to restrictions in movement, clanism where the camp leadership pushed for their general clan members to benefit especially from startup units and corruption cases where leaders are given something to push for an agenda that may affect credibility and reaching out to the most vulnerable were also raised as to affect the implementation of livelihood projects. In fact, one of the key informants reported that:

Political issues affect the implementation process owing to the fact that livelihood interventions do not reach out to the neediest people, there are delays in implementation and achievement of objectives and it affects monitoring of the implementation process (Informant II, 2015).

Another key informant reported that:

Political issues lead to the recruitment of unqualified implementer, it leads to delay in implementation as implementers will take much time to solve issues for common understanding and unsuccessful in achievement of the overall goal and objectives of the livelihood intervention. (Informant IV, 2015)

In supporting the other key informants, Key informant V (2015) reported that:

Political factors have been critical in affecting the implementation of livelihood projects in the camp due to the fact that they affect the level of funding provided

in projects, affect duration of the implementation process and leads to failure of the project implementation in the camp.

4.6 Influence of Economic factors on the implementation of livelihood projects in Dadaab camp

This study was interested in finding out the economic factors influencing the implementation of livelihood projects in Dadaab refugee camps. The Economic factors that were considered in this study included: Financial services level of funding, skills and Infrastructure. Table 4.5 shows the results on the influence of economic factor on implementation of livelihood projects

Table 4.5 Accessibility of Financial services and Availability of infrastructure

	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
Financial Services	54	45	66	55
Availability of infrastructure	54	45	66	55
Donor agencies expand new opportunities for livelihood choices beyond humanitarian policy, e.g. intensive funding for projects which can effectively be monitored and evaluated	90	75	30	25
Encourage economically endowed and business oriented refugees to access external markets and compete favorably in restructuring their own income per capital	64	53.3	56	46.7

Slightly more than half of the respondents (55%) indicated that the financial services are not accessible to the refugees to finance their projects. However, nearly a half (45%) of the respondents indicated that the refugees were able to access financial services.

In terms of infrastructure, slightly more than half of the respondents (55%) indicated that the infrastructure (transportation) for refugee activities were not adequate. The remaining 45% of the respondents however indicated that the infrastructure was not a major issue as such.

Majority of the respondents (75%) were of the idea that donor agencies expand new opportunities for livelihood choices that is beyond humanitarian policy. For example

intensive funding for projects which can effectively be monitored and evaluated. Slightly more than half of the respondents (53.3%) supported the idea of encouraging economically endowed and business oriented refugees to access external markets and compete favorably in restructuring their own income per capita. Slightly less than half of the respondents (47.3%) refuted the statement.

The key informants on the other hand provided their contribution regarding the economic issues affecting the implementation of livelihood projects in the camp. The informants reported that accessibility to finances, lack of markets for the produced goods, poor infrastructure, lack of financial literacy leading to poor management of finance due to over dependency in humanitarian aid and poor market organization due to limited infrastructure and inaccessible markets as the major economic issues which affected the implementation of livelihood projects in the camp. One of the key informants reported the following:

Financial literacy and management forms a key economical factor which affects the implementation of livelihood projects in the camp. This is due to dependence on humanitarian aid and complacency in the camp. The refugees have for many years received humanitarian assurance while waiting for resettlement to the USA, Canada or Australia. Most of them get money to spend haphazardly without thinking of the future (Informant VI, 2015).

Another key informant observed that:

Funding levels is the major economic factor which affects the implementation of the livelihood projects. This is whereby the livelihood projects in the camp receive the lowest amount of funding compared to other sectors. (Informant V, 2015)

It was also reported that:

The buying power is a critical economic factor which is affecting implementation of livelihood projects at the Camp. This is whereby most of the refugees lack

access to money and thus it is difficult for them to buy stuff from the business traders (Informant II, 2015).

4.7 Influence of Socio-cultural factors on implementation of livelihood projects in the Refugee Camps

The study sought to find out the social-cultural factors that influenced the implementation of livelihood projects in Dadaab refugee camps. The socio-cultural issues that were looked into in this study included cultural practices, beliefs and religion. The respondents were asked to respond yes or No on various questions pertaining to socio-cultural factors that have an influence on implementation of livelihood projects. Table 4.6 shows the distribution of the responses.

Table 4.6: Influence of Socio-Cultural Factors on Implementation of Livelihood Projects in Dadaab Camp

	No	Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
i.	Provision of comprehensive life skills geared toward self-reliance livelihood activities such as, language, literacy, numeracy, and computer literacy among refugees	70	58.3	50	41.7
ii.	Allow some of refugees to practice farming hence reduce dependence on food rations, create variety of food and steer up income generating activities	58	48.3	62	51.7
iii.	Reinstate pastoralism as self-reliance opportunity since is a cost effective strategy and Dadaab comprises of 90% Somali community	54	45	66	55

With regards to provision of life skills, slightly more than half of the respondents(58.3%) agreed that provision of comprehensive life skills geared towards self-reliance livelihood activities such as, language, literacy, numeracy, and computer literacy among refugees improved implementation of livelihood projects.

Slightly less than half of the respondents (45%) supported the idea that reinstating pastoralism as self-reliance opportunity since it is a cost effective strategy and Dadaab comprises of 90% Somali community can help in the implementation of livelihood projects. However, slightly more than half of the respondents (55%) refuted the statement

Slightly less than half of the respondent (48.3%) supported idea of allowing some of refugees to practice farming to reduce dependence on food rations, create variety of food and steer up income generating activities. More than half of the respondents (51.7%) disregarded the statement.

Social-cultural factors were also reported as to have an influence on the overall implementation of livelihood projects among refugees. One of the key informants reported that:

Pastoralism is one of the key cultural issues that is affecting the implementation of livelihood projects in the camp. This is whereby 99% of the population in the camp are pastoralists and not ready to embrace most of the livelihood projects other than pastoralism this affects implementation of livelihood projects. (Informant I, 2015)

Besides pastoralism, low female participation, difficulty in communication and discrimination of persons living with disabilities were also mentioned by the Key informants as to affect directly the implementation of livelihood projects to a greater extent in the camp. In providing further explanations, one of the key informants reported that:

Somali refugees tend to discriminate dark traders that involve swearing they like light traders. Moreover, they have specific traders they are used and they are culturally discriminative to those who are not from their clan, religion or those who cannot speak the same language. (Informant VI, 2015)

It was also reported that:

In the community, the participation of women in livelihood projects is very low. This is whereby culturally women are not allowed to participate in activities and also get married off at an early age. Moreover, there is a high rate of discrimination among persons living with disabilities. Additional very few of them get to benefit from livelihood interventions. (Informant II, 2015)

4.8 Influence of Innovative Factors on Implementation of Livelihood Projects

This study was also set to establish the innovative factors which influenced the implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab. Some of the innovative factors that the respondents were asked to indicate whether they affected the implementation included business innovations, gender roles, partnership, access to aid and technology among many others. The findings of innovative factors are as outlined in the table 4.7

Table 4.7 Innovative factors influencing implementation of livelihood projects

No		Agree		Disagree	
		F	%	F	%
a)	Lack of new business innovations and initiatives	78	65	42	35
b)	Failure to adopt new gender roles by implementers	50	41.7	70	58.3
c)	Lack of creating new opportunities for partnerships e.g. partnership with the private sector	68	56.7	52	43.3
d)	Lack of participatory planning and decision making leading to defective implementation	58	48.3	62	51.7
e)	Failure to create easy access to aid	66	55	54	45
f)	Poor networking and non-use of technology by implementers	46	38.3	74	61.7

In terms of business innovations, slightly more than two third of the respondents (65%) agreed that lack of new business innovations and initiatives hindered innovative implementation of livelihood projects. This was however refuted by (33%) of the respondents who disagreed.

Slightly less than a half of respondents (41.7%) agreed that failure to adopt new gender roles by implementers is one of the factors that hinder innovative implementation of livelihood projects. However almost two third of the respondents (58.3%) disagreed with that statement.

Slightly more than two half of the respondents (56.7%) agreed that lack of creating new opportunities for partnerships e.g. partnership with the private sector was one of the factors that hindered innovative implementation of livelihood projects. However, nearly a half of the respondents (43.3 %) disagreed with the statement, an implication that there could be other partnership in relation new opportunities.

With regards to innovative planning, slightly less than half of the respondents (48.3%) agreed that lack of participatory planning and decision making was one of the factors leading to defective implementation. However, Almost a two third of the respondents (51.7%) disagreed with the statement, mainly because there may be participatory planning but there may be poor implementation.

Slightly more than half of the respondents (55%) agreed that failure to create easy access to aid is one of the factors that hinder innovative implementation of livelihood projects. Nearly a half of the respondents (45%) disagreed with this statement.

In regards to technology and network-working, slightly more than a third of the respondent (38.3%) agreed that poor networking and non-use of technology by implementers was one of the factors that hinders innovative implementation of livelihood projects. However, slightly less than two third of the respondents (61.7%) disagreed with the statement mainly because use of technology is one of the platform of implementation every project in the society today. From the findings, it is evident that use of technology is important in the implementation of livelihood projects that can improve life of many refugees.

4.9 Intervention and measures in the implementation of livelihood projects

This study also sought to establish the intervention that can be put in place to support the implementation of livelihood projects in the Camp. The respondent were asked to indicate whether they strongly agreed, agreed, undecided, disagreed or strongly disagreed with various statements that they were provided with the statements related to security measures and socio-cultural factors to support implementation of livelihood projects.

4.9.1 Security measures to support the implementation of livelihood projects

The respondents were asked to indicate level of agreement on certain statements that related to security at the refugee camp. The responses are shown in Table 4.8

Table 4.8

Security measures to support the implementation of livelihood projects

Measures	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
a) Police Officers stationed within the camp contribute a lot to security	112	93.3	6	5	2	1.7	-	-	-	-
b) CPPTs greatly contribute in the camps' security	36	30	56	46.7	20	16.7	6	5	2	1.7
c) Security committees established have camps' security	52	43.3	52	43.3	10	8.3	2	1.7	4	3.3
d) Community members have contributed to the security of camp greatly	52	43.3	44	36.7	14	11.7	8	6.7	2	1.7
e) Security guards employed contribute highly to security	62	51.7	44	36.7	14	11.7	-	-	-	-
f) The humanitarian agencies have contributed to the camps' security	52	43.3	30	25	16	13.3	10	8.3	12	10
g) The hosting community has contributed to security in the camp	58	48.3	24	20	14	11.7	12	10	12	10

Key: SA- Strongly Agree, A- Agree, N- Neutral, D- Disagree, SD – Strongly Disagree

A vast majority of the respondent (98.3%) “strongly agreed” and “agreed” that police officers stationed within the camp contribute to security. A few of them (1.7%) however indicated that they were not sure if police officers stationed within the camp improve security in the camp.

In terms of CPPTs security contribution in camp, majority of the respondents (76.7%) agreed that CPPTs greatly contribute in the camps' security. A few of them (6.7%) were not sure if CPPTs contribute in the camp security whereas 6.7% of them disagreed that CPPTs contributed towards camp security.

When asked whether Security committees have established camps' security, a vast majority (86.6%) "Agreed" and "strongly agreed" that security committee established security in the camps. Only a few (8.3%) were not sure if security committees have established security. From the findings, it is evident that Security committee has an important role in the camp security.

In terms of community member contribution to camp security over two third (80%) of the respondent agreed and strongly agreed that community members contribute a lot in camp security. On the other hand, 8.4% of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed that community members contributed greatly in the camp security.

With regards to security guards employed slightly more than half of the respondents (51.7%) strongly agreed that security guard employed contribute highly towards security in the camp. This was further supported by slightly more than a third who agreed (36.7%) that security guard employed contribute to camp security. Only 11.7% were undecided as to whether security guards employed contribute to security of camp. However only a small percentage (6.7%) disagreed and strongly disagreed that security guard employed contribute to security of the camp.

Slight more than two third of the respondent (68.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that humanitarian agencies contributed a lot to the camps' security. A small percentage (11.3%) was undecided on whether humanitarian agencies contributed in camps security. However only of the respondents (16.6%) disagreed and strongly disagreed that humanitarian agencies contributed to the camps.

Nearly a half of the respondents (48.3%) strongly agreed that the hosting community has contributed to security in the camp. This was further supported by a few of them (20%) who agreed to the latter. On the other hand, a few of the respondents (20%) were negative to the statement by disagreeing and strongly disagreeing whereas 11.7% of them were undecided.

4.9.2 Socio cultural factors that would assist UNHCR and other donor agencies in improving implementation process

This study also sought to establish about Socio cultural factors that would assist UNHCR and other donor agencies in improving implementation process. In order to establish the factor, respondents were asked a number of questions. These questions were related to social cultural factors that would assist UNHCR and other donor agencies in improving implementation process. The responses are as shown in Table 4.9

Table 4.9
Socio-cultural Interventions for Improving Implementation Processes

	Frequency	(%)
a) Increased integration and collaboration among refugees and between implementing agencies/host nation	86	71.7
b) Increased access to basic services e.g. education	78	65
c) Improved health care e.g. HIV/AIDS	60	50
d) Improved governance and elimination of corruption among implementers	56	46.7
e) Better remuneration for agency staff and volunteers	56	46.7
f) Poverty reduction through improved income and self-employment opportunities	50	41.7
g) Elimination of gender discrimination and disparities in distribution of aid across gender	48	40
h) Improve level of literacy	44	36.7
i) Religious tolerance among implementers and recipients	40	33.3
j) Control population growth	13	15

A vast majority of the respondents (71.7%) agreed that with the increased integration and collaboration among refugees and between implementing agencies/host nation then social cultural factors would assist UNHCR in the implementation process.

Slightly more than two third of the respondents (65%) were of support of the idea that increasing the access to basic services such as improving access to education would assist UNHCR and other major donor in improving implementation process. Furthermore, Half of the respondents (50%) agreed that improving level of literacy would assist UNHCR and other major donor in improving implementation process.

Half of the respondents (50%) were of the idea that improving health care would assist UNHCR and other donor agencies in the improving implementation process.

In regards to governance, remuneration and corruption, slightly less than a half of the respondents (46.7%) were of the idea that improving of governance and elimination of corruption among implementers at the same time paying better remuneration for agency staff and volunteers would assist UNHCR in improving implementation process.

Regarding whether poverty, population growth and religious tolerance of respondents (41.7%) supported poverty reduction through improving income and self-employment opportunities, then of the respondents (33.3%) were of notion of that promoting religious tolerance among implementers and recipients would assist UNHCR improving implementation process. However, a small percentage of the respondent (15%) were supportive of idea of control population growth would assist UNHCR in improving implementation process.

4.10 Hypothesis Testing

In this section, inferential statistics were carried out to establish the statistical relationship between various factors (politics, economy, cultural and innovation) and the implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab Camp. To establish the statistical associations, Chi square tests for independence, which is appropriate for test of association between two categorical variables (Wanjohi, 2015) was applied.

The first hypothesis was to test the relationship between political factor and its influence on the implementation of livelihood projects. Table 4.10 shows the results of the test of hypothesis.

H01: there is no significant relationship between political influence and implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab Camp

Table 4.10 Chi-Square Test Results for the association between political factors and implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab Camp

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.000(a)	6	.020
Likelihood Ratio	13.784	6	.032
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.455	1	.035
N of Valid Cases	120		

Since the p value for the relationship between political factors and implementation of livelihood projects is smaller than the level of significance, .05, $\chi^2 (6, N = 60) = 15.000(a)$, $p = .020$, the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, the study concludes that there is a significant relationship between political factors and the implementation of livelihood projects in the camp. This implies that the implementation of livelihood projects is significantly affected by political issues.

The second hypothesis was to test the influence of economic factors on the implementation of livelihood projects. Table 4.11 shows the result of the test of hypothesis.

H02: There is no significant relationship between economic factors and implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab Camp

Table 4.11 Chi-Square Test results for the relationship between economic factors and implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	31.667(a)	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	22.102	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	21.585	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	120		

Since p value is less ($p=.000$) than the level of significance ($P<.05$), the hypothesis is rejected and the results therefore show that there is a statistical significant relationship between the economic issues and the implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab Camp. This implies that the implementation of livelihood projects in the camp is significantly affected by various economic factors such as accessibility to finance and infrastructure.

The third hypothesis was to test the influence of socio-cultural factors on the implementation of livelihood projects. Table 4.12 shows the result of the test of hypothesis

H03: There is no significant relationship between cultural influence and implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab Camp

Table 4.12 Chi-Square Test results for the relationship between cultural factors and implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab

	Livelihood project implementation	Cultural Factors
Chi-Square(a)	38.400	9.600
Df	1	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.002

Since the p value (.000) for the relationship between cultural factors and implementation of livelihood projects is smaller than the level of significance (.05), the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, the study concludes that there is a statistical significant relationship between cultural factors and the implementation of livelihood projects in the camp. This implies that the implementation of livelihood projects is significantly affected by cultural factors.

The fourth hypothesis was to test the influence of innovative factors on the implementation of livelihood projects. Table 4.13 shows the result of the test of hypothesis

H04: there is no significant relationship between innovation and implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab Camp

Table 4.13 Chi-Square Test results for the relationship between innovative factors and implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.276(a)	2	.006
Likelihood Ratio	5.883	2	.053
Linear-by-Linear Association	.010	1	.921
N of Valid Cases	120		

Since p value ($p=.006$) is less than the level of significance ($P<.05$), the hypothesis is rejected. The results therefore show that there is a statistical significant relationship between the innovative factors and the implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab Camp. This implies that the implementation of livelihood projects in the camp is significantly influenced by the innovative ideas.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations of this study on the factors influencing the implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab refugee camp, Kenya.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the factors influencing the implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab refugee camp, Kenya. The study was guided by the following research objectives: to examine how political factors influence the implementation of livelihood projects, to assess the influence of economic factors on implementation of livelihood projects on the beneficiaries at Dadaab Refugee Camp, to examine how socio-cultural factors influence the implementation of livelihood projects and to assess the influence of innovative factors on implementation of livelihood projects.

Descriptive research design was adopted in this study. The sample size of the study was one hundred and eighty. However, six camp elders and six key informants participated in the study. A mixed sampling procedure approach of stratified, purposive and convenience sampling procedure was used to identify the 10 livelihood projects and 180 respondents drawn from camp management leadership (program managers, project officers, project assistants and trainers) to achieve desired representation. However, one hundred and twenty (120) camp management team and six (6) key informants participated in the study. The data was collected using self-structured questionnaires and interview schedules. The collected data analyzed using SPSS Version 21.0. The qualitative data analysis was thematically guided by the study objectives and the statements from the themes correlated to the implementation of livelihood projects. Both inferential and descriptive statistics were represented. From the analysis the study findings slightly more than half of the respondents (56.7%) indicated that they interacted with livelihood implementing agencies/representatives on a monthly basis. The study found out that the

major political issues influencing the implementation of livelihood projects in Dadaab camp included insecurity within the camp (75%), restriction of movement outside the camp (71.7%), lack of political good will from the government (63.3%) and restrictions of refugee enterprise licensing (53.3%).

On the economic factors, more than half of the respondents (55%) indicated that the financial services are not accessible for the refugees. It was also noted that more than half of the respondents (55%) indicated that infrastructure (transportation) for refugees' livelihood activities was not sufficient. Majority of the respondents (75%) were of the idea that donor agencies should expand new opportunities beyond humanitarian policies for adequate funding of the livelihood projects that can be effectively monitored and evaluated to realize self-reliance. Slightly more than half of the respondents (53.3%) supported the idea of encouraging economically endowed and business oriented refugees to access external markets and compete favorably in restructuring their own income per capita.

More than half of the respondents (58.3%) agreed that provision of comprehensive life skills geared towards self-reliance livelihood activities such as language, literacy, numeracy and computer literacy among refugees improve implementation of livelihood projects. Slightly less than half of the respondents (45%) supported the idea that reinstating pastoralism as self-reliance opportunity since it is a cost effective strategy and Dadaab comprises of 90% Somali community can help in the implementation of livelihood projects. However, slightly more than half of the respondents (55%) refuted the statement. Slightly less than half of the respondent (48.3%) supported idea of allowing some of refugees to practice farming to reduce dependence on food rations, create variety of food and steer up income generating activities. More than half of the respondents (51.7%) disregarded the statement.

There were slightly more than two thirds of the respondents (65%) who agreed that lack of business innovation hindered achievement of livelihood project goals. Slightly less than a half of respondents (41.7%) agreed that failure to adopt new gender roles by

implementers is one of the factors that hinder innovative implementation of livelihood projects. Slightly more than two half (56.7%) of the respondents agreed that lack of creating new opportunities for partnerships e.g. partnership with the private sector was one of the factors that hindered innovative implementation of livelihood projects. Slightly more than half (55%) of the respondents agreed that failure to create easy access to aid is one of the factors that hinder innovative implementation of livelihood projects

5.3 Discussions

The livelihood's projects aims have been to enable the target beneficiaries become self-reliant be empowered to have the capacity to provide for their primary and secondary daily needs. The livelihood projects in Dadaab have involved a number of components and activities to enable individual's reach of a level of being productive through development and building of their capacities. The implementations of livelihood projects in the refugee camp have been influenced by a number of factors to achieve its goals and objectives. This study was developed to investigate the influence these factors have had in the implementation of livelihood projects in Dadaab refugee camp. The factors under study were; political, economic, socio-cultural and innovative factors. The study prepositioned that there is no significant relationship of the mentioned factors with the implementation of the livelihood projects in the refugee camp. The study found out that there is a significant relationship of the factors under study with the implementation of livelihood projects in Dadaab refugee camp.

It was established from the study that political factors have a major influence on implementation of livelihood projects in the refugee camps. Insecurity, restriction of movement, lack of licensing of refugee business and denial or unavailability of work permit and conflict/disagreement among the stakeholders has halted the implementation of livelihood projects. More than two thirds of the respondents from the study indicated that insecurity within the camp was more politically instigated. Leutze (2009) noted that, in many of armed conflicts situations that has caused displacement of people, moreover, where the fighting has been sustained by the fact that various actors; politicians, the military, warlords, militia groups and inter clan politics been involved as greatly

influenced various support interventions. 71.7% of the respondents indicated that restriction of movements for the refugees have also greatly influenced their livelihood activities. Kaiser (2006) noted how the Liberian refugees in Ghana have been able to access employment, public education and other social services that have contributed remarkably in their self-reliance due to the freedom of movement the country has provided. 63.3% of the respondents pointed out that lack of political good will, 53.3% restriction of enterprise licensing and 40% denial of work permit to work and engage in income generating activities. A study conducted by CARE in 2012 cited barriers such as inadequate access to national refugee status and justice, discrimination where nationals and refugees are not treated equally in law or in practice, bureaucratic barriers and inadequate access to vocational training, education and language training opportunities as influencing implementation of livelihood projects. Jacobsen (2002) recommended that all the stakeholders that include UN agencies, NGOs, governments, refugee community leaders at the local, national and international level create strategic and innovative partnerships to ensure that work rights are realized in policy and practice go a long way in ensuring that the refugees like other person can be able to have the opportunities to provide for themselves in the hosting country. Harvey and Bailey (2011) add lawlessness and crime often affect attainment of the desired results on projects by agencies in camp. They note that disunity amongst refugees in the camps has resulted to exclusion, non-participation and inefficiencies during implementation.

Economic factors also influence the implementation of livelihood projects in the refugee camp. From the study, more than a half of the respondents indicated that financial services are not accessible for their projects, 55% of them pointed out that the infrastructure in the camp was not adequate to support their business activities and other livelihood activities. 53.3% of the respondents supported the idea of encouraging economically endowed and business oriented refugees to access external markets and compete favorably in restructuring their own income per capita. Host (2006) pointed out that economic barriers can pose a great challenge to both implementers of livelihood projects and beneficiaries. A study conducted by ICARA in 1980s and 1990s, enumerated the merits of refugees accruing from economic benefits and development potential such

as new skills, expanded ready market for consumption of food and commodities such as building materials, same time, the host community may benefit from assistance programmes such as infrastructure and welfare services provided by agencies responding to refugees' needs. Morocco is cited in Asylum Access and the Refugee Work Rights Coalition (2014) report that, "it has a projected GDP grown of 27.7% over the next four years, due to ease of doing business rank of 87 out of 189 countries, and an unemployment rate of 9.5%. With expected growth, refugees should be seen as important players in the future economy"

More than half of the respondents from the study agreed that provision of comprehensive life skills geared towards self-reliance livelihood activities such as language, literacy numeracy and computer literacy among refugees improve implementation of livelihood projects. 45% supported the idea that reinstating pastoralism as a self-reliance opportunity since it is a cost effective strategy and comprises of 90% Somali community can help the implementation of livelihood projects. Slightly less than a half of the respondents supported the idea of allowing some refugees to practice farming to reduce dependence on food rations, create variety of food and steer up income generating activities. Kamau and Fox (2013) in their assessment of the livelihood interventions in Dadaab refugee camp revealed that there was high drop out among girls than boys, lock out of PLWDs, illiterate youths locked out of training and employment, those above 35 years locked out of vocational training, schools ill equipped with few teacher and biased leadership. On barriers to transition of livelihood projects to sustenance and durability the study found out that low literacy levels, high drop outs, and unfriendly learning environment to the disabled, gender preferences and discrimination, gender disparity in education and employment, clan affiliations, nepotism and resistance from the host community were key contributors (Kamau & Fox, 2013). Mayer (2012) points out that Uganda and UNHCR came up with a policy targeting to improve the living standards of the refugees through provision of agricultural to refugee in they become productive members of the society and great contributors to national development of the country.

From the study, slightly more than two third of the respondents agreed that lack of new business innovations and initiatives hindered innovative implementation of livelihood projects, 41.7% agreed that failure to adopt new gender roles by implementers is one of the factors that hinder innovative implementation of livelihood projects. Two half of the respondents agreed that lack of creating new opportunities for partnerships e.g. partnership with the private sector was one of the factors that hindered innovative implementation of livelihood projects. With regards to innovative planning, slightly less than half of the 48.3% of the respondents in the study agreed that lack of participatory planning and decision making was one of the factors leading to defective implementation. 55% agreed that failure to create easy access to aid is one of the factors that hinder innovative implementation of livelihood projects. In regards to technology and network-working, 61.7% disagreed with that poor networking and non-use of technology by implementers was one of the factors that hinders innovative implementation of livelihood projects. Kamau and Fox (2013), suggested that livelihood implementing agencies should consider partnerships with private sectors while engaging with government agencies on employment so as the refugees to have steady income. Omata (2012) show that linking refugee livelihood projects to private sector business was used as a vehicle to improve livelihood projects among refugees in Kampala. UNHCR (2011) workers observed that low access to technology such computers, internet, communication tools and banking services not only affects refugees but lowers their morale and initiatives. UNHCR (2012) reported that in Dollo Ado (Ethiopia) there is re-think of refugee assistance vis-à-vis renewable energy, shelter and livelihoods with innovative approaches, which could enhance cost effectiveness and local solutions to shelter and site planning. This initiative would be useful in Dadaab scenario.

Majority of the respondents (75%) were of the idea that donor agencies expand new opportunities for livelihood choices that is beyond humanitarian policy. For example intensive funding for projects which can effectively be monitored and evaluated. There has been an intentional effort by the humanitarian partners to scale up the livelihood projects in order to economically empower the refugees for self-reliance. UNHCR report (2014) shows that livelihood interventions had been scaled up globally covering 79

countries to 200 billion translating to 66% increase in less than two years. The report further outlines two thirds of the total global budget of livelihood interventions were reserved for Refugee Operations and 20% towards IDPs. More significantly 80% of the livelihoods interventions are directed to Africa but the flow of the relief and regulations attached affect the success of the projects.

The tradition of humanitarian assistance to the refugees has disabled their human capacity to be able to be productive and fed for themselves. In the camps, the humanitarian efforts supported by the donor agencies driven by the international concern have provided the refugees with essential services that range from food, shelter and clothing among others. This was initially thought to be a temporary measure as durable solutions of voluntary repatriation, resettlement and local integration are sort after. In some countries refugee camps are not a permanent feature since the returnees go back after receiving emergency food and medical aid. This is not the case with other developing countries where refugees stay for a very long time. For example, Palestinian refugee camps have existed since 1948, Buduburan in Ghana and Dadaab in Kenya have hosted refugees for over 20 years.

The durable solutions availability have not been forthcoming for the millions of the refugees displaced worldwide as the very few countries that have accepted the refugees to be resettled give few slots compared to the number of the refugees, most hosting countries have restrictive legislation on local integration and some of the crisis that caused the refugees to flee from their countries of origin have taken decades to be resolved thus making voluntary repatriation not feasible. Maintaining the refugee camps for a very long time while waiting for the durable solutions have a high cost on the donors agencies, and with the increasing crisis all over the world, the donors and humanitarian efforts is diminishing thus paradigm shift to provide capacity for the refugees through livelihood interventions to enable the refugees be independent while in the camp and upon return, resettlement or local integration. Harvey and Barley (2011) notes that reducing the stigma for refugees contribute to a lot of net benefit to other livelihood at local and global level.

The traditional livelihood projects have made most of potentially viable projects unpopular for instance, patriotism and farming. Whereas traditionally Somalis are pastoralists very few respondents supported such interventions for a livelihood project. The Somali Bantus, minority in the camp, have been farmers back in their country of origin and so they can do great farming for livelihood if different farming methods are explored.

There are different and varied political, economic, socio-cultural and innovative factors that need to be more examined in other refugee camp situations to understand the extent to which they have influenced implementation of livelihood projects for refugee assistance. There is need to have a good knowledge management system on the implementation of livelihood implementation projects the refugee camps to enable further research. This will go a long way to ensure that the livelihood interventions provided to the refugees are improved to get better results.

5.4 Conclusions

From the findings of this study, the following conclusions have been made; . From the respondents, it was clear that majority (75%) agree that security incidences in the camp are politically instigated, 71.1% agreed that restriction of movements and 63.3% sighted lack of political good will. This shows that there is significant relationship between political factors and the implementation of livelihood projects.

It was evident that more than half of the respondents agreed that lack of finances and financial services, appropriate skills and infrastructure directly influenced the implementation of livelihood projects in Dadaab camp. This shows the influence which economic factors have to implementation of livelihood projects. Accessibility of finances, poor infrastructure, and lack of financial literacy also was found to be a contributing factor to the achievement of livelihood project goals.

There is a statistical significant relationship between socio-cultural factors and the implementation of livelihood projects in the camp. This implies that the implementation of livelihood projects is significantly affected by cultural factors.

There is a statistical significant relationship between the innovative factors and the implementation of livelihood projects in Daadab Camp. This implies that the implementation of livelihood projects in the camp is influenced by the innovative ideas.

5.5 Recommendations

From the conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are provided:

1. To address on the political influence on the implementation of livelihood projects, it is recommended that the government and all the other stakeholders involved in the immigration and development sector to join heads and formulate policies and provide structural systems that encourage livelihood projects in the refugee camps. The policies should also be able to specify the right channels which may be followed in the implementation of livelihood projects so as prevent interferences and conflicts that may arise from the leaders.
2. There is also need for total engagement of all stakeholders in the implementation of livelihood projects in refugee camps. This is whereby both the refugees, local community members (hosts) and government officials among many others to be encouraged to participate in the process of implementing livelihood projects. Their involvement will help in addressing conflicts that may arise in the course of project implementation.
3. There is also need for policies to be developed which provide a comprehensive complain response mechanisms. Conflicts have been a major issue affecting the overall implementation process. As such, the introduction of a comprehensive complains response mechanisms will play a great role in improving the implementation of livelihood projects to a greater extent.
4. There is also need for the government and the involved stakeholders in refugee camp to develop a realistic and implementable livelihood monitoring tools which

not only look at the problems and success of programmes, but include an analysis of trends and external factors and their effects on livelihoods.

5. There is need for financial and management training and capacity-building for partners and refugees to be conducted on a more regular basis. Moreover, technical training which is relevant to individual locations, on small business start-up, sales and marketing to be provided and more formal registration training and sensitization for government partners to be conducted.
6. Regarding the economic issues influencing the implementation of livelihood projects in refugee camps, there is need for literacy training to be carried out by the relevant stakeholders for the livelihood beneficiaries. Moreover, there is also need for guidelines/policies to be formulated which support the expansion of markets from the internal camps to the surrounding community members in the society.
7. Bank policies should also be restructured so as to fit the needs and situations of refugees within the camps. Financial institutions should start programs which encourage the involvement of refugees in the banks and thus increasing their potentials of receiving financial supports in their various livelihood projects. Moreover, these programs should also be able to train refugees on savings and other financial management skills. Additionally, NGOs operating in Daadab with the government of Kenya should expand the financial services to benefit and reach out to more persons in the camp.
8. On the cultural issues, discrimination was found to be among the major cultural issues affecting the implementation of livelihood projects. As such, there is need for a sensitization program to be carried out that address on the issue of discrimination and its effects in the society and general development. This sensitization program should also be able to promote the involvement of women as well as the disabled in the livelihood projects in the camp. Moreover, the

programs should be able to provide an appropriate approach that will enable the refugees to have a self-reliance attitude.

9. There is also need for an awareness creation campaign on the diversification of cultural activities among the refugees in Daadab Camp. Other forms of livelihood such farming and other formal and informal businesses should be encouraged among the refugees. This is to help them not only focus on pastoralism as their only source of livelihood. During the awareness creation campaigns, trainings should also be provided on the other livelihood projects. This will instill skills and knowledge that can be used to establish self-reliance livelihood projects among the refugees.
10. Training programs should also be tailored to promote technological acceptance among the refugee members. The refugees may be provided with basic training on the utilization of ICT and how they can incorporate it in the implementation and development of livelihood projects.
11. Finally, there is also need for infrastructure development. The various organizations existing in the camps in collaboration with the government should join forces and develop infrastructure such as road networks and communication facilities. Such infrastructures will enable the refugees to have access to the outside market and thus improve their livelihood projects.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

For further research that would enable improvement on implementation of livelihood projects, there would be need for the following;

- i. More in-depth study need to be undertaken on factors that would influence, affect or impact livelihood projects achievement of goals. From the study there are clear guidelines and strategies that the implementing agencies have put in place but there is still no visible outcome and impact even after a lot of money have been pumped into these livelihood interventions. The amount of money that was required to take care of the refugees in the camp years ago is still the

same or more money required to maintain the refugees in the camp. Considering that the number of refugee population have reduced overtime there should be a significant decline of the funding need by the implementing agencies

- ii. As all interventions in the refugee camp should be linked to the durable solutions since the camps are supposed to be temporary, there is need to assess livelihood interventions that would be transferrable on voluntary repatriation, resettlement and local integration
- iii. A study should be conducted on the effective coordination system for the livelihood implementing agencies in Dadaab refugee camp. For instance, a knowledge management system that can be able to consolidate all the lessons learnt and best practices from all agencies to inform future livelihood programming in the refugee camps

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Transmittal Letter for Data Collection Instruments

RONALD OMUTHE,
P.O Box 15776-00100,
NAIROBI.

June 2015

TO WHOM IT CONCERN

RE: Data Collection for Factors Influencing Implementation of Livelihood Projects in Dadaab Refugee Camps

I am Ronald Odhiambo Omuthe National Identity No. 25143154 a student at the University of Nairobi, School of Continuing and Distance Education, registration number L50/69865/2013. I am currently, undertaking my research project as a requirement for the award of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management. I am therefore carrying out a study on factors influencing Implementation of Livelihood Projects in Refugee Camps.

The purpose of this letter is to request you to kindly cooperate in responding to the data collection instruments. The information collected is purely for research purposes and the responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality. The study shall incorporate three Research Assistants whom I request you to assist during the data collection exercise.

Further information or clarification in regard to this request; please contact me on Mobile Number: 0725-173-060 or email address: ronaldodhiambo@gmail.com

I look forward to your cooperation.

Thank you.

Ronald Odhiambo Omuthe

Appendix II: Questionnaire for Camp Management Leaders

Section A: Background Information

1. Gender

- a) Male []
- b) Female []

2. Age bracket

- a) 26-30 Years []
- b) 31-40 Years []
- c) 41-50 Years []
- d) 51-60 Years []
- e) Above 61 years []

3. How long have you served in the camp?

- a) Below 5 years []
- b) 6-10 years []
- c) 11-15 years []
- d) 16-20 years []

4. Level of education

- a) Primary []
- b) Secondary []
- c) Tertiary []
- d) Others specify-----

5. How often do you receive information or funds for livelihood projects from the Agency Representatives?

- i) Weekly
- ii) Monthly
- iii) Quarterly

Section B: What are the key factors affecting the implementation of livelihood projects in your camp?

		Yes	No
a)	Some officers are biased and corrupt		
b)	Disagreement between the implementing officers and beneficiaries		
c)	Cultural discrimination against women, disabled and PLWHs		
d)	Communication barrier		
e)	Government of Kenya policy on encampment/repatriate agreement		
f)	Divergent attention and overwhelming demand on UNHCR due to increased cases of conflicts globally		
g)	Limited choices for refugees on creating new livelihood opportunities		

Section C: Political Factors affecting the implementation of the livelihood projects

7. What are the political factors which are affecting the implementation of livelihood projects in your camp?

		Tick
a)	Insecurity within the camp	
b)	Restriction of movement outside the camp	
c)	Lack of political good will from the government	
d)	Restrictions of refugee enterprise licensing	
e)	Denial of permits to work or engage in income generating activities	
f)	Lawlessness and crime in the camp	
g)	Opposition from the political elite	

Section D: Economic factors affecting the implementation of Livelihood projects

8. Are the financial services available and accessible to refugees in the camp so as to support their livelihood projects?

- a) Yes []
- b) No []

9. Are the infrastructures (transport systems) available in the refugee camps to support the implementation of livelihood projects?

- a) Yes []
- b) No []

Section E: Socio-cultural factors on implementation of livelihood projects in the Refugee Camps

10. Do the following socio-cultural factors enhance livelihood projects implementation?

		Yes	No
i.	Donor agencies expand new opportunities for livelihood choices beyond humanitarian policy, e.g. intensive funding for projects which can effectively be monitored and evaluated		
ii.	Provision of comprehensive life skills geared toward self-reliance livelihood activities such as, language, literacy, numeracy, and computer literacy among refugees		
iii.	Encourage economically endowed and business oriented refugees to access external markets and compete favorably in restructuring their own income per capital		
iv.	Allow some of refugees to practice farming hence reduce dependence on food rations, create variety of food and steer up income generating activities		
v.	Reinstate pastoralism as self-reliance opportunity since is a cost effective strategy and Dadaab comprises of 90% Somali community		
vi.	Encourage partnership between the private and public sectors within the host country through poverty reduction schemes hence minimize socio-economic dependency and open up new markets		

Section F: Influence of Innovative Factors on Implementation of Livelihood Projects

11. What are the innovative issues affecting the implementation of livelihood projects in your camp?

		Agree	Disagree
a)	Lack of new business innovations and initiatives		
b)	Failure to adopt new gender roles by implementers		
c)	Lack of creating new opportunities for partnerships e.g. partnership with the private sector		
d)	Lack of participatory planning and decision making leading to defective implementation		
e)	Failure to create easy access to aid		
f)	Poor networking and non-use of technology by implementers		

Section G: Intervention and measures in the implementation of livelihood projects

12. Indicate your extent of agreement on following statements regarding the contribution of various stakeholders in addressing security issues in the camp. KEY: SA- Strongly Agree, A- Agree, UD- Undecided, D- Disagree, SD- Strongly Disagree

		SA	A	UD	D	SD
a)	Police Officers stationed within the camp contribute a lot to security					
b)	CPPTs greatly contribute in the camps' security					
c)	Security committees established have camps' security					
d)	Community members have contributed to the security of camp greatly					
e)	Security guards employed contribute highly to security					
f)	The humanitarian agencies have contributed to the camps' security					
g)	The hosting community has contributed to security in the camp					

13. Do you think socio cultural factors listed below would assist UNHCR and other donor agencies in improving implementation process?

		Tick
a)	Increased integration and collaboration among refugees and between implementing agencies/host nation	
b)	Increased access to basic services e.g. education	
c)	Improved health care e.g. HIV/AIDS	
d)	Improved governance and elimination of corruption among implementers	
e)	Better remuneration for agency staff and volunteers	
f)	Poverty reduction through improved income and self-employment opportunities	
g)	Elimination of gender discrimination and disparities in distribution of aid across gender	
h)	Improve level of literacy	
i)	Religious tolerance among implementers and recipients	
j)	Control population growth	

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix III: Interview Guide for Key Informant

Section A: Background information

1. Gender

- a) Male []
- b) Female []

2. Age bracket

- a) 19 years and below []
- b) 20-25 years []
- c) 26-30 years []
- d) 31 years and above []

3. How long have you served in the camp?

- a) Below 5 years []
- b) 5-10 years []
- c) 11-15 years []
- d) 16-20 years []
- e) 21 years and above []

4. Level of education

- a) Primary []
- b) Secondary []
- c) Tertiary []
- d) University []

5. How often do you interact with livelihood implementing agencies/representatives.

- a) Weekly []
- b) Monthly []
- c) Quarterly []

Section B: Political, Economic, Socio-cultural and Innovation

6. What are the political factors affecting the implementation of livelihood projects?

(Probe: political instability; government policies)

7. What are the economic factors affecting the implementation of livelihood projects in the camp? (Probe: access to financial services; adequacy of infrastructure; accessibility to external markets)

8. Explain how the socio-cultural factors affect the implementation of livelihood projects in the camp. (Probe: Pastoralism; farming; cultural discrimination; communication barrier)

9. What are the factors affecting innovative implementation of livelihood projects in the camp? (Probe: lack of new business innovations and initiatives, adoption of new gender roles; partnership opportunities; participatory planning and decision making; access to aid; poor networking and technology use)

Thank you for your participation

Appendix iv: Clearance letter



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND EXTERNAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF CONTINUING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES
NAIROBI EXTRA-MURAL CENTRE

Your Ref:
Our Ref:
Telephone: 318262 Ext. 120

Main Campus
Gandhi Wing, Ground Floor
P.O. Box 30197
NAIROBI

28th July, 2015

REF: UON/CRFS//NEMC/22/140

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: RONALD ODHIAMBO OMLTHE - REG NO- I50/69865/2013

This is to confirm that the above named is a student at the University of Nairobi, College of Education and External Studies, School of Continuing and Distance Education, Department of Extra- Mural Studies pursuing a Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management.

He is proceeding for research entitled "factors influencing implementation of livelihood projects in refugee camps". A case of Dadaab Refugee Camp, Kenya.

Any assistance given to him will be appreciated.

for:


CAREN AWILIY
CENTRE ORGANIZER
NAIROBI EXTRA MURAL CENTRE



Appendix v: Research Permit



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: secretary@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No.

Date:

13th October, 2015

NACOSTI/P/15/4020/7385

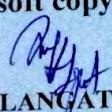
Ronald Odhiambo Omuthe
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "*Factors influencing implementation of livelihood projects in refugee camps: A case of Dadaab Refugee Camp, Kenya,*" I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Garissa County** for a period ending **13th October, 2016.**

You are advised to report to the **Commissioner, Department of Refugee Affairs, the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Garissa County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.


DR. S. K. LANGAT, OGW
FOR: DIRECTOR GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The Commissioner
Department of Refugee Affairs.