



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

**THE ROLE OF REFUGEES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF
URBAN REFUGEES IN NAIROBI KENYA**

ROSEMARY SIPATAN KURARU

REG NO: R50/35829/2019

SUPERVISOR

DR. PATRICK MALUKI

**Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the Award of a Master of Arts
in International Studies at Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies**

DECEMBER, 2019

Declaration

I, Rosemary Sipatan Kuraru, declare this to be my own original work and have not been submitted to any university or institution to gain any academic qualification.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Registration Number: 10615852018

This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Dr. Patrick Maluki, PhD

Dedication

I dedicate this project to almighty God and my family.

Acknowledgements

I sincerely thank all those who contributed to the successful writing of this project.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
KDF	Kenya Defense Force
PESTEL	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal
RAD	Refugee Aid and Development
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TNCs	Transnational Corporations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees

Abstract

Integrating refugees accords them an opportunity to partake in the economic development of the host community. Considered hidden and exposed, urban refugees only face dynamic problems, far from the normal refugee camps. Most urban shelters have the potential to develop the local economy, but due to two political restrictions, they have been deprived of the opportunity to participate in more productive activities. This study intends to examine the economic potential of urban refugees to stimulate economic changes in their countries of residence. The study used a cross-sectional study design with a simple random sampling procedure. The results show that urban refugees have the potential to benefit the host country economically. The degree of integration of urban refugees has increased, as 55.7% of urban refugees have established their relations with Kenyans. The study also established knowledge of the local language, family support systems, good political governance and socio-cultural factors. The study recommends clear strategies that take into account the well-being of urban refugees, develop their skills and exploit the potential of human resources, the benefits of both the host country and refugees.

Table of Content

Declaration	i
Dedication	ii
Acknowledgements	iii
Abbreviations and Acronyms	iv
Abstract	v
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.1. Background to the Study	1
1.2. Problem Statement	3
1.3. Research Objectives	4
1.3.1 Specific Objectives	4
1.4. Study Justification	4
1.5. Literature Review	5
1.6. Theoretical Framework	11
1.7. Research Hypotheses	12
1.8. Methodology	13
1.9 Chapter Outline	18
CHAPTER TWO	20
OVERVIEW OF THE LINKAGE BETWEEN REFUGEES AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA	20
2.1. Introduction	20
2.2. Refugees and Economic Development in the Magreb Region	20
2.3. Refugees and Economic Development in West Africa	21
2.4. Refugees and Economic Development in Southern Africa	23
2.5. Refugees and Economic Development in Central Africa	24
2.6. Refugees and Economic Development in Eastern and Horn of Africa	25
2.7. Chapter Summary	30
CHAPTER THREE	31
EVALUATE DETERMINANTS OF SUCCESSFUL URBAN REFUGEE INTEGRATION	31
3.1. Introduction	31
3.2. Refugee Integration	31

3.3.	Policies, Social Context, and Refugee Integration.....	31
3.4.	Family Support Systems influence on integration	32
3.5.	Knowledge of Local Language's Influence on Integration	32
3.6.	Socio-Cultural Factors	32
3.7.	Government Support Systems.....	33
3.8.	Chapter Summary	34
CHAPTER FOUR.....		35
ANALYSIS OF URBAN REFUGEE AND DEVELOPMENT IN NAIROBI COUNTY		
.....		35
4.1	Introduction.....	35
4.2	Demographic Information.....	35
4.3	Economic potential of Refugees and Development.....	39
4.4	Refugees Engagement and Economic Development	47
4.5	Refugee Awareness and Economic Development	54
4.6	Access to information for economic development.....	57
4.7	Refugees Contribution in Conflict Management on Economic development.....	59
4.8	Chapter Summary	64
CHAPTER FIVE		65
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....		65
5.1	Introduction.....	65
5.2	Summary of Findings.....	65
5.3	Conclusion	72
5.4	Recommendations.....	75
5.5	Suggestion for Further Studies.....	78
Appendix 1: Introductory Letter		85
Appendix 2: Participant Survey Questionnaire.....		86
Appendix 3: Interview Guide for Key Informants.....		94
Appendix 4: NACOSTI Research Authorization		97
Appendix 5: NACOSTI Permit.....		98

List of Tables

Table 1: Sampling Frame	16
Table 2. Gender of the respondents	36
Table 3:Age Distribution of Respondents	37
Table 4: Respondents Level of Education	37
Table 5: Method of how the respondents got information	58
Table 6: County economic development conflicts	60
Table 7: Economic development performance parameter	62
Table 8: Correlation matrix	63

List of Figures

Figure 1:Refugee Nationality	38
Figure 2: Urban Refugee Source of Livelihood	40
Figure 3:Requirements for participation in Host Country Economic Developments	56
Figure 4: Economic Development Information.....	59

CHAPTER ONE

1.1. Background to the Study

Today in the world we have masses of refugees and forced migration due to wars, conflicts and hunger.¹ After the first and second world wars, the number of refugees worldwide begun to increase. In 1956, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was overwhelmed by the large number of refugees, especially after the crushing of the Hungarian revolution.² Recently, there has been a drastic shift of people and other people fleeing their homes due to wars and conflicts. According to the UNHCR, the global number of displaced people has hit more than fifty million, higher levels than those recorded after the Second World War. If these refugees joined, they would form a population of a country equal to that of Italy or Tanzania.

The challenge of refugees has hit bad the developing countries where eighty-six per cent of the world refugees come from.³ A lot of refugees were produced during the decolonization period due to the civil wars experienced. The series of wars experienced during this time led to displacement of thousands of Africans. Europe has been absorbing the refugees from Africa. European countries such as Germany have embraced these refugees rather than turning them away due to the economic benefits that the state is positioned to get from accepting these refugees. Refugees are considered to be a resource in these European states since they have a declining population and not enough births to

¹Koppenberg S., (2012) 'Where Do Forced Migrants Stand in the Migration and Development Debate.'Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration, vol. 2, no. 1, pp.77-90

²The UN Refugee Agency, 2015.

³Koppenberg , (2012), 'Where Do Forced Migrants Stand in the Migration and Development Debate.'

sustain a labor force. By accepting refugees most of who have children and are willing to give birth, they will be able to create a sustainable population in the long term.

Somalia and South Sudan, countries neighboring Kenya have had their good portion of civil wars, displacement of people among other conflicts resulting in the displacement of people. Uganda and Ethiopia have experienced asylum, hence more refugees.⁴ Kenya and Uganda are destinations for refugees who flee from Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and Somalia. The refugees are normally hosted in refugee camps in Kakuma and Dadaab. Some of the refugees have been absorbed in Kenya and Uganda with others being nationalized.⁵

The global numbers of refugees continue to grow significantly. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, every country has a mandate to protect and provide for refugees. Refugees come with positive or negative impacts to the host community. They can bring business or spur business in the local area where they are hosted. For instance, international organizations such as the UNHCR and other partners come in to help support the refugees. To do this, they will need support from the locals which will create job opportunities for these people. Similarly, the local economy is able to flourish since these refugees need basic necessities which they are facilitated to acquire creating economic opportunities.

⁴ Ibid

⁵ The UN Refugee Agency, 2015

1.2. Problem Statement

Majority of refugees in Kenya come from the Horn of African countries such as Somalia, Burundi, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and others. Studies conducted in Kenya have established that refugees can economically benefit the hosting nation.⁶ This is evident in the areas of business, education, infrastructure and source of food to the host communities such as Dadaab, Kakuma and Eastleigh. For example, Eastleigh estate has become an economic hub in Kenya thanks to Somali refugees who for a long time have risen to become successful entrepreneurs who have both created employment and equally paid taxes. Nevertheless, the economic potential of these refugees still remains untapped and unrecognized especially by government through its non-integrative and somewhat discriminatory refugee management policies.

Even with their productive potential as a human workforce as evidenced by several empirical studies, there exist very little effort from the Kenyan government to boost refugee productive potential and further advance their economic involvement. This role has been left for a few Non-Governmental Organizations such as African Refugee Talents and Jesuit Refuge Service who provide support services and carry out programmes for developing urban refugee skills. Nevertheless, the country needs proper legislation to protect refugees so as to ensure that the precious resource continues to benefit the country. To achieve this, adequate scientific evidence is needed to support refugee policy decisions. Based on this premise and the aforementioned problems of urban refugees, this study aimed to determine the economic contribution of urban refugees in Nairobi, Kenya. It sought to answer three research questions; What is the

⁶ Pavanello et al., (2010), 'Hidden and Exposed.'

relationship between refugees and development in Africa? What factors determine the success of refugee integration to stimulate economic development? and what is the contribution of refugees to development in the Nairobi district?

1.3. Research Objectives

The aim of the study is to explore the role of refugees in the economic development of the host country.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

The study sought to address the following specific objectives.

- i. To explore the link between refugees and development in Africa
- ii. To evaluate the determinants of successful integration of refugees to spur economic development
- iii. To examine the contribution of refugees to development in Nairobi County

1.4. Study Justification

In Kenya, refugee communities are regarded as desperate groups without a future or hope of advancement. However, empirical studies have shown that this is a misleading characterization, which calls for the need to objectively analyze their contribution within the economic sphere. The refugee population in Nairobi has been increasing and is scattered in the suburbs of the city. It is rare for Kenyans living in Nairobi to go for a day without noticing the existence of one or more individuals of different nationality within their midst. Unlike before where Somalis were the only eminent refugees in Nairobi, the

city now plays host to huge number of refugees from various nationalities particularly from Rwanda, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda, Eritrea, Burundi and lately from West Africa nations who have sought refuge in Kenya in search of better opportunities following economic crisis in their home countries.

Some of these refugees have been able to advance their lives by either starting their own ventures or through seeking employment. For example, Congolese refugees are making their livelihoods from music and sports whereas those from Rwanda are known for their fabric product enterprises and their ability in the hair dressing industry⁷. This study sought to collect scientific evidence on the economic potential of these urban refugees with an aim to inform on the need find better integrative solutions to the refugee problem and promote their economic potential.

1.5. Literature Review

A review of existing theories on refugee migration shows a lack of fundamental theory in the study. Therefore, the theoretical framework for this project is based on theories of critical international relations (IR) relating to forced migration. Furthermore, the study also examined aid to refugees and development theory.

1.5.1. Critical Theory

World System Theory (WST), a neo-Marxist approach which is part of the critical theories is applied. A Neo-Marxist theory is premised on the belief that capitalism drives world politics. This means that capitalists eye the surplus value of domestic work, which if non-existent, they find international opportunities to apply their capital.

⁷Ibid.

WST is based on the notion that developed and rich countries develop using the labor force of other countries. The theory argues the capitalist system is used to exploit developing countries. The world, according to Immanuel Wallerstein is divided into core, semi-peripheral and peripheral countries.⁸

The Core countries have huge capital and have adopted advanced technology, are industrialized, urbanized and are endowed with huge natural and financial resources. The periphery consists of underdeveloped countries that are exploited by the Core. They are based in the South and are less industrialized and urbanized. They are dependent on the Core as they suffer from weak institutions, low finances and educational level.⁹ The third category is the Semi-periphery. Countries in this category supply the Core manufactured goods as they exploit the natural resources of the Periphery.

World System Theory initially focused on internal migration, but later included international labour migration. This theory restricts the choices individuals have in migration emphasizing that they are disadvantaged because they face economic and structural constraints within the global political-economic system.

Betts (2009) argues that forced displacements are more prevalent in the South and so needs consideration within the international political economy (IPE) and the North-South relation. In this case, the North is the Core and the South is the Periphery. IPE asserts that there exists a connection between global economy and world politics. States are at

⁸ Immanuel Wallerstein 'The Modern World-System (1974).

⁹ Ibid

various levels of integration in the global economic system which has a bearing on how they relate with each other.¹⁰

IPE is concerned with the factors that cause forced migration, its consequences and responses. Within the global environment, intra-state conflicts are a cause of forced migration which is caused by economic disparities and resource constraints. These economic inequalities are caused by reliance on primary commodity exports, democratization and reform programs. In the same context, Castles (2003) argues that global capitalist economy plays a role in forced migration. He avers that humanitarian responses are not adequate to deal with the causes as they are superficially smothering the symptoms. According to Mark Duffield (2001), development aid is a strategy used by the North to subjugate and dominate the South.¹¹

The Economic Impact of Refugees

The problem of the economic effects of refugees causes disagreements among scientists. There are those who believe that it does not have a significant impact, and some believe that their contributions are too great. This is based on the demand and supply of goods and labor, as well as the possible effects on the pricing and pricing of goods in the market. Refugees benefit from social networks because they are independent. They have access to social capital that enables them to participate in the informal market. For example, Somali refugees occupied a company dominated by Asian society.

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Betts, A. (2009), "Forced Migration and Global Politics".

Market Prices

Refugees influence prices in three ways. They influence the prices of basic products in Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. However, the presence of refugees can lead to lower prices as found in Kenya, where prices fell by 20%. In other cases, they may not have an impact on prices as stated by Landau (2003)¹² in his study on Tanzania.

Jennifer Alix-Garcia and David Saah (2009)¹³ in their study found out that refugee camps do influence the prices of nearby markets. This is because the aid given to the refugees affects the prices. Foreign aid leads to price reduction while domestic support increases prices. Areas with refugees experience increased population which leads pressure on goods and services, thus escalating price hikes. Alix-Garcia and Saah argues that providing aid to refugees affects market prices than their presence.¹⁴

Taylor et al. (2016)¹⁵ consider aid to be in the form of cash or in-kind. They argue that aid in cash trickles down to the host country's economy than in-kind. When provided in-kind, such aid is converted into money by the refugees with lower gain. Overall, aid in cash provides refugees with some funds to take care of themselves and do business.

Labour Market and Wages

Refugee inflows greatly impacts supply of labor and wages for low skilled labor. Further, where there is a labor gap, the refugees can plug in the deficit without any negative

¹² Landau, L. (2003), 'Beyond the Losers: Transforming Governmental Practice in Refugee Affected Tanzania', pp.19-43.

¹³ Jennifer Alix-Garcia & David Saah (2009) , 'The Effect of Refugee Inflows on Host Communities: Evidence from Tanzania'.

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Taylor, E. J. et. al (2016), 'Economic impact of refugees Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences', 113 (27) pp.7449-7453.

effects on salaries. Ruiz and Vargas-Silva (2013)¹⁶ argue that the impact felt within the host communities is related to the level of substitution between refugees and locals. This is reflected in their linguistic capabilities and education level. They also analyzed the differences between agro based workers and producers in their study in Tanzania. They found out that those in the agricultural sector face a lot of competition that impact on their wages, while producers gain because of increased demand for products. This scenario is also beneficial to skilled workers who maximize on the openings provided whereas those in self-employment face competition.¹⁷

According to Dadush and Niebuhr (2016)¹⁸ refugees face a job market mismatch. They face resistance and restrictions from host country where they are denied work, work permits and are kept in camps. Whenever refugees are denied employment they tend to rely on humanitarian aid or informal employment.

1.5.2. Refugee Aid and Development (RAD) Theory

This approach promotes self-sufficiency of refugees, while addressing their burden in the development of host countries. According to UNHCR the condition refugees find themselves in could be addressed were they to be accorded an opportunity participate in the development of the country.

The RAD literature categorized refugees into three. First, it describes refugees as "burdens". Secondly, RAD is used to reduce the gap between development and aid.

¹⁶ Ruiz, I. and Vargas-Silva, C. (2013), 'The Economics of Forced Migration', *The Journal of Development Studies*, 49: pp.6, 772-784.

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Dadush, U. and Niebuhr, M. (2016), 'The Economic Impact of Forced Migration', OCP Policy Center Policy Paper. [online] Available at: https://carnegieendowment.org/files/RP-_16-03_Final.pdf

Finally, it places self-sufficiency at the centre, thus countering the dependency argument. UNHCR feels that RAD from the very beginning is focused on development; allows refugees to move towards independence and assists countries where they reside with resources.¹⁹

RAD as an approach emerged following a perception by developing countries that refugees are a "burden". RAD thus tries to counter this perception of refugees as "burdens" by showing them as potential "benefits". But it ends up buttressing the opinion of refugees as being a "burden". This is exemplified in *Facing the Refugee Burden of Africa* (1987):

The literature simply assumes that refugees are a burden in areas with limited resources and proposes that its implementation may alter this perception. RAD comes out as a linkage between the relief and development paradigms. It reflects a meshing of relief-related issues and developmental outlook through funding or other support mechanisms. The gap can be eliminated through a development paradigm. Theoretically, there is a contrast between the two paradigms with an emphasis on developmental approaches. Demusz²⁰ claims that the model of growth is related to the type of autonomy used to manage programs and resources.²¹ According to this assertion, there is need for change from aid dependency to development as well as initiation of policy changes. RAD has even incorporated participation and empowerment as a complement to the previous efforts.

¹⁹ Stein, Barry (1994), 'Returnee Aid and Development', www.unhcr.org.

²⁰ Kerry Demusz, *From Relief to Development: Negotiating the Continuum on the Thai-Burmese Border*, *Journal of Refugee Studies*, Volume 11, Issue 3, 1998, pp. 231–244, <https://doi-org.eres.qnl.qa/10.1093/jrs/11.3.231>.

²¹ *Ibid*, pp.232-233

RAD laid focus on self-reliance which informs the shift from ‘burdens’ to ‘benefits’ as a basis of development paradigm. There are those who claim that self-reliant refugees are happy and productive than those held in camps. These notions of RAD are connected to empowerment. Empowerment provides refugees with necessary capabilities to enable them move from being a burden to being a benefit. This study applies the refugee aid and development theory as a basis for understanding refugee contribution to economic development.

1.5.3. Gaps in Research

The study evaluates the economic impacts of refugees in Africa. Prevailing view has shown that refugees present a cost on host country, but they bring opportunities that may contribute towards the development of the country.²² Yet their impact remains understudied with little empirical evidence to show the economic contribution of refugees in Africa. The reviewed literature highlights some challenges faced when accounting for refugee contribution. The economic impacts should be roundly reviewed such that it takes care of skills of refugees, labor market and social amenities.

1.6. Theoretical Framework

1.6.1. Refugee Aid and Development Theory (RAD)

This study is based RAD, which discusses interconnections and relationships between the capacities of refugee reception centers and the complex relationships and

²²Kirui and Mwaruvie, The Dilemma of Hosting Refugees

interconnections. These are the development-oriented concepts of the host community and of immigrants.

According to this teaching, refugees are considered to be a burden on a host country and area, which means that they are not included in the world. In order to promote peace and harmony among refugees and local communities, both must participate in services. In short, it is imperative for all concerned to allow refugees and communities to share resources equitably. RAD presupposes that large number of refugees creates problems for the community by overstressing the available resources and infrastructure. Therefore, these theories since the 1980s required different strategies to link assistance programs to refugees.

1.7. Research Hypotheses

The three hypotheses listed below were used to guide the study;

- i. The presence of refugees did not affect development in Africa.
- ii. Successful integration of refugees into local communities stimulates economic development.
- iii. The refugees have no contribution to the economic development of Nairobi County.

1.8. Methodology

1.8.1. Study Design

Cross sectional research design was used in this study. Data collection tools were administered to sample respondents from the target population. The design is best suited when in evaluating community needs, programmes, attitudes, practices and as well as in carrying out comparison studies.²³The researcher adopted this design to evaluate the economic potential of urban refugees using various socio-economic and political pointers such as employment, education, citizenship, social bonds among others.

1.8.2. Study Site

The study was conducted in six estates in Nairobi namely; Zimmerman, Roysambu, Kasarani, Kayole, Eastleigh and Umoja estate. These suburbs were purposively sampled since they host potentially huge numbers of refugees of various nationalities especially Congolese, Rwandese, Burundians and to a smaller extent other nationalities such as Ugandans and Ethiopians.

This study considered this group of refugees as minorities because not much studies has been conducted on them as compared to the predominant refugees of Somalia origin²⁴. The study therefore, purposively did not leave out the Somali refugees although having been extensively covered in other studies²⁵.

²³ Rea L. and Parker R. (2012). *Designs and Conducting Survey Research. A comprehensive Guide*. 3rd Edition. Jossey-Bass Publishers.

²⁴ Beversluis et al., (2016).

²⁵ Pavanell et al., (2010).

1.8.3. Target Population

Target population is considered as those to be investigated according to Sekaran (2006). It consisted of refugees in particular since they didn't seem to have bias on their positive contributions on host country, further the study purposively targeted refugee agencies representatives and relevant government representatives.

1.8.4. Sampling Size

The study uses purposive sampling method for interviewers' interaction with government officials and NGOs dealing with refugees living in urban. This sampling method is most appropriate for use, as it chooses the samples that take into consideration the required attributes. This approach has also been selected for its ease of access to the interviewees and their willingness to participate.²⁶ This strategy has been further applied to the idea that refugees are less easily accessible and that refugees are largely illegitimate in urban areas.

Further, in this study the accessible population of refugees as a representation considering the large enough refugee population that required a quantitative inquiry. Kenya has a refugee population of 74,180 (Refugees and Asylum Seekers Statistics, 2018). The household study sample size was drawn from this population adopting Yamane (1967) sample calculation equation as follows:

²⁶ Young, N. (2009). *Understanding the Research Process and Methods. An Introduction to Research Methods*. Las Vegas: Acts Press

$$n = \frac{N}{(1+N)(1+N)(e)^2} \dots\dots\dots$$

Equation 1

Where

n = sample size

N = Population size

e = Margin of error (Study margin of error calculated at 10%)

Therefore given:

Population size (N) = 74, 180

Margin of error (e) = 10% (0.1), the study sample size was calculated as follows

$$n = \frac{74,180}{(1+74,180)(1+74,180)(0.1)^2} = n = \frac{74,180}{1,485.6}$$

$n = 49.98$ approximately, 50

respondents.

1.8.5. Sampling Frame

Table 1: Sampling Frame

Category	Target Population	Sample size
UNHCR	5	5
Refugee Affairs Secretariat	6	6
Refugees	74,180	50
NGOs	4	
Total		61

1.8.6. Data Collection Methods and Procedures

Following the existence of adequate empirical data that can be used to analyse part played by refugees on the economic situation of a country, the study found survey questionnaires as the suitable instrument for data collection since they did not generate a vast amount of data and potentially takes short time to organize and analyze data compared to interviews.

The survey questionnaire includes open and closed questions that surround the main questions and the secondary research questions. Open questions give respondents an avenue to clarify issues beyond the closed survey or in the focus group discussions²⁷.

²⁷ Ibid

This gave respondents a certain freedom to better understand their response. Furthermore, the questionnaires are very useful because they provide both qualitative and quantitative data and the analysis is relatively simple.²⁸ Research assistants conducted one of the interviews. Semi-structured interview guides were also used to interview key informants and other community members who interact with refugees.

1.8.7. Ethical Considerations

The research adhered to ethical processes and had all sources being acknowledged. In administering questionnaire, the interviewer requested and obtained consent. Respondents were allowed to make a choice whether to participate in the survey or not. Confidentiality was maintained, especially in the management of the questionnaires to ensure anonymity. Permission was also sought from NACOSTI before undertaking the research.

1.8.8. Validity and Reliability of Data Collection Instruments

Data collection instrument was checked for validity through peer reviewers for content validity and seeking mentorship assistances. To ensure reliability Cronbach's alpha was considered, through pretesting of the research instruments and effect corrections where necessary, for acquisition of required data, tape recording, field note taking and ample time in the field was considered. This were relevant methods to increase credibility and dependability. Transcripts were inspected after the data collection process for purposes of ensuring consistency.

²⁸ Kirui and Mwaruvie, The Dilemma of Hosting Refugees

1.8.9. Data Analysis and Presentation

The data collected was qualitative through simple random sampling where the variable under study was categorised and analyzed using qualitative techniques. The items drawn from the objectives of this study were categorized into Likert scale questions in each of the objectives. Simple descriptive statistics was carried out for study demographics and was presented in percentages, tables and figure. The objectives were verified using chi-square test. The results were presented in the tables where the discussions took place and conclusions were drawn.

1.8.10. Scope and Limitations

The target population was the urban refugee within Nairobi City County, who have been in Kenya Since 1990 with a focus on the Somali Refugees who sought refuge as a result of government collapse in Somalia. A number of groups emerged and took up arms against government leading to the initial phases of displacements.

There were a number of limitations that affected the research in this area. These include; identification of respondents since a number of them felt insecure in the responding to questions for fear of being victimized and being returned to camps. These were addressed by collaborating closely with the respondents and assuring them of the academic nature of this research.

1.9 Chapter Outline

The first chapter consists of the introduction to the study, which explains the background of the study, problem definition, explanation, conceptual basis, literature review, research goals, research questions, hypotheses and methodology of research. The second chapter

gives an overview of the relationship between refugees and development in Africa, in the Kenya case. It illustrates how refugees can or can make a significant contribution to the country's economy by providing evidence. The third chapter analyzes the factors affecting the successful integration of refugees into economic development, while the fourth chapter assesses the contribution of refugees to development in Nairobi district. Finally, the fifth chapter contains the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

OVERVIEW OF THE LINKAGE BETWEEN REFUGEES AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

2.1. Introduction

This chapter is based on objective one of the study, which is to explore the link between refugees and development in Africa. The chapter evaluates various economic indicators ranging from employment status, possession of business operating documents such as permits, type of house lived in and other indicators such as monthly expenditure. First, before economic integration analysis, the chapter gives a descriptive demographic analysis of the study's respondents. Further, the chapter focuses on the pros and cons that refugees have brought and how the host country has benefitted from refugees.

In trying to understand the economic potential link to refugees, a view into refugee prone business areas is significant in Africa. Most of these refugee prone areas tend to share commonalities since the needs of refugees crosscut in the world. Africa is home to 18.6 million migrants with 3.7 million being refugees while 11.8 million are internally displaced persons.²⁹

2.2. Refugees and Economic Development in the Magreb Region

All Arab Maghreb Union countries are members of either international or regional refugee instruments.³⁰ However, for a number of economic and other reasons, the

²⁹ Ibrahim Kane.

³⁰ UNHCR Global Report 2007, <https://www.unhcr.org/484904a62.pdf>

governments of the countries in this subregion do not give priority to refugee issues.³¹ As a result, the UNHCR strategy for North Africa focuses on access to protection for asylum seekers, assistance to refugees, capacity building of public institutions, promotion of refugee law and convincing states to establish asylum procedures consistent with international standards.

In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, UNHCR and its partners assisted hundreds of urban refugees with housing, medical care, education, legal support and counseling, training, education and microcredit facilities.³²

In the absence of national asylum procedures in Tunisia, UNHCR conducted the RSD in accordance with its mandate and ensured refugees and asylum seekers were respected. They were also offered training opportunities. Furthermore, several long-term refugees were provided with monthly allowances for food, shelter, health care and education while people with special protection needs were sent to resettlement in third countries.³³

2.3. Refugees and Economic Development in West Africa

West Africa has witnessed high refugee movements. According to data collected by IOM, Ivory Coast is among the top ten destination countries for migrants worldwide, with a quarter of its population of about 3 million immigrants. Main countries of emigration include Nigeria, Gambia, Ghana and Senegal.

Across West Africa, migration is an important subsistence strategy for the poor. This is a recognized factor in the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) documents in Cape Verde,

³¹ Ibid

³² Ibid

³³ Ibid

Senegal and Niger, but it is certainly not limited to these countries. The latest data on dispatches of more than 800 heads of immigrant families in Abidjan show that remittances to diaspora were significant.

Sierra Leone and Liberia are also historically immigrant countries, but currently a significant number of citizens live overseas due to economic and political collapse. However, much more than in most neighboring countries, key migration problems are linked to forced migration. Over the past decade, there have been huge population movements in Sierra Leone and Liberia. The estimated 11-year civil war in Sierra Leone has led to displacement of 1-3 million people. Although the internal movement is officially over, many will undoubtedly remain in the host areas.

People displaced in two countries are divided into at least three categories. First, after the end of the war, under the auspices of the government's resettlement strategy, up to a quarter of a million people in the Sierra Leone internship were returned to their homes. Although using a package of liquidation involving a two-month diet, household utensils, plastic films and, in some cases, transportation, living conditions were often difficult, and in some areas this process was not criticized on a completely voluntary basis. A similar process and similar criticism of voluntary resettlement is applied in Liberia.

Secondly, there is a clear difference between the number of displaced persons who returned to Sierra Leone and the overall estimated number of displaced persons at the height of the conflict. This is partly due to "spontaneous" return without help, but there are many who have been moved but have not been officially registered with the authorities or have been removed from the protocol and have not yet been renewed. This

group can be considered an almost permanent migration stream from rural areas to cities of a certain size.

Third, there was also an international refugee movement. In neighboring countries, especially in Guinea, there were more than half a million Sierra Leoneans, and in 2003 about 135,000 people returned from two main destinations, Guinea and Liberia. Over 270,000 Liberians continue to live as refugees, mainly in Guinea, where new flows emerged in 2002, and some returnees in Côte d'Ivoire.

2.4. Refugees and Economic Development in Southern Africa

The conflicts in South Africa and neighboring regions over the years have led to millions of asylum seekers moving to neighboring countries. SADC and the region have understood the need to balance potential housing security risks for refugees with the benefits of regional integration that stimulate people's movement for economic development.³⁴

Most countries in the region consider migration a threat as they are suspected of carrying diseases while others are criminals. Generally, policy is implemented to exclude immigrants including legal ones. A small SADC country, if any, has an active immigration policy. The right of residence and final solution is very difficult to obtain in most countries. As for forced migration, the significant flow of refugees to neighboring countries and significant internal displacement were sent to Mozambique, and Angola respectively.

³⁴ SADC, "Refugees." 2002.

South Africa is now boasting major urban communities in Africa and Nigeria. Between 1994 and 2001, 64 000 applications for refugee status were filed in South Africa. Among the main candidates were candidates from African Democratic Republic of the Congo (7,700), Angola (6,900), Somalia (5,900), Nigeria (5,300), Senegal (4,500), Ethiopia (3,200) and Burundi Pakistan (5300) and Bangladesh 1300).

The determination of the refugee is based on country of origin as depicted by the admission rates. Somali candidates have achieved 90% success, 65% Angolans, 64% DRC, and 46% Burundi. On the other hand, the percentage of candidates in India is 88%, followed by Nigeria (82%), Senegal (82%) and Bangladesh (72%). Drug dealers have become addicted to this move and have sought to take advantage of it.³⁵

2.5. Refugees and Economic Development in Central Africa

Most of the refugees from Central Africa Region have settled in Cameroon. They settled out of the camp, where 70% lived in rural, suburban and urban areas of Eastern Cameroon.³⁶ Refugees planning to stay longer do get married to Cameroonians while the rest would rather not have any investments as they await return to their countries.³⁷

Refugees in Central Africa engage in various activities to feed themselves. They engage in agriculture, livestock, trade and transport. As far as production resources are concerned, initial group of refugees brought their livestock, although they lost quite a number to diseases. New refugees were selling clothes, decorations and clothes to cover

³⁵ South African Law Commission, *Trafficking in Persons* (Issue Paper No. 25, 2004).

³⁶ Veronique Barbelet (2017).

³⁷ Ibid

the money to be invested in the retail trade, usually in the women's business (selling spices, cakes and juices).³⁸

There alternatives for refugees whose skills were not useful in the current environment. For example, those used to keeping livestock converted to agriculture. Some refugees had to change their economic activities or were not recognized because of their qualifications. For example, teachers should be allowed to study at the same level in schools in Cameroon because their diplomas are not recognized.³⁹

The refugees from Central Africa derive their support from existing networks. They maybe family or acquaintances who were the first refugee landing site in central Africa when they arrived in Cameroon. In Lusaka, Zambia, urban refugees sell food and alcohol / bars, sell used fabrics and clothes (salaula), restaurants / kiosks and small businesses.⁴⁰

2.6. Refugees and Economic Development in Eastern and Horn of Africa

The consideration of Eastleigh in Kenya, that is more commonly known as ‘Little Mogadishu’ that has been host to Somalia refugees who have traditionally been able to integrate into the economy in the East African region is imperative. A focus into Africa at large, Kenya becomes a country of interest considering that it hosts the biggest refugee camps of Daadab and Kakuma. As of 2015 in Dadaab Camp almost half a million refugees registered were Somalis.⁴¹

³⁸ Ibid

³⁹ Ibid

⁴⁰ Mushiba Nyamazana, Grayson Koyi, Patricia Funjika and Edward Chibwili, “Refugees in Zambian Economies: Livelihoods and Challenges”

⁴¹ Kirui and Mwaruvie, The Dilemma of Hosting Refugees

Historically, the Somali people occupied the northeastern part of Kenya. A large number of refugees, including Somalis, Congolese and Rwandans, particularly those from Nairobi and Mombasa, participate in innovative commercial projects. They were created in various cities and towns in Kenya and have flourished in various parts of the world, including Kenya, provide an overview of Eastleigh or "Muqdisho Yarey" in Somalia as an example of the significant importance of refugees in the state, along with the integration of regional businesses.

Integration should have a holistic approach designed to provide a broader picture and highlight how refugee societies integrate, and demonstrate the business as an example Eastleigh center economic and trade integration in the East African economy, which is the result of refugees.

A review of Little Mogadishu reveals its traditional trade integration secret. In Nairobi, Kenya, there are about 200,000 Somalis and 100,000 Congolese and Rwandans. Somalis contribute about 2.9 billion shillings worth of trade per year. Since much of Somali commercial activity in Kenya is concentrated in the Nairobi area they are not just a burden on the state, but also a huge portion that has become an economic resource. The display of remittances from Somalia in the diaspora also greatly stimulates business.

In the commercial sector in Eastleigh, Somalis dominate, with most companies investing over \$ 1.5 billion.⁴² Beginning in 2015, Eastleigh accounted for approximately 25% of Nairobi's tax revenue.

Representatives of the wider Somali business community, from the informal hawala, forex, real estate, construction and energy sectors to general trade that extends from the Kenyan borders participate in almost all sectors of the Kenyan economy.

⁴² Ibid

From the beginning of the 1990s, Eastleigh developed rapidly and was formed due to population growth, becoming an important commercial and financial district.⁴³ Entrepreneurs, including refugees, invest in import and export, shops, pharmacies, real estate development and leasing, hotels and cafes.

The Somali economy before the war became an informal and gullible local economy. Along with the commercial character of this Somali entrepreneur, Somalis have become a key success factor.

Considering all this in the sense that it led to prosperity, there are a number of problems faced by Eastleigh companies. The consequences of the events of September 11, the operations of the Kenyan Defense Force in Somalia, the economic infrastructure of Eastleigh and the nature of Somali brutality and the police could be listed as factors causing problems.

An important moment for the Somalis since the early 2000s, September 11th was evident in their business. The beginning of the fight against terrorism affected Somalia and the Somalis badly and also caused damage to their economic enterprises. At Eastleigh, life changed since the incursion of KDF to Somalia in 2011 to fight al-Shabaab. The Somalis of Kenyan descent, their enterprises and Somali migrants are increasingly viewed with suspicion and are seen as potential sources of threats.

Despite economic activity and the fast-growing economy, Eastleigh suffers from lack of basic infrastructure and public services that include clean water, sewerage and safe and

⁴³ Rubai M. Ochieng, (2014)

<http://jeteraps.scholarlinkresearch.com/articles/The%20Links%20between%20Kakuma.pdf>

<http://ir-library.ku.ac.ke/handle/123456789/12419>

usable roads. There is a feeling that Eastleigh can become the center of illegal trade and corruption in trade relations and transactions.

In addition, another important security problem is the dual identity of the Somalis as a person of Khmer or Somali origin, associated with the growing police brutality associated with the history of the Somali region in relation to the recent relations between Kenya and Somalia.⁴⁴ The problem of identity has been explained by most observers as a neglected state of infrastructure, dangerous buildings in Eastleigh, and the Somalia's inability to exercise their rights due to the population of politically disadvantaged refugees.

In addition to the many problems faced by these refugee areas, there are numerous opportunities. For example, the growth of Somali companies in Nairobi has attracted other companies, including banks and other service providers; therefore, creating more jobs for Kenyans. In fact, these service providers adapted the business behavior and working hours of Somali business to meet the needs of Kenya. For example, the introduction of the Islamic banking system and its application are respected by the holy month of Ramadan, the Islamic codex of dressing and other problems. Somali companies also provided jobs for local unskilled workers. Usually, Somalian employers pay more for a similar job than non-Somalis, which leads to an increase in the number of unskilled workers in Eastleigh earning a living.

Commercial operations have also expanded as a network of Somali refugees to the east towards the center and subregion of the African horn. This is mainly due to the refugee

⁴⁴ Rubai M. Ochieng, (2014), <http://jeteraps.scholarlinkresearch.com/articles/The%20Links%20between%20Kakuma.pdf>.

aspect that contributes to regional integration in other ways. Somalia's business history in Kenya and beyond has helped build successful relationships and business.⁴⁵ Regardless of the negative perception that Kenyan media sometimes use, the reality is that these companies offer great opportunities for Kenya. Eastleigh's scenario is that the area serves as a focal point for distribution of goods in the East African subregion.

Therefore, this study provides an overview of urban refugees as business factors in most refugee countries, with Kenya, both inside and outside the East Subregion or African Horn, as well as a theme that promotes business integration. Decipher the secret of this integration through problems and opportunities. Finally, it shows that Somali refugees use their clans traditionally believed by traditional commercial networks to create geographically defined commercial networks that are scattered in search of new partners and markets.

There are some problems as well as opportunities for development and integration into the East African economy. However, a lesson learned by the Somali people in Eastleigh and the wider is that entrepreneurs need a favorable environment. Somalis in Kenya have created such an environment, ignoring formal structures. Therefore, East African subregions should try to create formal structures that will not force entrepreneurs to limit themselves in the informal sector.

The secret of this unique and traditional Somali business model in subregion is how much more useful for Somalia and that its official integration into the economy of East Africa requires further study.

⁴⁵ Ibid

Addis Ababa refugees have created commercial agglomerations, and companies that are able to survive in the market. Refugees from Somalia were working in shops, selling accessories for mobile phones and Muslim clothes, or in restaurants. Yemenis worked in construction companies owned by Yemen or Syria.

The refugees have strengthened existing businesses by creating links in the value chain with the companies of the host community, creating a new base of customers and suppliers. In Addis Ababa, the urban community of refugees spends money, cash and local help, while qualified refugees work in local schools, hospitals, nightclubs and official organizations.

Refugees have become a market for local products with Ethiopian refugee companies serving the Diaspora market where they sell food and beverages and traditional clothing.

2.7. Chapter Summary

This chapter addressed the linkage between refugees and development in Africa. From the overview, refugees have economic benefits and may not be viewed necessarily as a burden. There are those who have acquired various skills and would be useful to the host communities.

The next chapter evaluates the determinants of successful urban refugee integration to spur economic development.

CHAPTER THREE

EVALUATE DETERMINANTS OF SUCCESSFUL URBAN REFUGEE INTEGRATION

3.1. Introduction

This chapter gives an evaluation of the factors that can influence the integration of urban refugees and how they, therefore, influence the realization of the economic potential of refugees by the host country.

3.2. Refugee Integration

In theory, positive integration of refugees entails according them access to resources to make a living.⁴⁶ Not surprisingly, the relationship of the most functional aspects of integration. People with limited language skills will find it harder to find a job or access to education. Integration influences the social context in which refugees live and other psychological aspects of integration.

3.3. Policies, Social Context, and Refugee Integration

Policies of political bodies, social institutions and organizations have created a social context that can facilitate or hinder the integration of refugees. They address issues affecting refugees. When they move, people who come to refugee programs tend to seek new identities. They depend on positive relations and acceptance by the local communities. Therefore, government policies contribute to how refugees integrate in society.

⁴⁶ Ager, A., & Strang, A. (2008). Understanding integration: A conceptual framework. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, pp.166–191.

3.4. Family Support Systems influence on integration

In Kenya, various regions experience different levels of refugee integration. In some cases they related very well, while in others, they faced discrimination.⁴⁷

As for refugees from Central Africa, they used their previous networks and interactions as their support base. This came from family, friends or merchants who provided them with support as they arrived in Cameroon. Despite negative connotations, the presence of refugees has led to further benefits for the host communities. Local communities recognize that housing for refugees has allowed villages to grow and become more dynamic economically. The presence of refugees has also allowed the villages to develop their infrastructures, since the humanitarian organizations have built medical centers, schools or classrooms and additional water points.

3.5. Knowledge of Local Language's Influence on Integration

Those Zimbabweans residing in South Africa are eloquent in the local language making them integrate easily. This is because unlike Congolese and Burundian refugees Zimbabweans can speak English, and Zulu.

3.6. Socio-Cultural Factors

In the absence of integration opportunities within the country, existing networks provided means for refugees to integrate themselves. Refugees with resources were able to use

⁴⁷ “UNHCR (2016) Ethiopia fact sheet: August 2016. <http://bit.ly/21SUd09>”

their networks to influence the integration process. Refugees are able to adapt to the environment by sharing whatever they have so as to support each other.⁴⁸

According to Horst (2004) refugees are given \$ 150 a month in remittances for sustenance. Remittances have been used to influence and direct how the refugees participate in various activities. The funds mainly benefit those who are better socio-economically.⁴⁹

The refugees in Nairobi have a much higher level of integration than their compatriots in the camps because they have necessary skills which enable them to engage in economic activities.

This analysis looks at the integration of Somali refugees. It finds that Congolese refugees were more integrated than the Somalis because they were better suited to the structure of the Kenyan society. They have been able to maximize the benefits of their relations within the country as well as with the diaspora. Refugee families fleeing in South Africa have not only suffered serious disasters but also faced attacks.

3.7. Government Support Systems

Uganda and Zambia's governments, with the support of UNHCR, established refugee camps, providing land and access to local markets and refugee accommodation services.⁵⁰

Tanzania has always supported Rwanda, but has recently returned all refugees and closed

⁴⁸ Anna Lindley 2011. Between a protracted and a crisis situation: Policy responses to Somali refugees in Kenya. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 30 (4), pp. 14 – 39.

⁴⁹ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *The forgotten solution: local integration for refugees in developing countries*, 1 July 2001, ISSN 1020-7473, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/4ff569552.html> [accessed 5 July 2019]

⁵⁰ Ana Low, *Local Integration, a Durable Solution for Refugees?*, FMR25 www.fmrreview.org/FMRpdfs/FMR25/FMR2538.pdf

borders due to a large number of people, lack of resources, security issues and reduced international support.⁵¹

3.8. Chapter Summary

This chapter assessed the determinants of successful refugee integration in the various regions of Africa. In some areas, refugees are accorded recognition and integrated within the host countries while in some cases, there is resentment and even xenophobic attacks against refugees. The next chapter gives an analysis of urban refugees and development in Nairobi county.

⁵¹ Esther Sample, State practice and the family unity of African refugees

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS OF URBAN REFUGEE AND DEVELOPMENT IN NAIROBI COUNTY

4.1 Introduction

This chapter attempts to assess the level of integration of urban refugees in Nairobi. To achieve this, the researcher used a question from six pilot questions with three-point Likert answers (agreed, undefined and disagreed). Likert's response points sought to find a level of integration based on indicators related to the socio-cultural areas of integration, in particular linguistic and cultural knowledge, security and stability, connections and social connections. Results as described in the next section.

4.2 Demographic Information

The researcher obtained demographic data in terms of gender, age, level of education and nationality. The demographic distribution of respondents was used to determine the effectiveness of the sample population.

4.2.1 Gender Distribution of the Participants

In this section the gender of the participant is presented and the results presented in Table 1.1 show that the majority of respondents (54.1%) were women and (45.9%) were men. The results show that Kenya has relatively more female refugees than men. This is

contrary to the findings that reported that the majority of urban refugees in Nairobi are men and unmarried.⁵²

Table 2. Gender of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	33	54.1	54.1
Male	28	45.9	100.0
Total	61	100.0	

4.2.2 Age Distribution of the Participants

From the findings presented in table 1.2 shows that majority of the respondents (59.0%) had age between 18 and 36 years and 8.2% had age of below 18 years. 32.8% were above 36 years. This was interpreted to mean that most of the refugees in urban Nairobi are within the productive age and if well integrated into the Kenya urban communities, can lead to economic development. The study's age distribution analysis is in agreement with the findings of, who reported that urban refugees in Nairobi were aged 36 years on Average⁵³.

⁵² Ochieng, (2014),
<http://jeteraps.scholarlinkresearch.com/articles/The%20Links%20between%20Kakuma.pdf>.

⁵³ Ibid.

Table 3: Age Distribution of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 18 years	5	8.2	8.2
18-35	36	59.0	67.2
36 and above years	20	32.8	100.0
Total	61	100.0	

4.2.3 Education Level of the Participants

The study was also aimed at assessing the educational level of the participants, and the results are presented in Table 1.3, as shown below.

Table 4: Respondents Level of Education

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Primary	8	13.1	13.1
Secondary	21	34.4	47.5
Tertiary	16	26.2	73.7
Informal	12	19.7	93.4
Other(never been to school, dropout)	4	6.6	100.0
Total	61	100.0	

The results show that 34.4% of respondents have secondary education as a higher education, 13.1% have primary education. 26.2% have higher education, while 19.7%

have a non-formal education and 6.6% have never attended school or dropped out of school. These results show that at least 58.6% of refugees in Nairobi receive an education with a minimum of secondary education or equivalent in the countries of origin.

4.2.4 Nationality of respondents

The researcher also tried to establish the nationality of the respondents. Figure 1.1 shows that 23 (38.3%) of the respondents were from Rwanda, 19 (31.3%) were from Democratic Republic of Congo and 10 (16.4%) were from Southern Sudan. Six (9.8%) of the study respondents indicated they were from Burundi whereas three (4.9%) were from Uganda and Eritrea. This was interpreted to mean that there are more Rwandese and Congolese refugee enclaves in the study's areas of coverage which fall under Kasarani and Embakasi constituency.

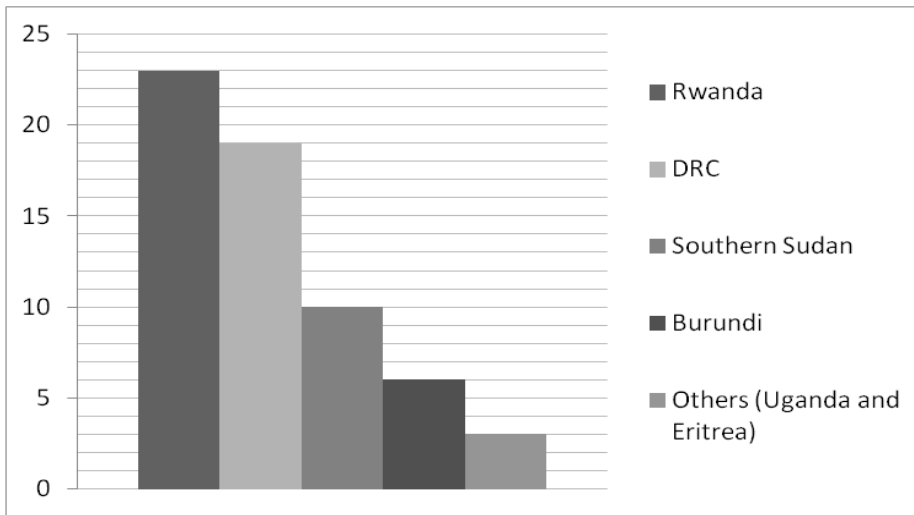


Figure 1: Refugee Nationality

Even with the exclusion of Somali refugees, refugees from six countries were interviewed just within Nairobi's two constituencies. These statistics are consistent with

the study, which indicates that the situation of urban refugees in Nairobi is pan-African and complex, and represents at least 8 countries. ⁵⁴

4.3 Economic potential of Refugees and Development

The study sought to evaluate the refugees' economic potential based on indicator items including possession of work permit, employment status, standard of living and ability to access social amenities among others. Refugees have been accused of taking jobs leading to unemployment for the local population. These arguments contribute to justifying the government's policy on the field. In most cases people blame the aliens for their economic misfortunes. However, this analysis refutes this assertion, which is perceived by refugees, questioning the fundamental view that they are an economic burden in the country.

There are cases where refugees have managed to keep a job indefinitely, persecute the police and act in an aggressive environment. This was achieved without valid documentation and assistance from the government or even from UNHCR. Many have managed to engage in entrepreneurship, hence providing alternative source of services that are not offered locally, contributing to the local economy by paying rent, consumption of goods and services. Urban refugees are mostly associated with working to maintain themselves with those without jobs and shelter remaining in camps. Therefore, there is the need to view urban refugee community in as assets as opposed to

⁵⁴ Pavanello et al., (2010) Hidden and exposed.

being a curse, helping in the regulation of the job market through providing of cheap labour⁵⁵.

Likewise, the presence of urban refugees in Nairobi has increased the demand for rental homes, which in turn benefits the local owners. Similar to those investing in education and health. On the other hand, the refugees have equally reciprocated through creating job opportunities to local communities. With all these, they also face challenges that need to be addressed. First, the study sought to investigate the sources of livelihoods for the urban refugees in the study area and the results were as shown in figure 1.2 below

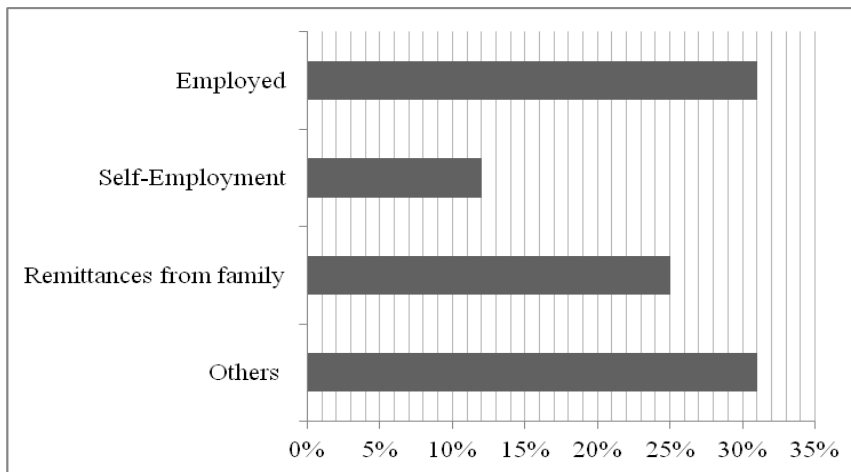


Figure 2: Urban Refugee Source of Livelihood

According to the data, 35% of refugees work, while 12% work as a self-employed worker and 21% depend on remittances from relatives. 32% are unemployed, dependent on family members or engaged in online work. This was revealed when respondents were probed to describe their livelihood activities. The qualitative data collected from the study revealed that urban refugees are engaging in diverse sources of livelihoods, and all includes work in the informal sectors. The study discovered that all the 47% of the

⁵⁵“Little 2003 the challenges of urban refugees in Nairobi”

refugees who admitted to being employed were engaged in informal economy. This included jobs such as guards (for men), shop attendants, vegetable and fruit vendors (women refugees mostly Rwandese and Congolese), Waiters, Car washing, barbers among and tailoring among others.

However, of significance to note is that the self-employment rate is low contrary to other studies that reported up to almost 45% self-employment rate for refugees of Somali origin. This is further evidence that Kenya's Somali refugees were largely able to integrate economically and thus contribute to the economy compared to refugees of other nationalities.⁵⁶ Furthermore, these findings are consistent with those⁵⁷ who reported that, although no study provided a subdivision of the balance sheet by country of origin, a livelihood study that analyzed refugees' livelihoods in Nairobi showed that those in Eastleigh have better incomes.

It was discovered that refugees have different types of identification documents, depending on their country of origin with almost none having Kenyan identification. This has been blamed on lack of clear cut national policy on refugee identification⁵⁸. This has led to confusion as pointed out by Burundian refugee who fears deportation if brought into contact with Kenyan authorities. This kind of confusion over refugee identification status could be the reason for many urban refugees not being able to access formal employment or start a business venture.

⁵⁶ Ajzen, & Fischbein, (1980). *Understanding Attitudes and Predicting Social Behavior*,

⁵⁷ Callaghan, S. O., & Sturge, G. (2018). *Against the odds : refugee integration in Kenya*. London.

⁵⁸ Solomon, H.2002. 'South African foreign policy, preventive diplomacy and the false promise of conflict resolution', *South African Journal of International Affairs*, 9, 2, winter. Johannesburg: The South African Institute of International Affairs, p.149.

The idea that refugees are poisoning urban areas has become an automatic mantra for many nationalists. The idea that refugees are responsible for the economic recession, the theft of jobs among unemployed nationalists and the growth of security is a hypothesis and a common perception that is rarely questioned. These unfounded arguments, however, are the basis of government policy regarding the field. Although it is always convenient to blame a foreigner or stranger for social and economic problems, this study shows that refugees, like other urban refugees, have managed to become self-sufficient, despite the prevailing view of their economic weight in urban environments.

These refugees were also able to maintain a regular job, despite constant harassment and arrests by the police, as well as in a generally hostile environment, when most of the local population openly opposes the presence of refugees in urban environments. Moreover, they did so without valid documentation and above all without the help of the government. Many urban refugees are entrepreneurs, who provide services that are mostly not provided by local residents. Urban refugees also contribute to the local economy by paying rents and buying goods and services. Furthermore, according to UNHCR and local media, from 2003 to 2004 there were no officially documented cases of refugees committing violent crimes, such as armed robbery or car theft.⁵⁹ Despite the high level of violent crime in an urban context, documented evidence does not confirm the view that it is mainly associated with refugee communities.

Moreover, refugees remain in urban settings only if they can work and earn money or receive remittances or financial assistance from friends and family. Refugees who cannot afford to pay basic housing, food and other basic necessities remain in the camps and

⁵⁹ Pavanello et al., (2010). Hidden and exposed.

cannot live permanently in urban environments. A study on the livelihood of refugees in Nairobi County clearly shows that they are an advantage, not a burden on urban conditions and their inhabitants. All urban refugees interviewed agreed that they would prefer to be economically self-sufficient and live illegally in the urban district of Nairobi rather than rely on field assistance, regardless of the long-term solutions therein, including resettlement in a third country.⁶⁰

The professions and businesses represented here are not exhaustive, although they represent what most refugees do to survive in urban areas. Unlike businessmen from Ethiopian and Somali refugees who have invested in high-yield sales and transportation companies, refugees have not collectively invested in large, similar companies.⁶¹ This is partly due to the great distance between the geographical area of refugees, which often prohibits the most profitable exchanges between small traders in the countries. This is especially true when compared to rapidly developing cross-border trade in several countries.

Without the assistance of similar ethnic groups, urban refugees depend heavily on themselves and a large refugee community to survive.⁶² Therefore, access to county government permits is more difficult. The knowledge of the national language helps refugees to interact with the local community, although their appearance and their dialect make them easily and easily recognizable as non-local. However, in urban environments

⁶⁰ UHCR (2003), *No Solutions in Sight*.

⁶¹ Crayannis, T. J. 2009. The Challenge of Building Sustainable Peace in the DRC. Background Paper. Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.pp.6-8

⁶² D Beke, *Local Government and Administration, Traditional and New Leadership the DR Congo Conflicts*, (draft) unpublished paper, University of Gent, Belgium, 2004.

there are many successful urban refugee entrepreneurs who, like other refugees, have become economically integrated into urban areas.

Despite the positive contribution that refugees have made to the economy of the host population in urban contexts, there are instances where refugees and the host community lose certain opportunities.⁶³ The arrival of refugees and obtaining job opportunities are carried out in a short-term forecast, which affects the well-being of a certain population of the metropolitan host community. The well-being of those whose jobs have been occupied has deteriorated, although the aggregate potential of urban refugees has been positive.

Labour is provided by urban refugees in sectors such as vendors, housekeepers and catering. In this regard, the presence of refugees penalized the salaries of local unskilled workers and helped local entrepreneurs.⁶⁴

Rose Agung a Kenyan says:

“I used to work as a domestic worker for a refugee family in here in Nairobi at the rate of 5,000ksh. Per month for a period of 2 years. Until one day a Nairobiian refugee girl came and made a request of 3,500 Kenyan Shillings. They said that they preferred the lady to me because of three reasons; first the girl was ready to work at a cheaper rate, second is a Nairobiian and therefore spoke language that they understood better and finally lost my job”.

Likewise, the presence of urban refugees in Nairobi has increased the demand for rental housing, which is particularly advantageous for local owners.⁶⁵ There are advantages which accrue to the local population such as education and other facilities.⁶⁶

⁶³ DeVoretz, D. J., ed. 1995. *Diminishing Returns: the Economics of Canada's Recent Immigration Policy*. Toronto: C.D. Howe Institute; and Vancouver: The Laurier Institution.

⁶⁴Torezans, s ,Tilbury F. and colic Peisker ,V. 2006

Urban refugees, as a rule, live in densely populated and poorly managed conditions. As their presence increases, this leads to an increase in competition and conflicts between communities on limited urban resources, such as land and water, which increase the potential of urban crises. For example, in urban areas, most refugees live in difficult conditions with limited resources.⁶⁷

The high unemployment rate in the country, government regulation and a large number of young unemployed provide refugees with access to labor markets. Therefore, most refugees are forced to work in unregulated labor sectors and engage in work activities with limited protection. Access to employment in most urban areas depends on one's social status within the refugee community. Urban refugees find jobs in the informal sector. They face restrictions in terms of wages and work permit.⁶⁸

The issue of work permits for refugees in the city center exposes the owners to the risk of lack of work, which is already causing concern among young citizens who are unhappy that their country is mortgaged for foreigners.⁶⁹ This happens among the refugees who have hired musicians and foreign language teachers working in the hairdressing sector. Refugees involved in small businesses, for example, hire local people who accept them to meet the various needs and expectations of potential customers.

⁶⁵ DeVoretz, & Pivnenko. 2004. Immigrant Public Finance Transfers.

⁶⁶ Kanana 2013, livelihood patterns of urban refugees in Kayole.

⁶⁷ S Leisz, Zaire Country Profile, in J Bruce, (ed) *Country Profiles of Land Tenure: Africa, 1996*, Research paper No. 130, Land Tenure Centre, University of Wisconsin, 1998.

⁶⁸ Refugee consortium of Kenya 2009

⁶⁹ G. Kibreab, Refugeehood, Loss and Social Change: Eritrean Refugees and Returnees, in *Refugees and Transformations of Societies: Agency, Policies, Ethics and Politics*, ed. P. Essed, G. Frerks, and J. Schrijvers (Oxford: Berghahn Books, 2004), 19–30.

Refugees think that hiring a host is a way to better understand local markets.⁷⁰ But the local hosts believe that the presence of refugees challenges them in terms of the amount they earn. Traditionally, business owners pay refugees less as they believe they would take any money offered to them.

Thanks to their experience and skills, urban refugees can make a unique contribution to their social context.⁷¹ They represent a variety of skills, market knowledge in their countries and useful business experience. In urban areas, refugees who started their own businesses were discovered, many of whom hired locals who accepted them.

The refugees who managed to open their businesses were able to create jobs for indigenous communities, who are usually hired as sales representatives, waiters and cooks, as well as business executives. In an urban context, Justin owns four public vehicles that transport people to different parts of the region, and in which he hires six local people who drive it, and are paid a good salary every month. Pierre has a network of cyber cafes in urban areas, where he has hired more than 60 young people to help him run a business.

The conflicts in most urban areas today are traced in the government towards independence, which has developed a policy of inviting immigrants into the country for the material benefit of the colonialists.⁷² It was this policy that led to the fact that most of the refugees, especially the eastern regions, were under the heavy occupation of

⁷⁰H Romkema, *An Analysis of the Civil Society and Peace Building Prospects in the North and South Kivu Provinces, Democratic Republic of Congo*, Life and Peace Institute, Bukavu. DRC, 2001; and International Crisis Group, *The Kivus: The Forgotten Crucible of the Congo Conflict*, Africa Report No. 56. Nairobi/Brussels, 2003.

⁷¹Ndege et al, 2002.

⁷²Koen Vlassenroot & Chris Huggins. Land, Migration and Conflict in Eastern DRC. *Journal of African Studies*, pp. 1-10

foreigners who were fighting with local residents and each other for control of mineral resources and land resources.⁷³ The conflict has killed and displaced millions of people, some of whom have fled to Kenya, where they live in urban areas, most of which are poor neighborhoods and underdeveloped areas.

In these urban settings, the refugees have developed various survival activities by engaging in a number of economic activities. Though this at times put them in direct competition and conflict with the locals, majority of them have managed to adapt and integrate into the local system. They have contributed greatly in expansion of local economy, provision of ready market for goods and services, cheap labor. In terms of skills the refugees have been able to train local community members with rare skills that were available among Kenyans such as design of “*vitenge*” and hair dressing skills. They have created employment to youthful population who have been absorbed in their premises such as cyber cafes, transport and music industry.

4.4 Refugees Engagement and Economic Development

Refugee engagement as a variable was also suspected to have influence on the Host Country Economic Development implementation⁷⁴. The participation of refugees became operational through the definition of five selected indicators culminating in the search for information with refugees taken as respondents. They were asked if they believed that the leaders of the host country's economic development had recognized them as interested parties; with their point of view and clarity in roles and responsibilities; identification of

⁷³Ibid p.3

⁷⁴Adams, J., King, C., & Ma, N. (2010). Global research report. Africa. Leeds, UK: Evidence, a Thomson Reuters business.

the phases of the economic development management process in which respondents participated; and identification of the roles they play in current and past economic development.

From the findings, a number of respondents felt refugees contribution on economic developments was not felt by host countries. This is according to a total of 80.9% of the respondents who were in disagreement while only 19.1% of the respondents felt recognized. With respect to their roles as stakeholders, 78.1% of the respondents considered their roles and responsibilities in the Host Country Economic Developments as unclear while only 21.9% of the respondents were in agreement.

In the case of wide consultations, 54% of the respondents disagreed 46% of the respondents agreed that past and current Host Country Economic Developments involved wide consultations including refugees.

The study examined the various economic development stages involving respondent's participation. The findings show that economic development had the highest rating returning 27% of the respondents. 17% of the respondents had engaged in economic development identification, with 18.9% who had been involved in economic development planning, 21.1% of the respondents had been involved in economic development execution while 15.9% of the respondents were involved in economic development design and monitoring and evaluation.

Regarding current and past economic developments 28.6% of the respondents cited identifying priority economic development, 34.3% of the respondents cited budgeting while 37% of the respondents cited monitoring of economic developments.

The issue of stakeholder's engagement and influence on refugee's participation in host country economic developments was considered. Based on a response from the key informant, how stakeholders relate determines the success in a country hosting refugees.

Leadership is critical to the success of the economies that support refugees. This plays a part in harnessing the strengths and opportunities that exist in utilizing the skills available within the refugee population. Involving refugees in the economic development of the host nation is therefore important. Some of the reasons behind the ability of refugees to engage in economic development included but not limited to:

4.4.1 Ability to Own Assets

The study sought to establish whether the refugees owned assets. Findings from the study that refugees were struggling and could not acquire assets to assist them in income generation, due to their low income. This was likely linked to poverty as the proportion of the income was spent on meeting the basic needs with little available for investment in acquisition of assets⁷⁵. The lack of legitimate documents was also a major bottle neck on acquisition of assets further their anticipation of being resettled made them acquire financial resources on short term basis. The study further established that refugees who owned assets lived in better estates with assets that included vehicles, business premises, machinery and financial support hence greatly influencing their livelihood.

4.4.2 Support from organizations that are refugee economic development focused

⁷⁵ Kuhlman, T. 1991, The Economic Integration of Refugees in developing countries ,*Journal of Refugee Studies*,vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 1-20.

Respondents attested existence of organizations that offered support to refugees. The assistance offered included basic needs, legal assistance and training on entrepreneurship without limit to languages to help them integrate easily. Other forms of support included education support to the poor families with support given to small groups of refugees and it required to be scaled up.

The study has found out that religious institutions frequently provided material and financial assistance to refugees. Participants declared religious institutions as the most trusted source of support capable of providing unlimited supports to refugees such, counseling and guidance services , grants for the newly arrived refugees to establish themselves in their economic livelihood.

Informants with close friends in Nairobi had trust for potential supports stated that in the case of financial problems, religious institutions or the leadership were likely to help. It was noted that some of the informants had become members of a new religious institution after their arrival in Nairobi. It is more likely that refugees choose to become members of a certain religious organization according to information received on the particular religious institution based on the support they offer. Studies on refugee's shows that religious institutions where they are members are often different from their former religious institutions⁷⁶. In some instances, it was established that refugees in Nairobi had voluntarily become members of new religious institutions when the former one. Most of the participants trust religious institutions, pastors and religious institution's members for assistance more than anything else.

⁷⁶ Monche ,2006 "Gender Social Networks and Income Generation among Congolese Migrants in Johannesburg".

A confirmation was found out in the study that the principle of reciprocity in services was applicable among members of religious organizations. Informants mentioned that they have received material and or financial support from their religious institutions and are willing to provide assistance to a member who is in need. In Nairobi, urban refugee community through their chairman usually meets at the Nairobi social hall or in any other religious institution. Religious institutions are also the place where some refugees build and maintain their social worlds including the hosting the refugees community. The study then established that non-kin networks including religious institutions and constant contact with the Refugee council and UNHCR were the most dominant sources of support in the refugee economic empowerment and performance in Nairobi.

4.4.3 Unity and existing Social network

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they networked with other refugees in Nairobi and outside as a way of communication on available economic opportunities. The findings to this indicated that respondents networked with other refugees outside Nairobi. Others attested to not networking with other refugees outside Nairobi. The respondents further elaborated that the nature of networking was in form of sharing information on the available economic opportunities in other areas outside Nairobi, assisting each other with soft financial support to jump start micro enterprises, linking each other with potential customers and social networks that offer help in the building of their unity.

The study established that refugees in Nairobi pooled resources together as a means of livelihoods through solidarity groups. The groups were formed by Kenyans upon visiting Nairobi refugees and realized the refugees were facing various economic challenges. The refugees were encouraged to form groups as families to handle family issues collectively.

This initiative was found to have led to the formation of more solidarity groups in Nairobi, each with a committee structure. The committee was found to have been tasked the responsibility to resolved issues brought forth by members. Findings in the study were that members contribute on monthly basis financial support which could then be given to families upon request for assistance or any new arrivals. This kind of safety net approach was intended to support the families till they are able to make ends meet while in Kenya. The same approach was identified to be used in the paying school fees and rent for the very poor families. The groups further receive financial support from the well-wishers and donors from the diaspora and the financial support is used for the same purpose of offsetting bills for the basic needs and education for the needy.

4.4.4 Ethnic relations

Ethnic relations play a crucial role in integrating refugees in Nairobi. In Nairobi, refugees expect community members to find accommodation, find work and be associated with other organizations that provide them with all kinds of support. In terms of accommodation for instance, most of the respondents interviewed cohabited with compatriots from the time they had arrived in Nairobi.

Besides welcoming migrants and refugees, community members were the source of minimum security to refugees. Without generalizing the findings to all refugees, some of the respondents interviewed revealed that they were sharing accommodation with compatriots. Other reasons that justify the fact that many informants share accommodation included the reasons that: the law provides that tenants should provide Kenyan Identity card or other legal documents to the landlords and agents in Kenya to rent house. Moreover, due to the low income of some refugees, they are forced to cohabit

so as to afford the rent. The role of ethnic relations is important not only to refugees without contacts at the arrival but further to those having relatives and friends in Kenya. Information from one of the respondents indicated that support of the community members was necessity because the refugees arrived without contacts in Nairobi they tended to ask the first person that they met to help them find where refugees people are located in Nairobi. Once they are arrived in Nairobi community's members helped them to register with institutions where they were helped with immediate needs such as food, accommodation and start up loans.

The important contributions of the community members are to provide their compatriots with information on jobs opportunities and small businesses. Although, the Refugees community is not the only source of information on income generating activities, most respondents, used informal methods such as social relationships to locate employment or to set up micro enterprises in Nairobi. When asked how they got information about their jobs or their businesses, the frequent answer was: "It was through community networking that I got the job" To back up this, a study in Johannesburg indicated that refugees have used their social networks to secure accommodation and employment⁷⁷.

The study determined that despite of supports received from the community members, such as accommodation, food and information on jobs, businesses and other supportive networks like religious institutions and NGOs, the lack of trust among refugees remains a general concern. Informants indicated that the level of mistrust among community members is very high. For instance, when asked whether they can put themselves at

⁷⁷ Monche ,2006.Gender Social Networks And Income Generation Among Congolese Migrants In Johannesburg

physical risk to defend the rights of a fellow refugee, most of the respondents were very suspicious.

The study in this section concluded that the community of origin is not considered as a source of financial support and none of the respondents indicated that the existence of nationality supported these vulnerable groups. However information obtained indicated that friendships and family relations were sources of mutual trust between minorities of refugees in Nairobi. Refugees had utilized kinship networks to facilitate their access to job opportunities and businesses and these are therefore worth considering in more detail.

4.5 Refugee Awareness and Economic Development

It was necessary to determine the impact of refugee awareness on the economic development of the host country.⁷⁸ A number of indicators were used to determine the variable awareness of refugees. Questions were asked regarding the participation of respondents in economic development if they had such an opportunity; the level of participation in the economic gains of the country⁷⁹; if they knew of the priority of the economic development of that country⁸⁰; there was capacity to build in economic development; if the personal needs were known and they were allowed to exchange information on what is deemed necessary. Results showed that 63.5% of respondents expressed interest in that country's economic development processes.

⁷⁸Adams, J., King, C., & Ma, N. (2010). Global research report. Africa. Leeds, UK: Evidence, a Thomson Reuters business.

⁷⁹ Legewie, Jochen, and Hendrik Meyer-Ohle. Does Nationality Matter? Western and Japanese Multinational Corporations in Southeast Asia. *European Review* 8, no. 4 (2000): pp. 553–67. doi:10.1017/S106279870000510X.

⁸⁰ Ibid

On the other hand, 30.5% of respondents stated that they are not interested in economic development of the host country and 6% have not decided. At least 41.9% of respondents were aware of the economic development priorities of the of the host country, 37% did not know and 20.5% were undecided.

A huge number of respondents had no knowledge on how to engage in the economic development of the host nation. This stood at 63% of the respondents while the rest standing at 37% indicated they knew. At least 42.7% did not know the requirements for their participation in economic development while 30.8% of the respondents knew and the remaining 26.5% were undecided.

The rating of level of participation in Host Country Economic Developments received only 4% excellent, 35.7% good, and 32.2% fair while 28.9 returned poor.

Requirements for participation in Host Country Economic Developments

The researcher sought to know if the respondents knew necessities for their participation. At least 38% of the respondents identified civic education and training with 24% indicating resources as a requirement. Therefore, civic education and training are key for their participation.

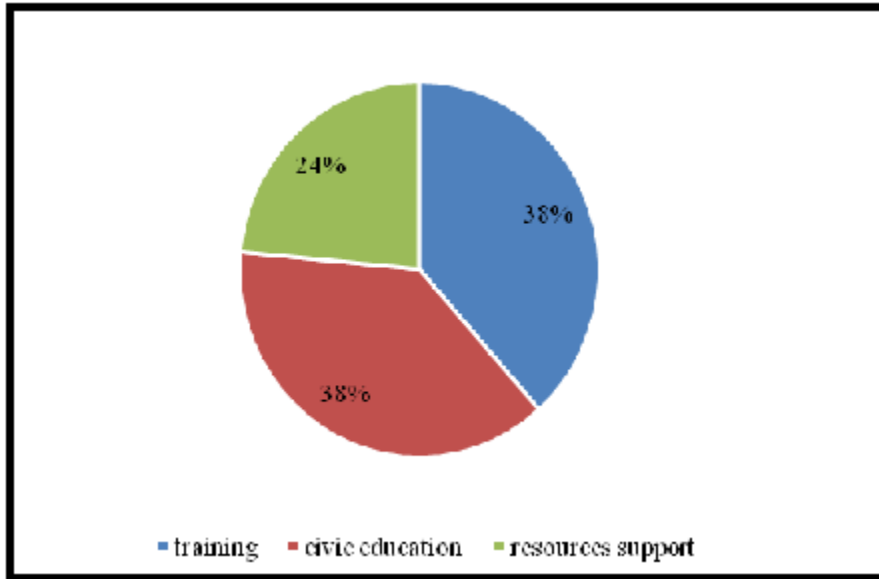


Figure 3: Requirements for participation in Host Country Economic Developments

Source: Field data, 2019

Qualitative analysis

The qualitative approach was used to establish whether the understanding of the fundamental rights of refugee participation in Nairobi's economic development was influenced.⁸¹ From a key source, awareness of refugee rights contributes to integration and economic development. Refugees can manage their environment, identify risks and resolve relationships between refugees and host communities. Community support is the key to the speed with which a refugee joins the economic activities of the host community.

⁸¹ Yi, J. (2009). A measure of knowledge sharing behavior: Scale development and validation. *Knowledge Management Research and Practice*, 7, 65-81.

4.6 Access to information for economic development

Competence in communication was another matter of concern that could influence the implementation of the host country's economic development among refugees.⁸² In order to determine the communication competence among leaders of the host country that influence economic development with respect to refugees, some indicators were used to obtain information.⁸³

In this sense, the interviewees were asked to evaluate their availability for the economic development of the host country; Express your opinion that the district economic development administration has provided adequate information; evaluate the management of feedback from the leaders of the host country; provide a method for obtaining information on the economic development of the host country; if they receive timely information as well as where to get it from the county on economic development.

Based on the results, 38% of respondents judged the availability of information on the economic development of the host country to be poor, 43% of respondents said that this is true. 13% voted as good, while only 6% returned excellent response. There are those who believe host country's leaders do not provide feedback management from the host country's economic leaders. Overall, 39% of respondents gave a low rating, 42% rated fair feedback management, 12% rated it well and 7% received excellent feedback.

The survey was also conducted to ascertain the opinions of respondents regarding the provision of adequate information for the economic development of the host country.

⁸² Adams, J., King, C., & Ma, N. (2010). Global research report. Africa. Leeds, UK: Evidence, a Thomson Reuters business.

⁸³ Yi, J. (2009). A measure of knowledge sharing behavior: Scale development and validation.pp. 65-81.

35.9% of respondents said adequate information was not provided to the community, while 3.5% fully agreed with this, and 24.6% of respondents agreed that the information was provided.

Regarding access to information by respondents, the study showed that television is driven by other sources, amounting to 32.7%. Newspapers quoted 11.4%, radio 26.2% and public meetings 16.3% and other sources such as social networks, Internet, friends and family, 13.1% of respondents was mentioned. This is shown in the following table.

Table 5: Method of how the respondents got information

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Newspapers	7	11.4
Radio	16	26.2
Television	20	32.7
Public meeting	10	16.3
Others	8	13.1
Total	61	100.0

Source: Field data, 2019

Furthermore, respondents were asked if they had received information on economic development in advance. The results show that respondents received information on economic development over time. At least 44% of respondents had preliminary information, while 37% did not have it at the right time, and 19% were not sure.

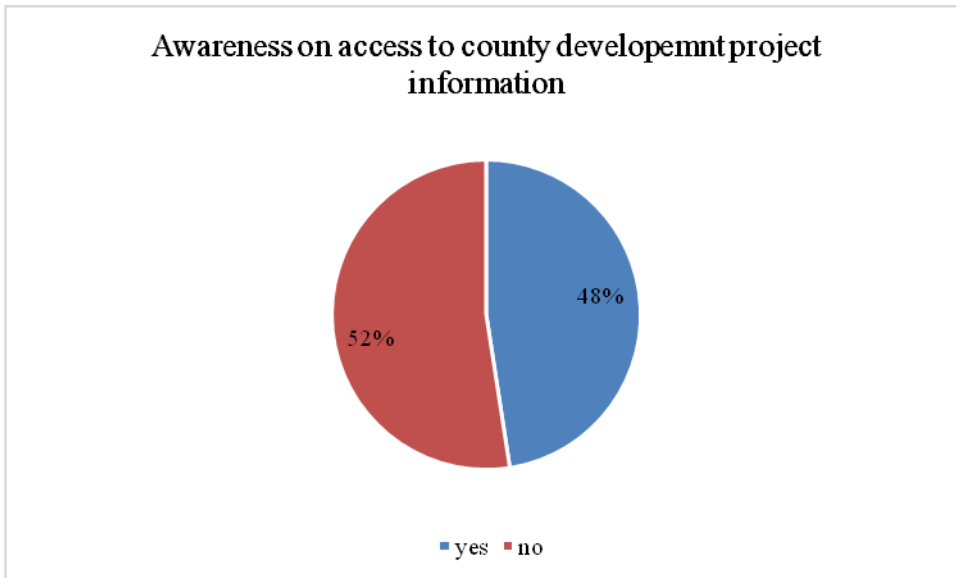


Figure 4: Economic Development Information

Source: Field data, 2019

Respondents had difficulty accessing information on economic development with 52% of them affirming the same while 48% had access to the necessary information.

There was concern as to how access to information affected economic development. Based on the answers in the field, a key factor to consider is access to information that aims to help the communication process. Communication can take place by sending e-mail to instant messaging, a job that can be done more easily and quickly through the introduction of different software applications and tools that meet the needs of humanity.

4.7 Refugees Contribution in Conflict Management on Economic development

Another variable suspected of influencing refugees in the face of economic development in the host country is conflict.⁸⁴ Conflicts arising from the interaction of refugees with

⁸⁴Adams, J., King, C., & Ma, N. (2010). Global research report. Africa. Leeds, UK: Evidence, a Thomson Reuters business.

landlords require friendly resolution of conflicts and a management strategy established by the county to ensure economic development. This variable was made operational through the identification of some key indicators.⁸⁵ The questions were based on how conflicts affect current and past economic evolution; sources of conflict; Conflict resolution; phase of economic development and parameters that negatively influence the conflict. Several indicators are listed below.

4.7.1 Economic Development Conflicts

Table 6: County economic development conflicts

	Awareness of past conflicts of interested parties and current economic events		
	YES	NO	NOT SURE
	20	38	13
Priority issues	2		
Lack of consultation	4		
Budget issues	7		
Poor communication	3		
Others	5		

Source: Field data, 2019

The previous table shows that 20 respondents, representing 32.4% of the respondents, were aware of past conflicts with interested parties and current economic changes. 38 respondents representing 37.3% of respondents were not aware of these conflicts, while

⁸⁵Yi, J. (2009). A measure of knowledge sharing behavior: Scale development and validation. pp. 65-81.

13 respondents representing 30.3% of respondents were not sure. Among those who were in conflict with stakeholders in current and past economic developments, respondents mentioned priority issues, respondents mentioned lack of consultation, budget respondents were cited by respondents, while respondents mentioned a poor communication. 5 respondents cited prejudices in the implementation of economic developments with negligence.

An analysis of the satisfaction of conflict resolution strategies has shown that 40 respondents do not agree that conflict resolution by leaders of the host country's economic development is satisfactory. Meanwhile, 21 respondents agreed that conflict resolution by leaders of the host country's economic development is satisfactory. As for the phases, the implementation of economic development was most affected by 22 respondents. The economic development planning was mentioned by 18 respondents, the economic development choices by 11 respondents, the monitoring of 9 respondents and 11 respondents indicated that the conflicts of the interested parties involved all phases.

The parameters, which were mainly influenced by conflicts related to refugees, were the budget, the program, the quality of the results, the scale and acceptance of economic development. the results show that the balance was indicated at the level of 38.6%, the quality of the results was indicated at the level of 30.3%, the calendar was indicated at the level of 14.1%, the area of development economic was named 12.2% and acceptability - 4 9%.

4.7.2 Economic development performance parameter

Table 7: Economic development performance parameter

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Budget	24	38.6
Timeline	9	14.1
Deliverables quality	18	30.3
Economic development scope	7	12.2
Acceptance	3	4.9
Total		100.0

Source: Field data, 2019

Conclusions on conflict management strategies that influence economic development in the host country have shown that refugee conflicts, as well as resolution and management mechanisms, help to develop people and improve the well-being of people in the host country with individual assets ; the conflict creates deep problems, forcing people to face potential deficiencies in solving problems and choosing the best option.

4.7.3 Correlation Analysis

The analysis focused on awareness, access to information, refugee involvement and conflict resolution, focusing on their impact on the host country's economic development.

The report is shown below.

Table 8: Correlation matrix

Correlations

		economic development score	access to information score	refugee engagement score
economic development score	Pearson Correlation	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)			
	N	370		
access to information score	Pearson Correlation	.412	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015		
	N	370	370	
refugee engagement score	Pearson Correlation	.321	.336	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.000	
	N	370	370	370

refugee related conflict management resolution score	Pearson Correlation	.241	.348	.226
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.003	.000
	N	370	370	370

The Pearson correlation show the relationship between economic development and other determinants key to the implementation process that research seeks to achieve. The results established a strong positive relationship of 0.412 between information access and evaluation of implementation, although the results cannot explain the cause and effect. The importance of this ratio was 95% with a p value of 0.015 <0.05.

There was a weakness in the .321 report between the economic development indicator and the assessment of responsibility and the role of refugees. This relationship was significant with a 95% confidence level. Finally, a positive correlation of 0.226 between the resolution of refugee conflict management and the economic development indicator was noted.

4.8 Chapter Summary

The chapter addressed urban refugees and development in Nairobi county. The following chapter summarizes the results of the research, conclusions and recommendations. Also highlighted are areas for further research.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a summary of the main results of the study. The summary is accompanied by conclusions based on the results obtained and subsequent recommendations. Finally, the chapter suggests areas for further research aimed at understanding the problems of long-term refugees in Kenya in order to find long-term solutions that are useful both for the host country and for the refugees themselves. The chapter provides policy recommendations based on key findings.

5.2 Summary of Findings

This research sought to examine the role of refugees in economic development using the urban refugees in Nairobi County case study. The study identified and evaluated refugee awareness and economic development; access to information for economic development, refugee engagement and economic development; and refugees conflict management on economic development.

This study aimed to refute the common myths that refugees depend on humanitarian aid and that they are not economically productive. The analysis of the study offers several important ideas to discuss the relationship between integration, networks and economic success of migrants and their political implications. It emerged that refugees bring positive effects on a country's economy and that they are economically different with a

significant level of internal inequality. They are engaged in a wide range of livelihoods. Furthermore, the study shows that most urban refugees do not receive humanitarian assistance, and therefore they depend on other social networks, seek other forms of support and in many cases create their own sustainable capacities.

In addition, through the analysis, the researcher established the mastery of the local language, social networks; good political leadership raises the chances of the urban refugees to become integrated into the host country by opening up more options and enabling people to efficiently collect and process information. Lastly, the study established deeper integration as a result one or more of the above discussed factors can contribute to higher levels of economic success.

5.2.1 Economic development

Regarding the definition and the choice of the economic development of the host country, the majority of the interviewees, who represent 52.9% of the interviewees, do not agree that the economic events have been clearly identified and selected. As a result, 66.5% of respondents said they were not involved in the economic development processes of the host country and, at the same time, 57.6% of those interviewed stated that the current and past indicators of economic development do not match 41.4% of respondents believe that the adoption The economic development of refugees was fair and also indicated that they did not meet the parameters of the economic development efficiency of the host country, respectively.

5.2.2 Refugee Awareness on Economic Development

The aim of the study is to establish how refugee awareness affects the economic development of the host country. This was measured by the questions they included: would an appropriate opportunity be offered in the host country's economic development? what would be the level of participation in the development of the host economy? Do you know the priorities of the economic development of the host country? Do you know what is necessary to participate in the economic development of the host country? If so, is the previous question supposed to be necessary?

With regard to refugee responsiveness, 63.5% indicated that, having provided this chance, they could participate in the economic development of the host country. Many respondents praised the active participation of refugees in the economic development of the region, which represents 35.7% of the sample. 37% of representatives said they did not know the priorities of the economic development of the host country. 63% said they had never learned to participate in the economic development of the host country. Most also indicated that civic education and training for inclusion in the host country's economic development would be preferable, since a significant part of them were aware of the need to participate in the host country's economic development.

In countries that are greatly host refugees, it is important for all to be aware of the significance of refugees not only through the negative impacts but through their contribution in economic development projects. Unfortunately, in some countries the role of refugees is recognized in positive aspects. The governments of the world that have

prospered, especially those who accept refugees, have done so because of the ideologies that they have introduced into their culture, so that all were transparent and responsible for their actions in the process of welcoming refugees. Governments must learn to involve refugees in the formation of values that can be implemented at the national level to achieve the goals of refugees and the government.

5.2.3 Access to Information and Economic development

Most of them have fair access to information relating to economic development, which represents 38.2% of respondents. 71.8% did not agree to receive relevant information on the economic development of the host country. The majority of respondents representing 68% also evaluated the management of the country's management feedback as a fair. Most of the information was obtained through television, as indicated by the interviewees who represent 29.7% of the interviewees. Most 64% of respondents said that information on the host country's economic development was given in time.

The researcher also made a correlation regarding the economic development of the host country and access to information which stood at 0.412 without delving into the cause and effect. The importance of this ratio was 95% with a confidence level of $0.015 < 0.05$ p-value.

5.2.4 Refugee Engagement in Host Country Economic Development

Recognizing refugees as participants in the economic development of the host country, the majority of respondents representing 80.9% believe that the leaders of the host country's economic development do not recognize them as interested parties. However, most respondents, who reached 21.9% agreement, clarified their role and responsibilities

in the host country's economic development efforts. 54% of respondents agree that previous and current economic development involves extensive consultations and 46% of respondents agree that previous and current economic development of host countries included extensive consultations. Most respondents, representing 27%, participated in choosing the economic development of the host country, with a minimum number of 15.9% of respondents participating in other measures, such as planning, monitoring and development evaluation plans economic situation of the host country.

From the correlation analysis, which includes economic development and the roles and responsibilities of refugees, a weak positive result was obtained in a 0.321 report. This association had a significant level of confidence of 95%, showing that there is a relationship between economic development and role of refugees. Therefore, an increase in one leads to an increase in the other, although the results do not take into account cause and effect.

Based on the analysis, 80.9% of respondents concluded that stakeholders did not recognize refugees and 21.9% of respondents agreed to clearly represent their roles and responsibilities. The information is collectively requested to develop refugee participation programs more carefully, which requires the creation of opportunities to identify the main stakeholders among the major refugees in the country. Effective participation of refugees requires an informed and informed exchange of information on matters of interest. However, refugees must be prepared and able to participate in key processes, which usually involve the investment of significant resources and personal time in these efforts.

From the findings, most refugees did not know their role in the host country's economic development because of lack of planning and evaluation of economic changes, with the exception of those that had a direct connection with the economic development of the host country. This is evident in some cases with reports according to which government administrators are assigned to carry out specific economic developments that could be aimed at developing the economic capacity of refugees. This kind of attitude can set up corruption in economic development that refugees could improve, since there is no supervision at work.

The commitment of refugees is important if it is clearly defined so as to give refugees a role in realizing economic development in the host country on a practical, real and joint basis. This will help them establish the expectations of refugees and make false promises. A clear process and structure is needed, clearly defined by the rules for the participation of refugees and the tools used, as well as how the decision should be made. It is also necessary to have a mechanism that allows refugees to participate in the decision-making process in order to avoid the domination of that part of society.

Therefore, it is necessary to create a mechanism to ensure the government and stakeholders enjoy each other's trust. Countries must believe in the value that refugees contribute to good governance and stability by sharing experiences. In this case, countries need to develop their skills by transferring knowledge to refugees to enable them participate in economic development.

5.2.5 Conflict Resolution Management and Host Country Economic Development

In the conflict management approach, the majority of respondents, who represent 35.3%, stated that they did not know the conflicts in the current and past economic development of the host country. 32.3% of the respondents did not answer the question on the existence of a conflict in the economic evolution of the recipient country. The majority, representing 78% of the respondents, disagreed that the approaches to managing conflicts of the host country's economic leaders were satisfactory. The majority of respondents (39.6%) indicated that the lack of advice on managing the economic development of the host country is the main source of conflict. The execution of economic development was the most affected and 62% of those interviewed named it. However, the most interesting parameters were the budget and quality results, which were indicated respectively by 38.6% of the respondents and by 30.3%.

Responses regarding the participation of respondents in economic development and the economic performance of the parameters of economic development efficiency indicate a positive correlation with the knowledge of the respondents' conflicts and the qualifications of the host country's approach to managing economic development conflicts. The majority of those interviewed stated that they were not involved in managing the economic development of the host country, so economic development does not include performance parameters. Responses to participation in economic development and knowledge in the field of economic development are positive. There has been a positive link between the management of refugee conflicts and the assessment of economic development, which is also a significant level of confidence 95%. We need

development when the beneficiaries participate in economic development with the knowledge that they are expected to do so.

The unclear role of refugees is linked to the expectation that refugees will participate as experts or representatives of the country of origin. From the findings, 54% of respondents said they did not know the policies on economic development and mitigation of conflicts. This was interpreted as meaning that these respondents were not included in the list of participants and, therefore, did not know anything about what happened on the host country's economic development agenda. 30.3% of the respondents were not aware of any disparities in development in the country. He was the current leader of the country. 39% of respondents said they were the source of failures in implementing economic changes in the host country, including the opinions, opinions and representation of refugees. They adapt well to sources of conflict in refugee-oriented organizations that are caused by the fact that these programs are not common. Conflicts arise due to an imbalance of power in a process in which organizations or individuals may depend on the direction of participation.

5.3 Conclusion

Africa continues to experience a prolonged refugee situation. In East Africa, Kenya is the main country for most of these refugees fleeing conflict or seeking economic opportunities.⁸⁶ The traditional way of living in tents, the sprawling fields no longer tells the story of refugees. As the country continues to urbanize, refugees find refuge in these urbanized areas, including large cities. In Kenya, refugees from at least eight pan-African

⁸⁶ SIDA, conflict analysis for the Great Lakes Region, Division for Eastern and Western Africa, 2004.

countries (Somalia, Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan and Ethiopia) are currently taking refuge in Nairobi and other cities attracted by the hope of better opportunities, services and security.

Despite these hopes, these refugees are faced by numerous socio and economic challenges upon arrival in the city. Their precarious legal status leaves them exposed to a number of problems such as lack of or inadequate governmental and non-governmental assistance. The results of this study have shown that refugees still have to find effective protection due to the lack of locally recognized identity documents and limited access to economic activities. This has been attributed by the absence of adequate international and national attention both in policy and empowerment programmes.

However, even in the absence of international and national attention, the refugees in Nairobi have created social networks and initiatives that have helped them to provide important networks and social protection services.⁸⁷ This has consequently enabled them to a certain extent integrate and make a livelihood for themselves. As a result, these refugee communities are to some extent contributing to economic development of the nation as extensively shown by the Somali refugees of Eastleigh Estate. This is the same scenario with refugees from other nationalities.

Despite profound prejudices and legal restrictions that limit their work, especially in the formal sector, refugees can still participate in a wide range of informal livelihood activities and survive. This is a clear indication of their economic potential that can be of beneficial to the host nation if their concerns are addressed. Nevertheless, the study

⁸⁷ Torezan, 2008, looking for the missing link.

revealed a steady rise of social integration for non-Somali refugees a factor that has been attributed to their ability to blend in and mastery of the local languages.

The research sought to address the three research questions using the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis I: The presence of refugees has had no impact on development in Africa.

Although there are arguments that refugees represent a burden on host countries, there are also those who believe that refugees have skills that, if used correctly, will make an enormous contribution to the economic development of the host countries.

A number of African countries have policies that prohibit refugees from engaging in work. Since most of them are engaged in informal work, the impact on economic development has not been properly assessed. Therefore, it may not be easy to accurately quantify the impact of refugees in economic development in Africa.

Hypothesis II: The successful integration of refugees with local communities has spurred economic development.

In areas where there has been successful integration of refugees, the host communities have reaped benefits. These include establishment of schools, hospitals and other amenities.

Hypothesis III: Refugees have had positive contribution to economic development in Nairobi County.

This hypothesis covered the contribution made by Somali refugees who have become the engine of growth in Eastleigh. The hypotheses have been covered in chapters two, three and four respectively. They addressed the linkage between refugees and development in Africa, the determinants of successful refugee integration to stimulate economic development and the contribution of refugees to development in the Nairobi district. The first hypothesis states that refugees have given back to the communities hosting them. The second hypothesis identified four determinants of successful urban refugee integration. These include family support systems, knowledge of local languages, socio-cultural factors and government support systems. The third hypothesis analyzed urban refugee and development in Nairobi County. The factors that encourage refugee participation in economic development include awareness, access to information and their contribution to conflict management involving economic matters.

5.4 Recommendations

Host country governments should not presume to be an integral part of providing services to refugees. Instead, they should involve refugees in the provision of services. Successful refugee participation improves service knowledge for refugees. Refugee participation when not clear may not be relevant to the refugee participation process.

The challenge is whether refugees can be given the opportunity to participate in the growth and expansion of economies of countries hosting them and, if so, it means that for special interest groups that are economically motivated there are more opportunities in

the decision-making process. Although the element of decentralization of resources for refugees is very simple, raising funds only for refugees will not improve the situation. Finally, it is important to establish solid partnerships with refugees to ensure their contributions are considered. The following recommendations are offered.

Recommendation 1: Need for Information for Refugees

Relevant institutions should promote the participation of refugees in legislative and other affairs of the host nation.

As a result, host governments must develop effective civic education structures, seeking to attract refugees from the planning stage to the host country's economic development.⁸⁸

With their help, subcontractors should conduct civic education courses to inform residents about problems that could arise with the participation of refugees. This includes their contribution to the legislative process, policy development, development of planning processes, financial refugee management processes, monitoring and evaluation of the host country for the implementation of the refugee program budget, periodic assessments of host country reports and evaluation of service provision from the host country to refugees.

Recommendation 2: Training the refugees on the importance of oversight in their host country economic developments.

⁸⁸Elizabeth H. Campbell, (2006), *Urban Refugees in Nairobi: Problems of Protection, Mechanisms of Survival, and Possibilities for Integration*, Journal of Refugee Studies Vol. 19, No. 3 Oxford University Press.

The host country should regularly develop a framework to monitor and evaluate the participation of refugees. Furthermore, monitoring and evaluation reports are used to confirm that refugees can participate in the planning process.

Recommendation 3: Development of refugee centered information infrastructures

Host countries need to develop elaborate platforms for electronic refugee participation to gather information on refugees since most refugees do not have a strategic position for physical participation in the host country that hosts them. This will strengthen the refugee network and update information on access to updated and relevant information on refugees, their use and updating.

Therefore, with Kenya receiving most of these refugees in its camps and refugees abandoning the camps for jobs, better services and security in urban areas is needed.⁸⁹ Most of them however, have ended up being confronted by social problems and insecurity. The lack of a strict state policy towards refugees, combined with frequent harassment by security forces, complicates their situation. Irrespective of a fraction of them integrating with the local population, opportunities pose challenges.

Despite the fact that refugees are the main purpose of persecution and routine police violence, urban refugees have greatly contributed to the transformation of urban slums into business areas. However, government restrictions on refugees to openly enter the formal sector have been achieved by engaging in a large area of informal existence for their survival and economic well-being. Analysing subsistence strategies of urban

⁸⁹ Elizabeth H. Campbell, (2006), *Urban Refugees in Nairobi*.

residents has shown that refugees contribute significantly to the untapped potential of human capital in Nairobi and other urban contexts.

5.5 Suggestion for Further Studies

There is need to undertake more extensive comparative research to establish the level of economic and social integration between the widely researched Somali and Ethiopian refugees and those of other nationalities such as the Congolese and Rwandese. These comparative studies will help in identifying differences in internal inequalities and how they affect integration.

Bibliography

- Abokhodiar, E. S. (2013). Knowledge management implementation at the Women's Branch of the Institute of Public Administration in Saudi Arabia: A Proposed Model. *Journal of Excellence in Higher Education*, 4(1), 119-128.
- Adams, J., King, C., & Ma, N. (2010). Global research report. Africa. Leeds, UK: Evidence, a Thomson Reuters business.
- Aiyar, S., Barkbu, B., Batini, N., Berger, H., Detragiache, E., Dizioli, A., ... & Spilimbergo, A. (2016). The refugee surge in Europe: Economic challenges. *National Institute Economic Review*, 235(1), F16-F31.
- Ajzen, I. (1991). The Theory of Planned Behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Process Journal*, 50(1), 179-211.
- Ajzen, I., & Fishbein, M. (1980). *Understanding Attitudes and Predicting Social Behavior*, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs.
- Alan, B., & Duncan, C. (2001). *Quantitative data analysis with SPSS release 10 for windows*. New York.
- Alloush, M., Taylor J. E., Gupta, A., Rojas Valdes, R. I. & Gonzalez-Estrada, E. (2017). *Economic Life in Refugee Camps*. World Development.
- Al-Sharmani, M. 2004, "Refugee Livelihoods: Livelihood and Diaspora Identity Constructions of Somali Refugees in Cairo," UNHCR Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit, New Issues in Refugee Research Working Paper No. 104, Available at www.unhcr.ch.
- B. Buzan, O. Waever, and J. De Wilde, *Security: A New Framework for Analysis* (London, Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1998), 23.
- Babbie, E. R. (2010). *The Practice of Social Research* (12th Ed.). California: Wadsworth-Cengage Learning.
- Banki, S. 2004, "Refugee Integration in the Intermediate Term: a Study of Nepal, Pakistan, and Kenya." UNHCR, Evaluation and Policy, Analysis Unit, New Issues in Refugee Research Working Paper No. 108, Available at www.unhcr.ch.
- Betts, A. (2004). The international relations of the "new" extraterritorial approaches to refugee protection: Explaining the policy initiatives of the UK government and UNHCR. *Refuge: Canada's Journal on Refugees*, 22(1).
- Betts, Alexander; Louise Bloom; Josiah Kaplan & Naohiko Omata 2014: *Refugee Economics: Rethinking Popular Assumptions*, published by the Humanitarian

Innovation Project, University of Oxford, June 2014. Available at: <http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/refugeeeconomies> (Accessed 15th of March 2015)

Beverluis, D., & Schoeller-diaz, D. (2016). Developing and Validating the Refugee Integration Scale in Nairobi , Kenya. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/few018>

Buscher, Dale, 2003 *Case Identification: Challenges Posed by Urban Refugees*. NGO Note for the Agenda Item: Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement. Geneva (18-19 June 2003)-<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/protect/opendoc.pdf?tbl=PROTECTION&id=3ee6dcc34>

C, K. R., & Gaurav, G. (2014). *Research Methodology*. New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.

Campbell, Elizabeth H. 2005: *Formalizing the informal economy: Somali refugee and migrant trade networks in Nairobi* in Global Migration Perspectives no. 47, Geneva Switzerland, Binghamton University State University of New York Global Commission on International Migration

Campbell, Elizabeth H. 2006: *Urban Refugees in Nairobi: Problems of Protection, Mechanisms of Survival, and Possibilities for Integration*, Journal of Refugee Studies Vol. 19, No. 3 Oxford University Press.

Campbell, Grabsa and Jacobsen (2005, 2006)(formalizing the Informal Economy: Somali Refugee and Migrant Trade Networks in Nairobi.”Global commission on international migration p.47)

Campbell, H., Kakusu, Musyemi 2006. Congolese refugee livelihoods in Nairobi and the prospects of legal, local integration” Refugee Survey Quarterly Vol. 25:2.

Campbell. 2006. Urban Refugees in Nairobi: Problems of Protection, Mechanisms of Survival, and Possibilities for Integration.” Journal of Refugee Studies Vol. 19:3
Jua kali is a small medium enterprise that has been integrated into Kenyan economy which is operated on open space.

Campel.2010.Exploring Coping Mechanisms in Conditions of Displacement: The Struggles and Strengths of Pakistani and Somali Urban Refugees in Nepal.

Carrie Hough 2013, Newcomers to Nairobi: the protection concerns and survival strategies of asylum seekers in Kenya’s capital city

comprehensive Guide. 3rd Edition. Jossey-Bass Publishers.

Crayannis, T. J. 2009. The Challenge of Building Sustainable Peace in the DRC. Background Paper. Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.pp.6-8

Creswell, J. (2012). Educational research: Planning, conducting, and evaluating Quantitative and qualitative research. (3rd Ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.

Creswell, W. J. (2013). Research Designs: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods R Approaches. London: SAGE publishers.

- Crush, J., & Chikanda, A. (Eds.). (2015). *Mean streets: Migration, xenophobia and informality in South Africa*. Southern African Migration Programme
- D Beke, *Local Government and Administration, Traditional and New Leaders in the DR Congo Conflicts*, (draft) unpublished paper, University of Gent, Belgium, 2004.
- DeVoretz, D. J., ed. 1995. *Diminishing Returns: the Economics of Canada's Recent Immigration Policy*. Toronto: C.D. Howe Institute; and Vancouver: The Laurier Institution.
- DeVoretz, D. & Pivnenko, S. 2004. Immigrant Public Finance Transfers: A Comparative Analysis by City. *Canadian Journal of Urban Research*, in press.
- Dryden-Peterson, S. & Hovil, L. 2003, "Local Integration as a Durable Solution: Refugees, Host Populations and Education in Uganda," UNHCR Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit, New Issues in Refugee Research Working Paper No. 93, Available at www.unhcr.ch.
- Fábos, A. H. (2007) Editorial: 'Urban Refugees: Introduction' (with Gaim Kibreab) In Fábos, A. and Kibreab, G. (Eds) *Refugees in Urban Settings of the Global South*. Special Issue of *Refuge: Canada's Periodical on Refugees* 24(1) 1-19.
- G. Kibreab, "Refugeehood, Loss and Social Change: Eritrean Refugees and Returnees," in *Refugees and Transformations of Societies: Agency, Policies, Ethics and Politics*, ed. P. Essed, G. Frerks, and J. Schrijvers (Oxford: Berghahn Books, 2004), 19–30.
- Gatrell, P. (2017). *Refugee history and refugees in Russia during and after the First World War*.
- H Romkema, *An Analysis of the Civil Society and Peace Building Prospects in the North and South Kivu Provinces, Democratic Republic of Congo*, Life and Peace Institute, Bukavu. DRC, 2001; and International Crisis Group, *The Kivus: The Forgotten Crucible of the Congo Conflict*, Africa Report No. 56. Nairobi/Brussels, 2003.
- Hovil, Lucy 2007 self settled refugees in Uganda alternative approach to displacement journal refugee studies vol.20, No.4
- Human Rights Watch (2002). *Hidden in Plain View: Refugees Living without Protection in Nairobi and Kampala*, -<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2002/kenyugan/>)
- Jacobsen 2006. *Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Urban Areas: A Livelihoods Perspective*.
- Jacobsen, K. 2001, *The Forgotten Solution: Local Integration for Refugees in Developing Countries*. UNHCR, Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit, New Issues in Refugee Research Working Paper No. 45, Available at www.unhcr.ch.
- Kanana 2013 livelihood patterns of urban refugees in Kayole

- Keebe, D. (2003). Language policy and linguistic theory. In J Marais and M Morris (eds), *Languages in a globalising world*, 47-5
- Kirui P. and Mwaruvie J., 2012. The Dilemma of Hosting Refugees: A Focus on the Insecurity in North-Eastern Kenya. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, Vol. 3,
- Koen Vlassenroot & Chris Huggins. Land, Migration and Conflict in Eastern DRC. *Journal of African Studies*, pp. 1-10.
- Koen Vlassenroot & Chris Huggins. Land, Migration and Conflict in Eastern DRC. *Journal of African Studies*, pp.3.
- Koppenberg S., 2012. Where Do Forced Migrants Stand in the Migration and Development Debate? *Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration*, vol. 2, no. 1.
- Kuhlman, T. (1990). *Burden or boon? A study of Eritrean refugees in the Sudan*. VU University Press.
- Kuhlman, T. 1991, *The Economic Integration of Refugees in developing countries* ,*Journal of Refugee Studies*,vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 1-20.
- MacGaffey and Bazenguissa-Ganga 2000; Portes 1995, 1997
- Martin, S. F. (2004). *Refugee women*. Lanham, Md: Lexington Books.
- Monche ,2006.*Gender Social Networks And Income Generation Among Congolese Migrants In Johannesburg*.
- Nigel, M., Nick, F., & Amanda, H. (2009). *Surveys and Questionnaires*. Yorkshire: National Institute for Health Research.
- Njeru, M. 2004, "Graft: Kenya Still Among the Worst," *The Nation*, 10 December.
- Nzioka, P. 2005, "Call to have Refugees Pay Income Tax," *The Nation*, 27 May
- Ochieng, R.M. (2014) 'The links between Kakuma refugee camp HIV/AIDs education
- P Chabal and J-P Daloz, *Africa works: Disorder as a Political Instrument*, International African Institute/ James Currey/ Indiana University Press, 1999.
- Pavanello, S. Elhawary, S. And Pantuliano, S. 2010 *Hidden and Exposed: Urban Refugees in Nairobi, Kenya*. (p.13) HPG working paper, Humanitarian Policy Group.
- Pavanello, S., Elhawary, S. and Pantuliano, S.(2010). 'Hidden and exposed: urban refugees in Nairobi, Kenya', Humanitarian Policy Group, Overseas Development Institute.
- Phillimore and Goodson: 2006 *Urban Studies, Problem or Opportunity? Asylum Seekers, Refugees, employment and Social exclusion in deprived Urban Areas*. Vol. 43 10, pp 1715–1736
- Portes 1995, 1997.*programmes and the programmes in regular schools in the surrounding host community in north-western Kenya*. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Educational Research and Policy Studies* 5(2): 199–209

- R. Mandel, *the Changing Face of National Security: a Conceptual Analysis* (London: Greenwood Press, 1994).
- Rashid, S (2004). Internal migration and income of immigrant families. Umeå Economic Studies No. 624, Umeå University
- Rea L. and Parker R. (2012). *Designs and Conducting Survey Research*. A
Refugee consortium of Kenya 2009
- Rehn and Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, 2002, *women war peace*, Washington: UNIFEM pp.7
Report of Pilot Research Project in Johannesburg, South Africa, July
2002.<http://www.people.fas.harvard.edu/~sewagner>
- S Leisz, Zaire Country Profile, in J Bruce, (ed) *Country Profiles of Land Tenure: Africa, 1996*, Research paper No. 130, Land Tenure Centre, University of Wisconsin, 1998.
- Sekaran, U. (2006). *Research Methods for Business: A skill building approach*. John Wiley & Sons.
- SIDA, conflict analysis for the Great Lakes Region, Division for Eastern and Western Africa, 2004.
- Solomon, H.2002. 'South African foreign policy, preventive diplomacy and the false promise of conflict resolution', *South African Journal of International Affairs*, 9, 2, winter. Johannesburg: The South African Institute of International Affairs, p.149.
- Stam, E. & Wennberg, K. (2009). The roles of R & D in new firm growth. *Small Business Economics journal*, 33(1), 77-89.
- Tan, N., Ying, L., Tuan, N., & Ying, L. (2010). Motivational factors in influencing study. *Knowledge Management Research and Practice*, 1 (1), 11-27.
- Taylor, J. E., Filipski, M. J., Alloush, M., Gupta, A., Valdes, R. I. R., & Gonzalez-Estrada, E. (2016). Economic impact of refugees. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 201604566.
- Teddlie, C. & Tashakkori, A. (2009). *Foundations of mixed methods research. Integrating qualitative and quantitative approaches in the social and behavioral sciences*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- The UN Refugee Agency, 2015. About Us. UNHCR.
- Torezan, 2008, looking for the missing link
- UHCR.2003, "No Solutions in Sight: The Problem of Protracted Refugee Situations in Africa," UNHCR Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit, New Issues in Refugee Research Working Paper No. 75, Available at www.unhcr.ch.

- UHCR.2004, "The Local Integration and Local Settlement of Refugees: a Conceptual and Historical Analysis. UNHCREvaluation and Policy Analysis Unit, New Issues in Refugee Research Working Paper No. 102, Available at www.unhcr.ch
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Global Appeal 2014–2015: Kenya 2 (Dec. 1, 2013), <http://www.unhcr.org/528a0a244.html>, *archived at*<http://perma.cc/68GJ-CQCQ>.
- Vemuru, V., Oka, R. C., Gengo, R. G., Gettler, L. T., & Jankovic, J. (2016). *Refugees and Their Turkana Hosts: Social Impact Analysis of the Kakuma Refugee Camp, Turkana County, Kenya*. Washington, D.C: The World Bank.
- World Bank (2011). Volume II: Study on Impacts and Costs of Forced Displacement: State of the Art Literature Review. Washington DC: The World Bank.
- Yamane, T. (1967). *Statistics: An introductory analysis* (2nd ed.). New York: Harper and Row.
- Yi, J. (2009). A measure of knowledge sharing behavior: Scale development and validation. *Knowledge Management Research and Practice*, 7, 65-81.
- Young, D. M. (2017). When refugees are terrorists: conceptualizing the racial logic of statelessness.
- Young, N. (2009). *Understanding the Research Process and Methods. An Introduction to Research Methods*. Las Vegas: Acts Press.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Introductory Letter

University of Nairobi,
Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies,
Nairobi, Kenya.

Dear respondent,

I am a student at University of Nairobi pursuing Master of Arts Degree in International Studies. As part of partial fulfilment I am conducting a research project on: *The Role of Refugees in Economic Development: A Case Study of Urban Refugees living in Nairobi Kenya*. For that reason, I would be grateful if you would kindly spend a few minutes of your time filling in the gaps in the attached list of questions, as far as you know.

The information contained in this questionnaire will be treated confidentially and in no event will your name be mentioned in this study. In addition, the information will not be used for any purpose except for this study.

Your help in promoting them will be highly appreciated. A copy of this study will be available upon request.

Thank you in advance.

Rosemary Sipatan Kuraru

+254721215158

rosekuraru@gmail.com

Appendix 2: Participant Survey Questionnaire

THE ROLE OF REFUGEES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF URBAN REFUGEES IN NAIROBI KENYA

Preamble

My name is **Rosemary Sipatan Kuraru**, a student undertaking Master of Arts in International Studies at Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies, University of Nairobi. As a prerequisite for graduation, I am required to conduct a comprehensive study on a topic of choice. *I would appreciate your contribution to this study titled: **The Role of Refugees in Economic Development: A Case Study of Urban Refugees living in Nairobi Kenya***. The aim of the study is to generate a comprehensive report on this topic. Information provided is confidential.

Personal Details

Name respondent (Optional) _____ Area of residence _____

Telephone (Optional) _____ Date _____

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHICS

(Please tick/check appropriate box)

1. Sex

Male [] Female []

2. Age

Below 18years [] 18-35years [] 36 years and above []

3. Marital status

Single [] Married [] Divorced []

Separated [] Widowed []

4. Education Level

Primary education [] Secondary education []

Tertiary Education [] Informal []

Other (please specify) _____

5. State your home country/nationality

Somalia [] Burundi [] DRC [] Ethiopia []

Ethiopia [] Eritrea [] Rwanda []

Other

**SECTION B: INTEGRATION OF URBAN REFUGEES AND DEVELOPMENT
IN NAIROBI COUNTY**

6. The Following statements relate to the determinant of integration of the refugees of urban Nairobi. The items are in Likert scale form with three options [Agree (A), Undecided (UD), and Don't Agree (DA)]. Indicate your thoughts on the following statement by choosing one of the options among the three for each statement.

7. Statement	A	UD	DA
Family support systems influences integration of refugees into community in.			
Knowledge of the local language influences integration of refugees.			
Social-cultural factors influences integration of refugees.			
Good government support systems always facilitates integration of refugees into local community.			

Project Implementation					
8. The country's economic development projects are clearly identified and selected.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
9. Current and past planning of the project for the economic development of the host country included my contribution	Yes	No	Partially	Not Sure	
10. Past and current host country economic development projects execution is satisfactory	Strongly	Agree	Disagree	Strongly	
11. How do you assess the acceptance of the results of the community economic development project?	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
12. Do you think that the host country's economic	Yes	No	Not sure		

development projects are being implemented on time, within the budget and the desired quality?					
Refugee Awareness and Economic Development					
13. Will you, if necessary, participate in the process of economic development of the host country?	Yes	No	Not sure		
14. How do you assess the level of your participation in the country's economic development projects?	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
15. Do you know the priority of the host country's economic development project?	Yes	No	Not sure		
16. Have you taken courses on how to participate in the processes of the host country's economic development project?	Yes	No			
17. Do you know what is required of you to	Yes	No	No idea		

participate in the economic development projects of the host country?					
18. If so, suggest what you need in the above question.	Training	Civic education	Resources support		
Access to information for economic development					
19. How do you assess its accessibility to information on economic development projects in the host country?	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
20. The Host Development Project Management Team provides relevant public information.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
21. How do you evaluate the management of feedback from the managers of the economic development projects of the host?	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
22. How can information on economic development projects in the host country be obtained?	Radio	Television	Newspaper	Public Meetings	Others

23. Do you receive information on the host country's economic development project at the right time?	Yes	No	Not sure	No information given	
24. Do you know where to find information on economic development projects?	Yes	No			
Refugees Engagement and Economic development					
25. Do you think the project management team in the host country recognizes you as a stakeholder?	Yes	No	Not sure		
26. Your role and responsibility in the economic development projects of the host country as the interested parties are clear.	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
27. Specify where you have played your part in project processes.	Project identification	Project Selection	Project Planning	Project Execution	Others
28. What role did you have in past and current projects?	Identifying priority project	Budgeting	Monitoring		

29. Past and current guest economic development projects involve extensive consultations.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	
Refugees Conflict Management on Economic Development					
30. Do you know the stakeholders in the past and the current processes of the country's economic development project?	Yes	No	Not sure		
31. If yes in paragraph 28 above, what are the sources of the conflict?	Priority Issues	Lack of consultation	Budget Issues	Poor Communication	Others
32. The resolution of conflicts of the persons responsible for economic development projects of the guest is satisfactory.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	
33. In your opinion, what stage of implementation is negatively affected by the conflict?	Project Selection	Project planning	Project Execution	Monitoring	Both
34. What specific parameters of	Budget	Timeline	Deliverables	Project	Acceptance

a project are primarily affected?			quality	Scope	
-----------------------------------	--	--	---------	-------	--

Appendix 3: Interview Guide for Key Informants

My name is **Rosemary Sipatan Kuraru**, I am a Master’s student in International Studies at the Institute for Diplomacy and International Studies at the University of Nairobi. I'm currently investigating: "**The role of refugees in economic development: a case study on urban refugees living in Nairobi, Kenya**". You are identified as a respondent in this study to help gather information by answering the following questions. The information provided will be considered confidential.

- 1. (a) Name (Optional)
- (b) Gender.....

Host Country Economic Development Project Implementation

2. What can you say about selecting and identifying projects?

3. Do you think current and past projects include refugee contributions?.....

.....
.....

4. In your opinion, whether the present and past implementation of the project is satisfactory (if yes / no)

.....
.....

5. In your opinion, does the awareness of refugees affect the overall development of the economy of the host country?

.....
.....

6 Does the access to project implementation information affect the host country? (If yes, specify how and how much)

.....
.....

7. How, in your opinion, is the participation of interested parties affected by the participation of refugees in the economic development projects of the host country?

(Explain)

.....
.....

8. How conflict management strategies affect the implementation of projects hosted by the host country?

.....

.....

Thank you for your cooperation and participation

Appendix 4: NACOSTI Research Authorization



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349,3310571,2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245,318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website : www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/19/31905/28824**

Date: **12th March, 2019**

Rosemary Sipatan Kuraru
National Defence College
P.O. Box 24381-00502
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“The role of refugees in Africa’s economic development: A case study of Kenya”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **all Counties** for the period ending **12th March, 2020**.

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioners and the County Directors of Education, all Counties** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit **a copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

**GODFREY P. KALERWA MSc., MBA, MKIM
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO**

Copy to:

The County Commissioners
All Counties.

The County Directors of Education
All Counties.

Appendix 5: NACOSTI Permit

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT: **Permit No : NACOSTI/P/19/31905/28824**

MS. ROSEMARY SIPATAN KURARU **Date Of Issue : 12th March, 2019**

of NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE, **Fee Received :Ksh 1000**

24381-502 NAIROBI, has been permitted

to conduct research in All Counties


on the topic: THE ROLE OF REFUGEES


IN AFRICA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

A CASE STUDY OF KENYA

for the period ending:

12th March, 2020

 **Applicant's Signature**

 **Director General**

National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation