



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

**INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL
STUDIES (IDIS)**

**Non-State Actors and the Management of Refugee-Host State Conflict: A
Critical Examination of the Kenyan Experience**

ALFET HADULU JILLO

REG. R50/21927/2019

SUPERVISOR

DR. MUMO NZAU

**Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of
Masters of Arts Degree in International Studies**

2019

DECLARATION

I, **Alfet Hadulu Jillo**, declare that this Research project is my original work and has not been presented for any award of a Degree or Diploma in any other University.

Signature.....

Date.....

Alfet Hadulu Jillo

R50/21927/2019

This Research Project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor

Signature.....

Date.....

Dr. Mumo Nzau

Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies

University of Nairobi

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my beloved family; My source of strength and fortitude.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My special thanks goes to my supervisor Dr. Mumo Nzau for his constant guidance, encouragement, advice and patience during the project period. God bless you always. I sincerely thank; all National Defence College lecturers for their full commitment throughout my study; The University of Nairobi faculty, for the provision of world class facilities and a conducive environment to undertake my Master's study. Glory to the Almighty God who gave me the opportunity to do this degree course. Finally, I thank my family for their loving support throughout my research.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS

ARRA	Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
AU	African Union
CPCs	Community based Production Centers
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECRE	European council of refugees and exiles
FIND	Foundation for International Dignity
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
NCCK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PEM	Participatory Environmental Management
RARP	Refugee-affected Areas Rehabilitation Programme
RAS	Refugee Affairs Secretariat

REDESO	Relief to Development Society
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SRS	Self-Reliance Strategy
TDA	Targeted Development Assistance
TSI	Transitional Solutions Initiative
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugee
USA	United States of America
WFP	World Food Programme

ABSTRACT

The refugee- host state conflict is one among many 21st century challenges that Governments and State have to grapple with. Finding the balance between a country's national interests and the International community's statutory obligations is a thin line nation states need to draw. Thus, this study sought to understand contribution made by non-state actors in resolving conflicts between refugees and host countries. The objectives of the study are: To understand the nature and extent of refugee and host country's conflict in Africa. Establish a place for non-state actors to resolve conflicts between refugees and host countries in Africa. Critical examination of the performance of non-state actors in the management of refugees and host community conflicts in Kenya; Proffer recommendations on the management of refugees in the direction of avoiding conflictual settings in Kenya and Africa. Previous researches indicate how refugees have been managed in camps and integrated within communities. Documentation on state obligations to refugees are well known, but the role of non-state actors in managing conflicts between refugees and host countries is poorly documented. This study is based on the theory of conflict transformation. This study uses mixed study design with case study, qualitative and quantitative study designs. The study was carried out in Dadaab camp of Garissa County with an estimated 400,000 refugees and Kakuma in Turkana County with a capacity of 125,000 persons. There are 100 non-state actors working in the two camps earmarked for the study. Calculation using the Slovin's equation yielded a sample size of 80 respondents. This study also used purposive and snowball sampling techniques. The study used both secondary and primary data to properly conduct a comprehensive study. Primary data were obtained from the interview schedule, and secondary data were collected from academic papers related to the planned research. Before conducting the data collection process itself, the validity and reliability of the interview schedule was confirmed. Data processing and analysis was performed according to the purpose of the study using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS V 21.0). Data presentation is presented using tables and frequency distributions, prose and verbatim, giving a clear overview of the findings is obtained. This study found that tensions and conflicts between locals and refugee communities have existed for many years and are exacerbated by a sense of environmental stress, scarce resources and economically blessed refugees (they receive support not available in the local community). The study also concludes that non-state actors are capable of managing refugee crises, in particular through various tools such as preventative diplomacy, devising early warning mechanisms and changing roles by promoting human dignity. It is worth noting that the non-state actors have forgotten the dignity of the host and promoted that of the refugees. This alone will cause major disputes between the parties. Peace dialogues and forums were created by non-state actors because of the financial benefits that accrue from the same. In fact, dialogue is a mechanism for managing conflicts. But without the role of transforming sustainable development, all other conflict mechanisms lead to a zero-sum game. Based on the findings, the study made the following recommendations: Before the NSA can begin dispute resolution activities, some conditions must be met; The NSA knows national and regional agencies involved in dispute resolution efforts; The NSA has local partners; NSA staff are familiar with dispute mediation skills; NSA field staff fully understand the personal risks it takes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
DEDICATION.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS.....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background to the study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.3 Research Questions.....	5
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	6
1.4.1 Research Hypotheses	6
1.5 Justification of the Study	6
1.6 Operational of Key Concepts.....	7
1.7 Literature Review.....	10
1.7.1 Contextualizing the Refugee-Host state Conflict	10
1.7.2 Interrogating the Non state actors management role of Refugee-host state conflict	14
1.8 Theoretical Framework.....	17
1.9 Methodology.....	18
1.10 Study Layout.....	24

CHAPTER TWO	26
The Nature and Extent of Refugee –Host Country Conflicts in Africa	26
2.0 Introduction.....	26
2.1 Understanding the Refugee Phenomenon in Africa.....	26
2.2 International Politics of Refugees	28
2.3 Refugee as a Factor to conflict.....	31
2.3 The Impact of hosting Refugees	33
2.4 Conclusion	37
CHAPTER THREE	39
The position of non-state actors in conflict management between states and refugees in Africa.....	39
3.0 Introduction.....	39
3.1 The Transformative Role of NSA in the Refugee-Host State Conflict	39
3.2 NSA’s Integrated Approach on Host State-Refugee Conflicts Management.....	40
3.3 Early Warning and Preventive Action as a Mechanism to Conflict Management	42
3.4 The Effective Advocacy Role and NSA’s as Soft Mediators	44
3.5 In-depth analysis of Conflict Management Country Examples	46
3.5.1 Environmental Management.....	46
3.5.2 Integrated Development.....	47
3.5.3 Conflict Resolution	49
3.5.4 Integrated Development and Environmental Management	50
3.6 Conclusion	51

CHAPTER FOUR.....	53
The Performance of Non-State Actors in the Management of Refugee-Host State Conflicts in Kenya.....	53
4.0 Introduction.....	53
4.1. Questionnaire Return Rate.....	53
4.2 Demographic Information.....	54
4.2.1 Respondents Gender	54
4.2.2 Respondents Age	55
4.2.3 Respondents Highest Level of Education	55
4.2.4 Camps Respondents are Based In.....	56
4.2.5 Organization Respondents Work For.....	56
4.2.6 Number of Years Respondents have worked in their Organization	57
4.3 Nature and Extent of Refugee–Host Country Conflicts	58
4.4 The Role Played by Non-State Actors in the Management of Refugee Host-State Conflicts	63
4.5 The Performance of Non-State Actors in the Management of Refugee-Host Conflicts in Kenya	68
4.6 Inferential Statistics	74
CHAPTER FIVE	80
Policy Recommendations for Management of Refugee-Host Country Conflict In Kenya and Africa.....	80
5.0 Introduction.....	80
5.2 Summary.....	80
5.3 Conclusions.....	84

5.4 Recommendations.....	86
BIBLIOGRAPHY	90
APPENDICES.....	103
Appendix I: NSAs Operating in Kakuma and Daadab Camps.....	103
Appendix II: Cover letter	106
Appendix III: Research Questionnaire.....	107
Appendix IV: Research Authorization Letter	113

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework	9
Figure 4.2: Respondents Gender	54
Figure 4.3: Respondents Highest Level of Education	56
Figure 4.4: Organization Respondents Have Worked With	57
Figure 4.5: Number of Years Respondents have worked in their Organization	58
Figure 4.6: Nature and Extent of Refugee–Host Country Conflicts	59

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Target Population.....	20
Table 1.2: Sample Size	21
Table 4.3: Response Rate.....	53
Table 4.4: Respondents Age	55
Table 4.5: Role Played by Non-State Actors in the Management of Refugee Host-State Conflicts	63
Table 4.6: Correlations.....	75
Table 4.7: Model Summary	76
Table 4.8: ANOVA ^a	77
Table 4.9: Coefficients ^a	78

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter explains the background to the problem, the issue of refugee-host conflict, and the three most important questions the study seeks to answer. Conflicts between refugees and host countries are well explained by conflict transformation theory. This was treated as part of a theoretical framework, and eventually the study determined the design of a case study to explain the relationship between different actors and roles in conflicts between refugees and host countries.

1.1 Background to the study

Conflicts manifest in structural inequality and unequal distribution of power and resources. This is a situation where at least two identified groups consciously oppose each other when pursuing incompatible goals. Conflicts are common everywhere, more so in areas where natural resources are scarce. Global changes, such as environmental changes, are linked to refugee birth rates, immigrants, and population growth due to refugee births, migration, and migration. As a result, there was competition for access to scarce resources, causing conflict.

There are approximately 70 million refugees in the world, an estimated 26% of which are in sub-Saharan Africa. This means 18.4 million people by the end of 2017. Middle-East, Central African, sub Saharan Africa and the social turmoil in Myanmar have contributed to the ongoing refugee crisis worldwide.¹ The 21st century saw the number of conflicts among refugee and

¹Robert Nordland 2015, 'Massive migration crisis' in The New York Times.
http://www.nytimes.com/2015/11/01/world/europe/a-mass-migration-crisis-and-it-may-yet-get-worse.html?_r=0,

between refugees and their hosts. The striking thing about this crisis is how much it could still get bigger.²

There are several reasons for conflicts among refugees and also between refugees and hosts. First, humanitarian organizations give refugees preference over host communities when it comes to access to education, medical care, food and water. Second, refugees have a negative impact on the host country's economy. Third, the presence of refugees can exacerbate the environment leading to stress on local resources. Fourth, tension is a top priority when the host community and refugees have weak cultural links. Fifth, refugees are recognized as a threat to host community security due to extreme evacuation and spread of crime.³

Recent events around the world highlight the existence of refugee conflicts in host countries. This is explained by the recent resettlement of German Syrian refugees by the community,⁴ the EU decision to stop immigration to Europe, President Donald Trump's rhetoric campaign against immigrants, and the recent signing of a presidential decree banning at least six Muslim countries, Immigrants and visitors to the United States.⁵ Inability of well to do countries to fully support refugee settlement and financing is only the tip of the iceberg in the face of the ongoing conflict between states and refugees.⁶

Kenya is one of the most generous countries that has been hosting refugees since the 1990s. Kenya hosts refugees from Somalia and the Great Lakes region. Refugees in Kenya are found in camps located in the counties of Garissa and Turkana. Dadaab the largest camp in the world is

² Ibid p2

³ Hyder H. Peace building in situations of conflict and instability. (*Thematic Supplements in the Birmingham Guide, UK*

⁴ UNHCR (2017) Global trends. Accessed on 25/10/18 5:30 pm E.A.T

⁵Page L. (2017). Read the new Donald Trump immigration order. Received 12/01/2018; http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/donald-trump-immigration-executive-order-text_us

⁶Tom Odula "Kenya's world's largest refugee camp". (*Miami Herald, 2016*)A, 14.

located in Kenya.⁷ Kalobeyei integration settlement and Kakuma refugee camps are found in Turkana County. The refugee camps are found in the driest regions beset by drought and violence over competition of resources.⁸

The Kenyan government intends to close the Dadaab refugee camp because the burden of sharing the cost of hosting the refugees is unbearable, the unwillingness of the international community to constantly finance and assist refugees to settle elsewhere, and the acceptance of refugees leads to competition for limited resources.⁹ Fierce competition for scarce resources is exacerbating tensions and conflicts between host communities and refugees in Turkana and Garissa counties.¹⁰ The Kenyan government further lamented over terrorists who were related to refugee sympathizers traced within refugee camps. More than 147 Garissa College students were killed in April 2015, a terrorist attack at the Westgate mall in September 2013, killing more than 67 people, as well as other attacks especially in North Eastern, major cities and coastal areas where most refugees are integrated into local communities. The series of terror attacks launched against the state have been related to majorly hosting of refugees from Somalia. The attacks are escalation of the conflict in Somalia into the neighbouring country Kenya. The extension of the implantation of the Islamic sharia in the Northern region of Kenya could be ascribed to the spontaneous attack on non-Muslim women dressing. Intelligence investigations linked the attacks to sympathizers at the camps.

Through conflict management, conflicts can be reduced or controlled. Conflict management focuses on intervention intended to prevent conflicts, especially violent ones. If conflict management does not resolve the conflict, it can lead to a reorientation of the problem, a renewal

⁷ UNHCR (2001) Dadaab Refugee Complex

⁸ UNHCR (2017) Global Trends. Accessed 10/25/18 5:30 PM E.A.T

⁹ Ibid, p3

¹⁰Ibid. Tom Odula.

of disagreements between the conflicting parties, or even a recurrence of past disagreements. Therefore, conflict management should be implemented on a continuous basis. Conflicts are usually managed directly by the society in which they occur. Sometimes the scope determines that a third party should take on this task if it is not a conflicting party. Such third parties include non-state actors (NSAs) who are key players in conflict management because they have the ability to connect, reconcile parties and ameliorate conflict. They build relationships with each other in their efforts to resolve conflicts.

Non-state actors like the Red Cross Societies, Jesuit, religious organizations, the media and community based organization assist national government agencies, the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugee (UNHCR) in managing humanitarian assistances for refugees. While non-state actors are good managers of refugee camps, their impact in managing conflicts between refugee and the host has not been given much attention by researchers. Therefore this study seeks to find out more about their input in conflict management.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The International community has enthroned the state the responsibility of providing refuge to the internationally displaced person who seek safety and security in the host states. The recent past however has experienced refugees suffering prejudice as unwanted migrants, terrorists, economic migrants and a potential drain on national resources by the host state and local communities. These perceptions of refugees by host state and local communities has driven individual countries to protect their States to an extent of closing their borders against them and also forcefully repatriating them back.

Some conflict researchers claim that resolving the conflict completely is impossible, but something needs to be done in a conflict situation. The output is conflict management, transforming it into simple acceptable levels between the conflicting parties. In light of this, traditional roles of NSA which include providing protection and humanitarian aid in conflict areas continue evolving rapidly. In the last two decades, the role played by the NSA has focused on humanitarian assistance in general, as well as conflict and world dynamics.

Previous researches indicate how refugees have been managed in camps and integrated within communities. Documentation on the states obligation towards refugees is known but less has been documented about the role of NSAs in managing Refugee-host state conflicts. The contribution of NSAs towards the refugee-host state conflict management programs has not been clear. This study therefore explored the role of NSAs in managing refugee-host/state conflicts in Kenya based on their unique and valuable contributions, given their command of huge resources and position of managing refugee camps.

1.3 Research Questions

The research is based on the following questions;

1. What is the nature and extent of refugee –host country conflicts in Africa?
2. What role do non-state actors play in the management of refugee-host state conflicts in Africa?
3. How have non-state actors performed in the management of refugee-host conflicts in Kenya?
4. How best can government of Kenya manage refugees in the direction of avoiding conflictual settings and the rest of Africa can borrow a leaf?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of this study is to critically examine the role of Non-state actors in the management of refugee-host state conflicts.

In more specific terms this study set out to:

1. Understand the nature and extent of refugee –host country conflicts in Africa
2. Establish the place of NSAs in the management of refugee-host state conflicts in Africa.
3. Critically examine the performance of NSAs in the management of refugee-host conflicts in Kenya.
4. Proffer recommendations on the management of refugees in the direction of avoiding conflictual settings in Kenya and the Africa.

1.4.1 Research Hypotheses

Three hypotheses were tested by this research;

1. There is a conflict between the host country and refugees in Kenya.
2. The conflicts between the host country and the refugees in Kenya are different.
3. Conflicts between refugees and host countries are addressed by non-state actors.
4. Interventions by non-state actors in conflicts between host countries and refugees in Kenya are effective.

1.5 Justification of the Study

The refugee crisis has been one of the major problems facing nation-states in the 21st century. Refugee rights are provided by international instruments, but their legislation and interpretation in host countries differ, while refugee procedures for exercising these rights are discussed and

host states perceived as conflicting. This study examines the role that non-state actors play in resolving conflicts between refugees and host countries. It is anticipated that through a better understanding of the problem more informed decisions will be made by states and other key players in the refugee regime. The study will benefit the Policy makers and authorities with official responsibilities for Refugees who will make new or adjust the strategies on managing refugees in Kenya. Non-state actors also will gain from this study. They will be transformed and adjust to the needs of the affected.

Further the study contributes to generation of knowledge on the management of Refugees by Non-state actors and if possible fills in the existing gaps. This study will be beneficial to students and scholars who are in pursuit of knowing the nexus between Non state actors and refugees in Kenya.

1.6 Operational of Key Concepts

The conceptualization of concepts was important to ensure proper analysis of the key actors involved in conflict management, so that they can be ascribed the impacts and consequences of their actions and take into account their role in conflict management.

Host State

This consists of territories with borders recognized internationally, sovereign power and a population. The state is responsible for security of its civilians as well as refugees in accordance with the UN Charter. The Montevideo convention gives the state a De facto recognition with permanent territory, population, government and responsibilities.¹¹

¹¹ Thomas G. Weiss (2018). *UN and changing world politics*, Routledge.

Non-State Actors

According to Klimov-Alexander, the term non-state actors usually include entities that are not actually states. It refers to militants, civil society, and religious organizations or businesses entities.

Refugees

According to the 1951 UN Convention, Article 1(a), a refugee is an individual who is afraid they will be oppressed because of race, religion, political affiliation etc. does not get protection from their countries.”¹²

A refugee is one that needs protection in many aspects; including safety from being returned to danger and access to fair and efficient asylum procedure. In 2017 there were 19.9million refugees globally with 26% of them being from sub-Sahara Africa. The numbers have soared up due to Central African Republic, Burundi, and Yemen.

Conflict

Conflict refers to the specific friction or inconsistency that occurs in a group when one or more other group members do not revise or accept the beliefs or actions of one or more group members. It may include violence and discord in interpersonal relationships. Robert believes that conflict has certain elements. In a zero-sum situation, there is a conflict of interest between the parties. In addition, each other believes that the other is or is acting against the other.¹³

¹² <https://www.unrefugees.org> accessed 20 october 2018.10.00pm

¹³Robert A. Baron (1984). Reducing Organizational Conflicts: Approaches.

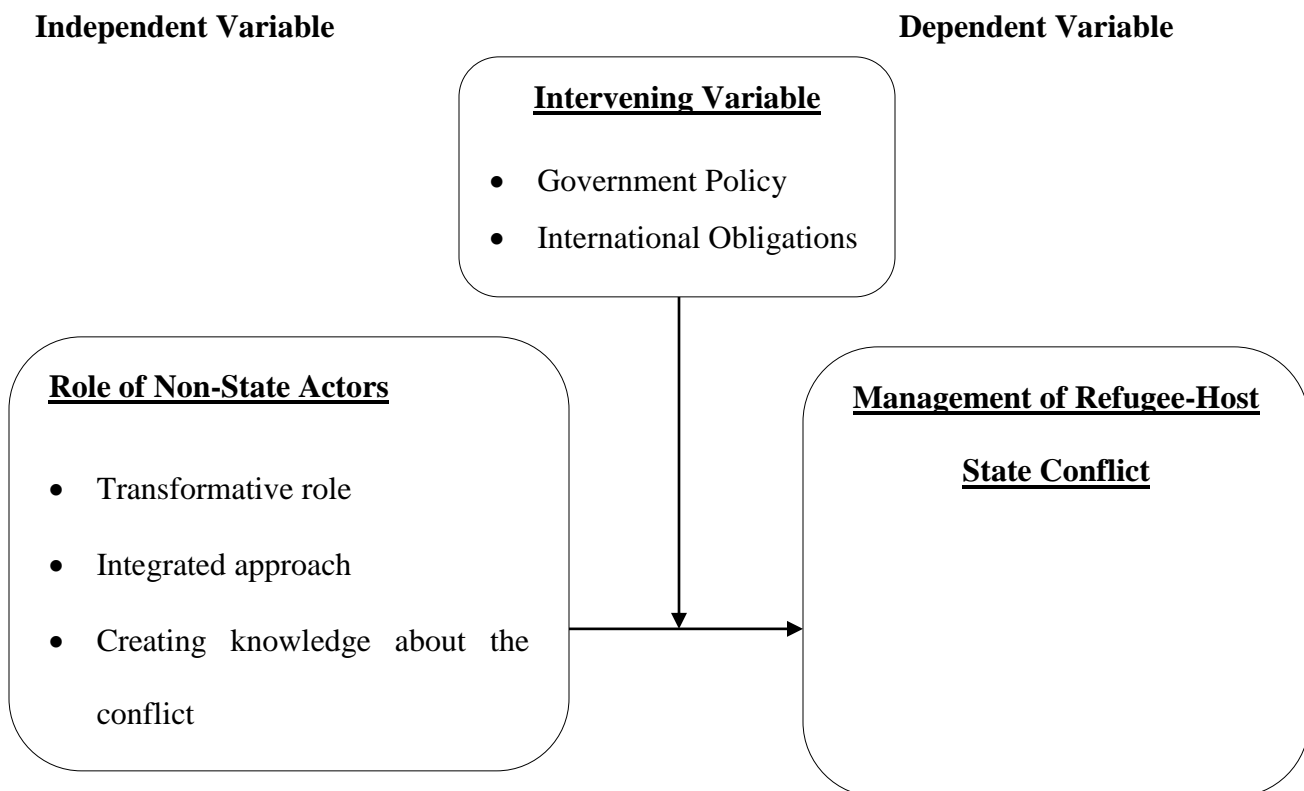
Conflict management

Conflict management involves reducing conflicts and strengthening their positive aspects. Conflict management enhances learning outcomes and groups, including work outcomes. Four types of conflict management include competition, trade-offs, collaboration, avoidance, and adaptation.¹⁴

Conceptual Model

The basic assumption of this study was that the management of refugee-host state conflict is dependent on the actions and input of non-state actors that ensure transformation and resolutions of underlying conflictual issues between refugees and host community and state.

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework



¹⁴ Kenneth W. Thomas and Ralph Kilmann (2007). 'Conflict Mode Instrument'. Mountain View, CA: Xicom, a subsidiary of CPP, Inc.

1.7 Literature Review

This section presents scholarly literature on the main concepts of the research and is a means of getting more knowledge of the issue under review. It therefore begins by an analysis of the refugee-host state conflict situation from a global, regional and local perspective, the nature of conflicts arising between the refugees and host state and then later a review of literature on the input of non-state actors.

1.7.1 Contextualizing the Refugee-Host state Conflict

The amorphous nature of refugees presents challenges for governments to plan and account for this population effectively. The interaction between refugees and their host communities becomes a reality when refugee camps are created. This situation will persist as long as the precarious conflicts leading to their displacement persist. According to writers like Thomas Hobbes and Machiavelli, Human nature is to conflict due to existing realities of conflicting interest among individuals and among nation states.

The refugee crisis is a human security crisis. The twenty first century Refugee is a migrant in an unstable vicious cycle within an international conflict system. The population is fleeing conflict but finds itself in an antagonistic situation in the host state. The world is witnessing the great progress of humanity towards refugees, unlike what we have seen before. Today, more than 68 million people flee their countries.¹⁵ 25 million of these populations are refugees being hosted in asylum states.

It was widely reported in the media that the refugees are “invading” the host countries.¹⁶ The rationale for this perception is that host countries are struggling to provide for their population

¹⁵ Mercy Corps, ‘The worlds 5 biggest refugee crisis’.

¹⁶ New King James Version Bible Mathew 2:13-23

and likewise the host communities are struggling to make ends meet too. Therefore the presence of another population in the name of refugees among the struggling host community is perceived as a threat to the limited resources available. The inevitable therefore happens, rising tension and resentment from the host community leading to confrontations.

Globally, the refugee-host state conflict has been experienced in all the five continents of the world. In Europe, the situation is not better. The United Nations Human Rights Organization reported that in 2016 approximately 354,840 refugees arrived in Europe. Approximately, 181,400 and 173,450 gained entrance through the border states of Italy and Greece respectively.¹⁷ The report advocates a comprehensive action plan that will support long-term solutions to the complex problem of mixed migration. Response plan for refugees and migrants was prepared with 60 partners.

Germany is the most sought after destination in Europe. Its asylum practice is based on Basic Law. Due to the 2015 immigration crisis, Germany was forced to use the derogations provided for in Article 17 of the Dublin III Regulation. The rules specify that the first Member State to which an asylum application is submitted is responsible for applying for asylum. It facilitates the transfer of refugees to Member States. The refugee crisis therefore has led to states shifting claims and responsibilities. EU member states therefore resorted to referring refugees back to the first asylum states, like Italy. The European Council for Asylum Seekers and UNHCR claimed that the rules had been misused and that asylum seekers were at risk of persecution.¹⁸

To further highlight the refugee conflict in Europe, the federal states responsible for housing in September 2015 came to the brink and criticized the German government in Berlin for its casual

¹⁷UNHCR (2017), Europe Situation.

¹⁸ ECRE (2012), Refugee protection in Europe. Accessed from an archived report accessed on 11 June 2009. accessed on 13 March 2019. E.A.T 5:07 am

approach to the crisis. Subsequently, the minister for interior announced a temporary control at the southern borders and explained the measure citing security issues.

According to Alexei P. Shimid, he noted in his research that refugee camps are sometimes used by terrorists to radicalize and facilitate employment. In several cases, camps have been used as a base from terrorist attacks to sending or receiving states. This applies to Palestinian and Pakistani refugee camps. The same report also indicated that terror lurks in refugee camps. The random nature of the camps and the flow of large numbers of displaced persons and their treatment methods increase the risk of attacks by domestic and transnational terrorists in the receiving country. The camps become favourable places for terrorist to hide and operate from. The recipient state is susceptible to retaliatory attacks by and planned attacks emanating from camps. The arson attacks in Germany and Sweden is a clear incidence indicating that migration is clear driver to international conflict.

The Asian continent likewise has experienced refugee conflicts. According to UNHCR the continent is home to 7.7million people of concern are 3.5 million refugees. The majority of who are from Afghanistan and Myanmar. 96% of this population is hosted in the neighbouring countries, which have generously done so for decades. This population is distributed in various camps in Thailand, Malaysia, and India. Refugees in camp in Thailand are forbidden to leave the camp as opposed to India and Malaysia. Refugee levels have multiplied following the crisis in Syria. After the war that broke out in 2011, a million people were driven from their homes. More than 11 million people have fled in seven years, including 6.3 million in certain countries.¹⁹ Za'atari refugee camp in Jordan is also hosting refugees from Syria.

¹⁹ Mercy Corps, 'The world's 5 biggest refugee crisis'.

The situation in Afghanistan is not any better. Iran, Pakistan, and Europe are hosting 2.6 million afghan refugees. United Nations estimated that an average of 1,100 people was displaced by violence in a day.²⁰ In August 2017, more than 700,000 Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar fled to Bangladesh to escape persecution. The speed and volume of the inflow is burdensome to the host community. The refugees have found themselves in a much more perplexed situation; Donor states from Australia, Norway, and Prague have reduced their funding support to Thailand. The Myanmar refugees also seemed to be perceived with a critical eye. The Thailand government likewise made it clear that repatriation of refugees will be a priority. Malaysia too was reconsidering repatriation.

In Africa countries like Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, have effectively tried to manage the refugee crisis among recurrent conflicts between them and the refugees. In Uganda an estimated 80000 refugees have settled in Kampala, and the implementation of settlement programs having proofed difficult due to the vast number of influx of refugees and the gaps in support. As a result xenophobic reaction and resistance to the refugees by the host communities has been observed. The host communities have raised sentiments that the refugees are favored by the government. There is sometimes a suspicion that the government favors the refugees at the expense of its own citizen's. The perceived preference of refugees favored to own and access to land and freedom to movement and more focus to refugees while the host are left to fend and struggle on their own has led to physical confrontations. All these confrontations have been documented despite Uganda's applauded for its auspicious refugee settlement policy.

Similarly, Rwanda refugees expelled from Tanzania and the DRC to to Uganda. The Ugandan host communities near the southern Nakivale refugee settlement were initially hospitable; they

²⁰ UN et al mercy corps.

soon became xenophobic against refugees, calling for them to be repatriated as it became clear that many would not be able to return as competition for land and livelihoods heightened. Therefore a refugee despite the concept attracting stigma, vulnerability and a victimized person, it attracts some advantages. The situation in South Sudan is dire and its Africa's biggest refugee crisis. It has been estimated that since the last civil war in 2013, over 4 million people have been displaced into neighbouring countries.²¹

There are three ways identified by Loeschar that refugees can be source of conflict. First, the host population may commit violent acts against refugees, second, refugees may be involved in violent behavior in refugee camps and beyond, and third, refugees and other immigrants could plan violent attacks on the country they live in. This includes terrorist acts targeting the host country.²²

The refugees in Dadaab, Nakivale, Turkana, Tanzania, and Za'taari in Lebanon and many more others are knowledgeable about their rights as stipulated in the UN convention and therefore have opted not to be repatriated back home but instead manipulate host states and humanitarians for more resources especially from aid.²³ There is need therefore to know how the humanitarian actors are handling such a situation.

1.7.2 Interrogating the Non state actors management role of Refugee-host state conflict

According to a report by Biró and Motoc, a non-state actor is any actor except a sovereign state.²⁴ The United Nations, World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are some of the

²¹ Ibid ,Mercy Corps

²² Loeschar Gill (2011). Beyond Charity :International Cooperation

²³ ibid

²⁴ Estaswara, H., Halim, U., Bakti, A. F., Agustina, A., & Darmaputra, R. (2019). Public implementation of government programs for poverty alleviation: public sphere utilization in Brebes, Indonesia. *Contratexto*, (031), 117-134.

non-governmental institutions that have changed the border between international relations and politics. African Union, the European Union and the Inter-American States Organization have developed into powerful organizations that are directly or indirectly linked to the refugee crisis through policy development.²⁵

Regional and international NGOs have added their voice and influence to create awareness towards efforts to resolve conflicts, especially human rights violations and post-conflict recovery. Societies like Red Cross and other local non state actors and the media fraternity have also participated in the management of refugee-host state conflict. However, even with the emergence of such influential bodies, the need for more sophisticated instruments of global governance for the refugee problem has undergone new changes this century.

Refugee status in the world is a serious problem facing the modern international community. In the UN Conventions included in the 1951 and 1967 Protocols, the definition of refugees is more comprehensive and relevant as it determines who is entitled to protection in the legal and physical dimensions. National and international authorities have developed this definition to deal with those affected by cross-border conflict and persecution. The definition therefore brings out clearly the role to be played by sovereign states when dealing with the refugee question.²⁶ On the other hand however, international law has not clearly defined the various Non-state actors role in relation to refugee question despite having widely participated on this matter.

With this definition of who is a refugee and what is the duty of the state, it is impossible to figure out the level of conflict settlement mechanism between host country and refugees. The definition was conceived at a time when many African countries had not gained independence and

²⁵ Ibid. Motoc & Biro

²⁶ The UN refugee agency (2015). Ethiopia Displacement in Gambella Region

therefore the unique nature of refugee situation in Africa was not preconceived. Therefore the role of the OAU/AU is appreciated in its attempt to redefine the refugee in the African context. Therefore re-conceptualizing the refugee concept to articulate the African experience is the first attempt of managing the situation through defining the problem.²⁷ The OAU refugee definition above assumes an African situation and this creates a good opportunity to address the continent's refugee crisis.²⁸ The African Union therefore made the first attempt to resolving the refugee management question by bringing out knowledge about the unique refugee situation in Africa.

Those genuine refugees seeking refuge and safety in another country after crossing international boundaries legally or illegally do apply for political asylum on their arrival in the host country. Refugee status is a national activity. However, UNHCR implements international refugee mandates through administrative procedures if there is no decent national system. Therefore, the definition of the UN Convention of 1951 is usually accepted as a standard for true refugee status, but the definition of who is a refugee depends on its scope.

The existence of NGOs in conflict areas is not a new phenomenon. The International Committee of the Red Cross has been dealing with the victims of the modern conflict for some time. Recently, many international charities, especially Care International, Oxfam, and Action Aid, have become prominent players in disaster management. A prominent feature of the ongoing activities of NGOs in the conflict environment is that many non-state actors are now leading not only in alleviating human rights and suffering, but also in trying to alleviate new or total conflicts.²⁹

²⁷ OAU (1969). Refugee Aspects in Africa.

²⁸ Angela F. Lucia (2012). "Livelihood strategies of Darfurian refugees".

²⁹ Ibid p18

The NSA applies various methods to resolve conflicts. They monitor conflicts or apply early warning system; Encourage dialogue between the parties to the conflict; Strengthen regional dispute resolution agencies. Support good governance in countries affected by the rule of law and violent conflicts. The NSA will not lose sight of its modern role in major fact-finding missions, major dialogues with conflict groups, developing conflict resolution strategies and strengthening efforts aimed at stabilizing tensions. NSA has been instrumental in preventing conflicts in Burundi, northern Uganda, Darfur, and Rwanda.

1.8 Theoretical Framework

This study is based on the theory of conflict transformation. Conflict Transformation School states that conflicts are always fluid, ever-changing, that the themes are socially useful and non-destructive

Lederach and Dudouet³⁰ promote the understanding of actors and their role in conflict transformation. They identify three participants, which include Actor I (International Organizations and Foreign Governments), Actor II (Development and Humanitarian Agencies) and Actor III (Diaspora, Transnational Initiatives, Crime Networks and others). Lederach further contributes to the idea of a pyramid proposed by the elite, leaders and decision makers; leaders of public organizations in the middle with a base occupied by local leaders. This helps to identify participants at all levels and their role in conflict transformation. The strength of the theory lies in its emphasis on organic peace-building, as opposed to a top-down approach.

³⁰ Dudouet, V. (2006). Transitions from violence to peace. Berghof Research Center.

1.9 Methodology

This section discussed the research methodology that guided this study. Research methodology is an operational framework where data is analysed in order to clearly interpret the meaning intended.³¹ Research methodology has many dimensions and research methods are part of the research methodology.³² Research methodology explains the logic behind choosing a particular research method or technique.

1.9.1 Research Design

This study utilizes mixed study design, including case study design, qualitative and quantitative study design. The design of the case study was important. This is because by clarifying the attitudes, values and opinions at the Dadaab Camp in Garissa and Turkana's Kakuma, it has become possible to carry out detailed research on research phenomena. Design is often used to narrow a very wide area of research to one or more easy-to-explore examples. The goal of this project is to make extensive use of this research design to study contemporary real-life situations and provide a basis for applying concepts and theories and extending methodologies.

On the other hand, qualitative and quantitative research designs were used in data collection and analysis. The two methods were of great help in articulating the results of the study so as to clearly and vividly fulfill the objectives of the study.

The mixed research was therefore advantageous since it enhanced the results and evaluation of findings. It ensured a check between the limitations of various data with the strength of others.

³¹ Leedy, P. (1997). 'Practical research', 6th ed. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

³² Littlejohn, S. and Foss, K. (2008). *Theories of human communication*, Belmont, CA, Thomson-Wadsworth, ninth edition

1.9.2 Research location

Refugee –Host state conflict is a global phenomenon and Africa has been recorded to host 26% of the world’s refugees, therefore the study focused on the African experience and specific focus in Kenya which is among the resilient host state.

The study was carried out in Dadaab camp of Garissa County with an estimated 400,000 refugees and Kakuma in Turkana County with a capacity of 125,000 persons. Dadaab, the largest complex camp, has four sub-camps: Dagahaley, Ifo, Ifo 2 and Hagdera while Kakuma has four zones (zone I, II, III and IV).³³

1.9.2.1 Targeted population

The target population for the study was NSA officers operating in the two camps. There are 50 main non-state actors and 4 government actors operating at the Kakuma and Daadab refugee camps all working as UNHRC partners in Kenya as follows; Partnership with Government comprising of 4 actors, 24 implementing partners NGOs, 23 Operational partners NGOs and lastly 3 Implementing Partners for Statelessness in Kenya, NGOs.³⁴ The study targeted 2 officers working for non-state actors at the two camps making a target population of 100. The category of this proportion was demonstrated in Table 1.1 as follows:-

³³ www.unhcr.org/ke/dadaab-refugees-complex

³⁴ UNHRC (2019).

Table 1.1: Target Population

Category	Sample size	Percentage (%)
Operational partners NGOs	46	46
Implementing partners NGOs	48	48
Implementing Partners for Statelessness in Kenya, NGOs	6	6
TOTAL	100	100

Source: (UNHRC, 2019)

1.9.2.2 Sample size

Sample size refers is the number of observations or repetitions to be used in the study. The sample size is used to draw conclusions from the sample population.³⁵ Kothari holds that the sample size can be arrived at through calculation using Slovin's.³⁶ It applies Slovin's formula:

$$no = N \div (1 + N \epsilon^2)$$

$$n = 100 / (1 + (100 * (.05 * .05))) = 100 / 1.25 = 80.000 \sim 80$$

Where n = Intended sample size, N = the entire study population while ϵ = the error limit

Respondents.

N= population size = 100

n= sample size

³⁵ Anthony, G.T. (2003). "Sampling frames and master samples", pg3-5

³⁶ C. R. Kothari, (2011). 'Research Methodology'. New age International Publishers.pg 11

ϵ = standard error; acceptable level is 0.05

Table 1.2: Sample Size

Category	Sample size	Percentage (%)
Operational partners NGOs	37	46
Implementing partners NGOs	38	48
Implementing Partners for Statelessness in Kenya, NGOs	5	6
TOTAL	80	100

Source: Author

1.9.2.3 Sampling frame

The sampling frame refers to the items found in the population. It is a list of all the people in the population you choose. This research settled on a sample size of 80 respondents.

1.9.3 Sampling Technique

The study used both purposive and snow sampling methods. The purposive sample was used because, according to the researcher, the participants had vital information for the study, such as security experts, civilian groups involved in host country conflicts. This was done by dividing the targeted respondents into respective categories and later randomly selecting the actual participants for the study based on the proportional size of each category. This method was advantageous in that it removed biases that affect sample which would have an effect on the findings.

Snowballing sampling was used concurrently with purposive sampling method is due to the sensitive nature of the study, therefore, insider knowledge is needed to find study participants. However, in some cases the researcher used convenient sample when some interviewees were not available on the day of the interview.

1.9.4 Methods of Data Collection

To obtain a sufficiently comprehensive outcome, the study used secondary and primary data. Primary data was obtained using an interview schedule. Interview schedules were preferred because they ensured uniformity in the interviewing process and allowed the researcher to re-check additional information from interviewees. In addition, the interview schedule allowed respondents to freely express their views as well as answer questions.

Concerning the data collection process, the researcher requested permission from the relevant authorities, after which visits were made to two camps for data collection. The researcher hired six researchers who conducted survey on the respondents. Data collection using interview schedules involved the interaction with respondents during face-to-face interviews. In cases where the respondents were not available for physical examination, the interview schedule was emailed to the respondents for completion at a time convenient for them. Data collection was conducted for one month.

The information collected through the primary data have been supplemented and confirmed by secondary data from the scientific papers related to the proposed study. The published works were found in libraries within Nairobi and any other town, from the internet e-library. These were published works, online journals and field research reports. Unpublished Thesis and

projects were also used which guided the research in identifying gaps and also providing valuable insights.

1.9.5 Validity and Reliability

Prior to the actual data collection exercise, the interview schedule was checked for its validity and reliability. In order to ensure validity and reliability this study endeavored to apply appropriate research instrument and tools and ensure consistency in framing the questionnaires and carefully identify representative variables. The study therefore endeavored to assign correct values to the variables.

1.9.6 Data Analysis and Presentation

When data collection is complete, the data analyzer is verified for completeness and integrity and is coded so that the data analysis process can begin. The encoded data was entered into a computer using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS V 21.0) and a simple descriptive analysis was performed to obtain a report on the status of the data. Descriptive analysis required the calculation of descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage). Data was presented using a table and frequency distribution to show data views and get a clear picture of the survey results. The SPSS (version 21) computer software was preferred for the analysis due to its user friendliness and appropriateness for the analysis of attitudinal responses.

Moreover, in the qualitative analysis of the data, the collected data are coded by theme and analyzed in the form of prose. Secondary data were subjected to important text analysis and interpretation, and the validity and accuracy of the document were examined for research purposes. The analyzed data were reported in narrative form, with direct quotations from the primary data.

1.10 Study Layout

The study as outlined below composed of five chapters and each chapter is assigned a specific agenda as outlined below.

Chapter one: Introduction

This chapter carefully highlights the background information regarding refugee-host state phenomenon in the world and how it has translated to conflict with the host country. The place of non-state actors is briefly reflected in this chapter.

This chapter also discusses research problem, guiding questions, and research objectives. This section describes the conceptualization of various concepts and terminology and how research has applied them. Uses literature review and applied theoretical framework and finally present research methodology.

Chapter two: The nature and extent of Refugee- Host country conflicts in Africa.

This chapter identifies historical and current status of refugees and refugee- host country conflicts in Africa, the various dimensions of the conflicts and how they have protracted with time within the African continent.

Chapter three: The place of Non-state actors in the management of refugee-Host country conflicts in Africa.

This chapter highlights the contribution of non-state actors in Africa on the management of refugee and host conflicts in accordance with valid legal provisions.

Chapter four: The performance of Non-state Actors in the management of Refugee-Host state conflicts in Kenya

This chapter discusses the historical role and the evolving nature of non-state actors in Kenya and critically assesses the NSA role in conflict preventive mechanism through: early warning systems; Transformation role and the approaches applied in management of the refugee host conflict in Kenya through knowledge building. The discussion of the NSA role in conflict management will be endeavored through analysis of data.

Chapter five: Policy Recommendations for management of refugee-Host country conflict In Kenya and Africa

The chapter provides findings and conclusions of the study. Further recommendations are guided by the laid down principles and values of Kenya and in the spirit of the Union of Africa. New dimensions of managing the refugee host conflict were explored.

CHAPTER TWO

The Nature and Extent of Refugee –Host Country Conflicts in Africa

2.0 Introduction

The refugee- host conflict phenomenon is rather complex and fluid just like the amorphous nature of the refugee problem. This nature therefore presents challenges for governments to plan and account for this population effectively. Conflicts have certain elements. Recognize the conflicting interests of the parties in a zero-sum situation and believe in the conflicting party's perception that the other is acting or acting against the other. This chapter aims to deepen understanding of the conflict between African refugees and host countries.

2.1 Understanding the Refugee Phenomenon in Africa.

The phenomenon of refugees in Africa has existed since time immemorial and is characterized by an overwhelming magnitude. It is for this reason that there exists immense literature on conflicts between refugees and hosts states. To start with, Balakian notes that the refugee crisis is presented by literature as an outcome of state failure with regard to corruption in government and leadership, human rights abuses propagation as well as the prediction of the economies of such nations which end up in citizens leaving their nations for their neighbors.³⁷

The movement of refugees in Africa is traceable to the periods between the 1960s and 1970s which coincides with the periods within which most African countries attained their independence. The refugees influx during this period resulted from national liberation wars in states that were under the governorship of colonial masters or minority groups. Cannon and

³⁷ Sophia Balakian (2016). Money Is Your Government: Refugees, Mobility, and Unstable Documents in Kenya's Operation Usalama Watch. *African Studies Review*, 59(2), 87-111. doi:10.1017/asr.2016.36

Fujibayashi points out that during the 1960s and 1970s, African states responded to refugees and liberation movements at the time to show deficiencies of the colonial government as a sign of African unity.³⁸ Another cause of the rise in refugees during this period was explosive internal social and political upheavals dating back to the eras prior to colonialism but climaxed following the attainment of independence.³⁹ The Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa experienced a serious refugee movement as a result of crises in countries like Burundi, Zaire, Sudan, Rwanda, Uganda and Ethiopia. This presented immense challenges for the nations located in those regions.

The subsequent rise in refugees occurred in the late 1970s and 1980s. This period was characterized by two important trends that were fundamentally contradictory. According to Cannon and Fujibayashi, the first trend was characterized by the fact that the solution to the refugee phenomenon was provided in the form of repatriation to the country from which they fled. The international efforts put towards repatriation however did not consider conflicts that were ongoing in other nations hence a rise in another group of refugees so that according to the UNHCR, by the 1980s the number of African refugees had risen to 2 million people.

Loescher claims that the spread of the Cold War around the world caused new movements of refugees in the Horns and southern parts of Africa.⁴⁰ This fact is further accentuated by Cannon and Fujibayashi that the focus of Western powers with regard to the refugee situation was more towards Latin America and these diverted further efforts of the large-scale repatriation and integration activities that was going on at the time. The situation that followed the curtailed efforts of repatriation and reintegration at the end of the 1980s was refugee populations stuck in

³⁸Cannon, B. & Fujibayashi, H. (2018), "Security, structural factors and sovereignty", *African Security Review* 0:0, pp. 1-22.

³⁹ Ibid, Cannon and Fujibayashi

⁴⁰ Loescher, G. (2001). The UNHCR and World Politics, *International Migration Review*, Vol. 35, No. 1pp. 33-56.

limbo.⁴¹ This marked the beginning of the perceptions of refugees as being a burden and the creation of refugee camps began unlike the previous settle model that was in use. The aim of these activities was to segregate refugees and to reduce the impacts they had on the local communities.

2.2 International Politics of Refugees

Betts and Loescher are of the view that refugees are part of the international political system due to the fact that refugees always seek protection from the international community. Furthermore, refugees more often than not are caught up in situations whereby there are unwilling to protect their basic rights of humanity as well as assuring their safety in their residential countries. The Peace of Westphalia (1648) gives recognition to refugees as individuals who lack state protection and as a result warranting the need for asylum provision refugees worldwide.

Haddad on his part notes that the international system views the refugee situation as state failure to ensure international justice and order by maintaining the relationship between the state-territory-citizen. To add to this, the refugee dimension is one that is politicized and internationalized. This results in interdependence between politics domestically and internationally. The author therefore recommends that the refugee situation should be tackled with solidarity at the international level since the issue goes beyond capability of a single state.⁴²

Haddad further acknowledges the system of international states brings about a refugee albeit in a manner that is unintentional and unavoidable. An important concern is the rising insecurities arising from hosting refugees. The recorded increase of Al Shabaab attacks in Kenya and the spread of strict implementation of Islamic Sharia law in Garissa county; leading to the

⁴¹ Ibid p30

⁴² Emma Haddad (2008). 'refugees in the international community'. Cambridge University Press. p 235.

consequent attacks of women due to alleged improperly dressing, is a spillover of imposition of sharia law in Somalia into Kenya's border Sub-County's. Haddad also acknowledges that there exists grey areas and dichotomies in the international system where clashes have resulted between solidarity and pluralism, cosmopolitanism and communitarians, rights of sovereignty and humanity, all for the reason of the refugee phenomenon.⁴³

According to Mogire, the dominant theme in the period of the 1980s in relation to refugees was the humanitarian concept, with the key concern being refugees protection and the responsibility of the UNHCR in ensuring that these rights were protected. The argument by the author is that the humanitarian theme was based on the plight of people in a desperate situation, the huge number of the refugees as well as the challenges of deriving solutions for the issue.⁴⁴ The turn of the 1980s however witnessed a drift in the perception by scholars through the highlighting of the challenges of war and peace that are ignored by the humanitarian efforts.⁴⁵

Another author Kneebone notes that even though refugee rights are defined and discusses in international law, implementation of the same takes place within the legal systems of nation states under the discretion of the implementing states. The author asserts that it is common for refugees to be denied their rights by individual nation states as provisioned by the international refugee law since such states usually adopt control measures whose goal is to deter or deflect asylum seekers.

Loescher states that the fundamental shift of the perspective that refugees are victims to them being threats gave rise to new approaches by the international system. The first approach being

⁴³ Ibid, Haddad p32

⁴⁴ Edward Mogire (2011). 'The impact of refugees on the security of African host countries', Ashgate Publishing Ltd.

⁴⁵ Ibid, p33

the strategic/foreign policy approach whose focus is on the change from viewing the refugee individually to the policies and responses by the state. Loescher is of the view that the approach sought to answer the questions that; the parity in acceptance and rejection of refugees? The conditions under which refugees are deemed as a threat to peace? The ways in which refugee policies are shaped by foreign policy concerns? The effect of refugees on domestic politics and the effect of domestic politics on refugees?⁴⁶

The second approach was the stability/security dimension in which refugees are signified as security issues. As a result, the second approach is concerned with the effect of refugees on the safety and stability of a region. According to the approach, refugee movements should be looked at from the lens of the geostrategic and regional dynamic with potential impacts on security.⁴⁷

Perception that refugees are a security threat was distinctively recognized by the UNHCR after September 2001 terrorist attack in America resulting in efforts to securitize asylum seekers taking on momentum.⁴⁸

Various authors (Loescher, Betts and Milner) are of the opinion that the UNHCR was created by nation states for various purposes, key among them being altruistic reasons and the promotion of stability regionally and internationally. The aim of the nations that established the UNHCR was to create a regime that supported the operations that would advocate for their interests including sharing the burden of offering asylum and managing policies that relate to how refugees are treated. In light of this, it is clear that the UNHCR has the fundamental responsibility of making sure that refugees are protected and at the same time representing the interests of the states that formed the international body. Moreover, the UNHCR depends on

⁴⁶ Loescher, G., (2001).

⁴⁷ Ibid, p39

⁴⁸ Stephens, P. (2013). *Nations are chasing the illusion of sovereignty*. Retrieved from <http://www.ft.com/>

funding from those states even though they are tasked with the responsibility of convincing the same states to honour their humanitarian obligation towards refugees. The UNHCR is therefore faced with a significant challenge which exacerbated further by the growing hostility by states towards refugees due to the security challenges they are associated with.⁴⁹

The security issues and burden to host refugees has resulted in nations increasingly monitoring movements across and within national borders as well as the arrival of people in masses and the extended periods by which these people stay in the hosting nation.⁵⁰ This situation has seen the UNHCR recognize the fact that the hosting of refugees by only few nations, requires increased solidarity towards such host nations in order to fulfill the mandate concerning fair distribution of costs and burdens to global challenges.

2.3 Refugee as a Factor to conflict

Loescher argues that refugees are viewed as potential threats towards the relations existing between the nations they are fleeing from and the nations that they are fleeing to. Interstate conflicts springing from refugee movements is of a diplomatic or military nature and may range from mobilization and/or deployment of forces along the borders, attacks across borders or in extreme cases war.

The refugee-host state threats can be further viewed in relation to the effect they have on the rise of conflicts in the host states. These conflicts maybe in three key forms; ethnic conflicts spill-overs from the sending states to the receiving states, refugees becoming part of local conflicts in the hosting nation by virtue of the refugees engaging the host government or host populations in

⁴⁹ Parekh, S., Agamben, G., Roazen, D. H., Agamben, G., Agier, M., Agier, M., ... & Arendt, H. (2017). Against Human Rights. In *Refugees and the Ethics of Forced Displacement* (Vol. 5, No. 13, pp. 1-16). Stanford: Oxford University Press.

⁵⁰ Ibid, p41

violent confrontation, refugees may also participate in conflicts of an ethno-national nature with other refugees, they may engage in riots/demonstrations that are violent in addition to intensifying pre-existing inter-communal conflicts through the fluctuation of power balance amongst communities or in cases where they may spark dissatisfaction of the local people towards the host government.

Authors Salehyan and Gleditsch argue that refugees carry with them ideologies and practices such as importing small arms and combatant practices which pose a threat to security through eruption of conflicts or facilitating the spread of conflict in regions within the host states already experiencing conflicts.⁵¹ Tollebrandt and Sophia contend that conflicts that are linked to refugees weaken the state of security in the refugee camp areas. They cause unwarranted deaths as well as injuries amongst the populations living in the regions including NSAs, host populations and the refugees themselves.⁵²

States have adopted contingent policies with the intention of cushioning themselves against the conflicts crisis arising from the refugee situation. Most developed countries in the North that view the refugee situation as a trivial threat to security including Germany, Australia, the US have responded in various ways. This includes adoption of policies restricting immigration in addition to maintaining immense pressure for the speedy repatriation of refugees living in their territories. The US and European countries have for instance implemented strict control measures relating to their borders.

Germany on its part took initiatives to encourage the repatriation of Eritrean citizens in their nations. The measures included offering financial assistance to the Eritreans to enable them to

⁵¹Salehyan & Gleditsch

⁵² Tollebrandt, S. and Sophia W. (2013). 'Refugee distribution'

settle back in their country.⁵³ Anderson and McKnight concurs with Teitelbaum on the matter that developed nations in the North have always viewed refugees as national security threat yet they keep insisting that the refugee issue should be considered as a humanitarian concern.

Cheludo asserts that the contemporary African governments view refugees as a threat to their national security based on the extent of interstate tensions they bring about. A case in point is the in the period covering the 1960s and 1970s, Sudan held the belief that the insurgent groups came from refugees living in the countries neighbouring Sudan. This therefore forced the Sudanese military to invade the areas bordering Uganda and Ethiopia to seize refugees and bring them back to Sudan and this resulted in a strained relationship between the three nations.⁵⁴

Tollebrandt and Sophia besides states that foreign policies of states are linked to the issue of refugees and immigration with this relationship now turning out to be of significance going by the resulting transformation in its scope and form as well as the sequence of international events that are visible. A look at a review of the various policies that have been adopted by nations in relation to the issue of refugees shows that majority of the African countries opened their borders for refugees during the periods of the 1960s and 1970s.⁵⁵

2.3 The Impact of hosting Refugees

Debate still raging regarding asylum policy is the impact of refugees on the host country. How much refugees will supply to the economy depends on how much they cost. Refugees often migrate not only to safe places, but also to countries with relative stability, wealth and a noticeable level of economic development. From a socio-economic point of view, some governments and citizens are concerned that refugees and other migrants who are skilled or

⁵³ Ibid, p36

⁵⁴ Bernard Cheludo (2015) , “Socio-cultural effect of cross-border refugee flows”

⁵⁵ Ibid, p42

unskilled, may receive work and other benefits from the local population due to the increasing share of state-funded charitable activities and services.⁵⁶

Whittaker also noted that experience in refugee camps in Tanzania from 1993 to 1996 showed that hosts with agricultural output had a positive economic impact through increased refugee food demand, while non-agricultural hosts faced increased food prices.⁵⁷ Abey interviewed refugees in the Middle East and noted that the arrival of Iraqi refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria has significantly increased food and fuel prices and created new pressures on the housing market and public services.⁵⁸

Kobia and Cranfield shared this view that refugees are a threat to the host country as they interfere with the economic life of the community. This also applies to specific employment issues. If the refugees do not work, the state will attack them while they work. They take over the business from the local community which infuriates the locals.

Contrary to this idea, Vashoma, Whitaker and the OECD are of the view that refugee influx and inflow of resources do open up economic opportunities. Refugees in Tanzania with resources procure local goods which stimulate the local market leading to growth in businesses.

Abbey added that refugees from Uganda and entrepreneurs from all over the country have come to the area where refugees are located. There is a day market in the refugee camp, a mall with countless shops and restaurants. In Uganda, refugees were considered well-resourced and were able to influence the community by improving their entrepreneurial skills.⁵⁹

⁵⁶ Omeokachie, Ifeanyi Vincent. (2013).

⁵⁷ Whitaker, B.E lise. (2002). The Distributions of burdens, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, NC, USA

⁵⁸ Abey, Abdi Hassan (2013). Economic Effects of Urban Refugees on Host Community

⁵⁹ Ibid, P34

He noted that refugees at Uganda's Kyangwali refugee camp have more options for settling. He said that refugees can be in camps and in autonomy as well, and they have the least problems from an economic standpoint and have enough land and climate suitable for agriculture. This means that in more typical refugee camps, distortions can affect the Kyangwali economy. He also argued that the settlement economy is quite complex. Revenue is generated in different ways.⁶⁰ It has been observed that some refugees engaged in agricultural production or received food from charities. Some refugees operate in villages, ranging from small weekly markets to tea shops and shops.

According to Sesay, the development process is intertwined with complex developmental imperatives. The impact of refugees on the economy is a factor of the country's development process.⁶¹ Sesay further developed the argument that the African refugee problem led to significant disruption, resulting in problems. The influx of major refugees has greatly disrupted normal development activities in Sudan, Tanzania and Somalia.⁶²

Refugees can have an impact on ethnic balance, social conflict and the provision of social services in the host region. In addition, Betts argues there may be inequalities between refugees and non-refugees causing social tensions, according to the roles that refugees are affected and which have contracts.⁶³ The massive influx of refugees generally increases the crime rate, especially theft and homicide, in addition to the social security concerns of the host community.

⁶⁰ Werker Eric (2007). The Economy of a Refugee Camp. *Journal of Refugee Studies*

⁶¹ Sesay, Fatmata Lovetta. (2004). *Refugees Conflicts*. Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich.

⁶² Ibid, Sesay p40

⁶³ Betts, Alexander (2009). 'Towards a North-South Grand Bargain'. Refugee Studies Centre, UK.

It is reportedly increasing in refugee areas, along with other social vices, such as prostitution and alcoholism.⁶⁴

On the other hand, forced non-work and poverty in refugee camps can cause such trends to escalate, especially if there are youth groups that are not significantly occupied. Gomez, Christensen and others add that refugees are affected by social problems. This is particularly true where women are vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse, domestic violence and trafficking.

According to Sanjuga, refugees in Tanzania and Pakistan influence the socio-cultural aspects of the host community. It explored social and relational issues as well as the religious, linguistic and ethnic influences of refugees associated with the home communities of Pakistan and Tanzania.⁶⁵

Boamah-Gyau opines host government is not obliged to provide refugees with education. Most refugee seekers start their own educational activities before the government or host institution considers the offer. The systematic inequality in access to education is expressed by the desire of individual refugees who wish to take advantage of educational opportunities.

Collier claimed as stated in Atim that refugees are suspected to contribute to the deterioration in public health with serious consequences for the host country. The camps are often crowded and are susceptible to infectious diseases. This leads to a strain on medical facilities.⁶⁶

Omeokachi added that the massive influx of refugees is significantly damaging the environment, water pollution, deforestation, the creation of garbage and landfills and other measures to destroy

64 UNHCR Standing Committee, Social and economic impact of large refugee populations on host developing countries Social and economic impact of large refugee populations on host developing countries

65 Sanjuga Vas Dev. (2002). *The Reluctant Host: The Socio-Cultural Impact of Refugees on Developing Communities*. *Matspluries*, No 21. <http://www.arts.uwa.edu.au/>

66 Atim, Grace. (2013). "Refugees and conflicts in Africa". Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution Abuja

the environment. Poor living conditions, such as in slums, pose a serious health risk, as people living in rural slums and informal settlements are more prone to illness and malnutrition. both hungry and more prone to natural disasters.

According to Jacobsen, cultivating the land by developing a camp utilizing pastures, trees, fire, food, and water is part of the result of the equation. In areas where natural resources are scarce, landlords may feel lost due to shared property resources and may be a source of hostility toward refugees. In the border areas of Sudan, Uganda and Kenya, conflicts between owners and refugees over shared property were particularly felt. In areas where land and natural resources are scarce, refugees can increase pressure on host communities against these resources, as is the case with refugee camps in the corner of Africa.⁶⁷

2.4 Conclusion

Refugees attract humanitarian aid and also provide human capital, but are considered security threat and may subject the host country to both economic and environmental stresses. Politicians embrace this social issue and call it a national security threat that blocks refugees. This has resulted in host countries taking extreme measures and sending back refugees to their countries despite the situation in the refugees' countries. The current global influx of refugees and diminished support from developed countries is a serious problem for the refugee host countries.

Various scholars have researched the impact of refugees with specific emphasis on conflicts between refugees and host communities as found in scientific forums and researches. Most of these arguments, despite the positive signs of refugee acceptance, agree that refugees are viewed as an economic burden, especially during the worst periods of the economy, leading to tensions

⁶⁷ Jacobsen, K. (2003). Livelihoods in Conflict, *International Migration*, Vol. 40, Issues. 5.

and conflict. The burden on the host is more than a plus. Therefore, this study shows that it is necessary to bridge the research gap of the role of NSAs in the management of these conflicts around refugee camps. In this case, the victim is the refugee and the host country.

CHAPTER THREE

The position of non-state actors in conflict management between states and refugees in

Africa

3.0 Introduction

A non-state actor (NSA) is traditionally viewed as an organization whose primary role is to provide humanitarian assistance and protection around violent conflict. In the last two decades, the number and scale of NSA has increased and is attracting attention. NSA plays an important role in this, and it is clear that the role is growing and changing rapidly. Their position in resolving conflicts between refugee states has become an important issue this century.

3.1 The Transformative Role of NSA in the Refugee-Host State Conflict

According to Miall, a conflict management theorist, violent conflict is seen as the result of the immortalization of differences in value and interest within and between communities. These theorists believe that the resolution of such conflicts is unrealistic. This definition shows that litigation is insoluble and that governance is limited to reducing and preventing violence. But other theorists believe that the conflict can be resolved..

John and Brendan viewed conflict regulations as either conflict management or resolution. The first involves eliminating the effects of differences between competitors, and the second involves eliminating them.⁶⁸ According to Rahim, conflict management is an attempt to prevent aggravation of the conflict. The arguments raised by the above scholars, are geared towards transforming conflicts into manageable levels of compromise between the warring factions.

⁶⁸ John M. and Brendan O. L. (1993). Countermeasures: Understanding Northern Ireland, London: Athlon Press

According to Burton, is rooted in societal structure and therefore, to achieve important social, economic or political changes, you need to get a complete solution to the conflict. Changing the structure of society is a complex task, and it may take decades to achieve it.⁶⁹

Based on the foregoing, conflict management is used to intervene in such a way as to make the current conflict more useful and less harmful for all parties and, thus, transform the conflict. Therefore, this document focuses on conflict management and not conflict resolution. It applies strategies to reduce conflict and strengthen constructive engagements to improve learning and social effectiveness. The initial response to the refugee emergency should be linked to a series of activities that will transform these conflicts in a way that fosters sustainable and inclusive coexistence between the refugees and the host country.

3.2 NSA's Integrated Approach on Host State-Refugee Conflicts Management

Participants of the US Peace Research Institute Conference on Chaos Management on 21st Century International Conflict Resolution agreed that NSA's four main roles are to assist and rehabilitate through prevention, detection and prevention, mediation and reconciliation. One important mechanism for reducing tensions and conflicts between refugees and accepting communities is provision of basic services to refugees and accepting countries.

Berry stressed the importance of development projects in refugee storage areas, not only for direct benefits such as improved health care, but also for their impact. Konyndyk emphasizes and further recognizes the earlier concept of common provisions. The need for a balanced level of

⁶⁹ John W. Burton(1990), "History and Conflict Resolution".

service available to both groups of the population, including the participation of hosts in the provision of services to refugees, is crucial for resolving conflicts.⁷⁰

Humanitarian aid and development provided to refugees by the NSA in recent years has saved many lives. NSA organizations such as CARE International, Save the Children, Catholic Relief Services and World Vision, primarily provide food and medicine to refugees and people who have been displaced near the battlefield in Somalia, Rwanda, Zaire, Mozambique, Angola, Liberia and Sudan.⁷¹

Many the inflow of foreign aid has helped establish many NSAs that are involved in helping refugees settle in host countries. Consequently, the NSA was praised for its clarity of purpose, humanitarian activities, which in some cases are a signal of humanitarian concern, due to their innovativeness and creativity in solving problems.⁷² But in order to go beyond managing the immediate refugee crisis, the NSA must review and change its plans in the long run.

Therefore, the concept of targeted development assistance (TDA) is a well-designed concept in such crisis situations. It is designed lives of refugees and host community by providing services or infrastructure. The TDA is to improve the refugee's right to independence and independence and, where possible, local integration. ⁷³ This approach is not necessarily aimed at preventing conflict or tension, but can nevertheless help to achieve these goals.

Activities that promote refugee independence are key. Refugees should not be constantly dependent on assistance provisions. Refugees were once self-sufficient in their country of origin.

⁷⁰ Konyndykis, J., 2005, Emergency situations support model

⁷¹ Smillie, I. (1998): Help and Development.

⁷² Anderson, M.B. (2000): Humanitarian NGOs in Intervention in Conflict: Crocker K.A., Hampson F.O., Aall P. Peace Institute, p. 343-354

⁷³ Ibid, p48

Therefore maximizing on their gained skill and knowledge is critical to building synergies between them and the hosts. Konyndyk's proposal to reduce refugee support due to reduced vulnerability is a confirmation of self-sufficiency. In this note, we recommend introducing cost sharing in some services that may be provided to the host community and refugees.⁷⁴ Nevertheless, Dryden-Petersen and Hovil stated that measures to increase the self-reliance of refugees should focus on economic integration of refugees.⁷⁵

The integrated approach should be a mix of the top leadership, the middle level and the grassroots. NSA's are better placed in managing the refugee- host state conflict due to their integrative nature. Being familiar with both the country and its decision makers, the NSA understands the realities in the field so well. They can access various institutions through a network which reduces the possibility of conflict.⁷⁶ The chances of ameliorating conflicts between refugee-host states by the NSA are maximized by their independence in work and collaboration with governments during conflicts.⁷⁷.

3.3 Early Warning and Preventive Action as a Mechanism to Conflict Management

Early warning can be defined as the systematic collection and analysis of information from crisis areas to predict the escalation of conflict, have strategies in place and make choices to key decision-makers. Many different indicators and signals serve as a basis for monitoring potential conflicts and reaching early warnings. Predictors, predecessors of events or common problems can be used to predict events that may escalate into violent conflict.

⁷⁴ Ibid, p63

⁷⁵ Sarah Dryden-Peterson, and Lucy Hoville, (2003), 'Hope for durable solutions'

⁷⁶ Ibid, p51

⁷⁷ Hackett, K. (2000): International NGOs in Preventing Conflict In: Cahill, K.M. (ed. 2000): Preventive Diplomacy. Stopping Wars before They Start, New York, Routledge, The Center for International Health and Cooperation, pp. 273-285.

Noting that the first tensions and early warning signs include inflammatory media use, the accumulation of weapons and the rise of organized killings, alarm and situation analysis are usually not the main obstacles. There is no willingness among the political leadership to resolve conflicts.

An early warning is, in fact, not a minor issue, as is often assumed. In most cases, incoming signals must compete with other major events for attention and action. In the case of Somalia and Rwanda, there was prior information in impending conflicts. NSAs often have every opportunity to play the role of prevention and early warning measures. They can inform the international community of a possible conflict leading to refugee influx.

NSAs have a wealth of information on conditions that can lead to violence. Even a malfunction of the NSA can be a sign of dangerous deterioration. One of the major features of the NSA is its humanitarian and protection-led activities, which sometimes make it the provider of information for the international community. This applies to many areas of remote conflict, where international relations are most absent, for example, in South Sudan, the Congo and some parts of northern Uganda. International organizations have been present in such regions for a long time; therefore, they can provide the necessary information about possible conflict areas.

Being on the frontline of conflict also means that international NGOs should plan for a disaster, so as to prepare or evacuate when tensions escalate into violent conflict. Reliable early warning requires controlling and selecting the information needed.

NSA has a reputation for being non-political and provides information that provides substantial reliability, but faces challenges in providing early warning information. NSAs have the

obligation to address conflict prevention and transformation, overcoming fraud, and promoting the value of dignity and empowerment.

3.4 The Effective Advocacy Role and NSA's as Soft Mediators

The media's role in conflict management cannot be ignored at all. In many times have served as whistle blowers and thus shared information on looming danger and conflicts. Media platforms, a form of NSA operating in conflict areas, can rapidly or indirectly disseminate information by communicating with international policy-making agencies to reach a wider audience. ICRC has introduced several alternative conflict resolution and prevention strategies and has proven to be effective today. Simply put, the NSA, as in Angola, can support the basis of political reconciliation by fostering mutual understanding between counterparties. NSA has re-considered conflict prevention and created awareness that the program should be addressed in an integrated way, not the cause of the conflict. The NSA provides much needed services to prevent conflict from escalating.

The overall coverage and visibility of NSA enables more actors to join in the provision of critical services. It is in order to think of a group of African women who want to participate in the peace process in recent conflicts. Ugandan women began to establish peace networks with Rwandan women. Somali Women's Association was able to establish communication among the fighting factions.

The effective involvement of the NSA in dispute resolution, assistance and development relies heavily on resources. Unrestricted private funding has recently been limited, with the NSA partially dependent on the mass media for financial assistance. The media was a major catalyst in highlighting emergencies in Ethiopia, Somalia and Biafra which led to a rise in NSA donations.

In some emergencies such as Angola, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Liberia, media coverage has not increased and funding issues have limited the NSA's role in these conflicts. With this limited donor funding, NSA has recently become an important contractor for government. In general, the NSAs are not restricted on how to run their programs. In contrast, the government is increasingly dependent on emergencies provided by the NSA. Most studies show that the host government is responsible for clarifying its position on local integration, improving the socio-economic conditions of the areas exposed to long-term refugees, and not completely limiting refugees to camps. Host governments should be clear with their refugee policy to reduce dependence on emergency assistance from NSA.

The way governments and aid agencies tackle long-term refugee crises leads to conflict with locals, hindering local integration and fostering corruption. Refugee policies are critical in addressing their vulnerability and ability to live and integrate with the local population. Konyndyk advocates for more investments by host countries to empower refugees. He urges donors and charities to join such efforts.

The NSA's advocacy focused on the following key areas: reducing refugee movement restrictions; securing existing property rights available to refugees; and assistance in reaching a settlement for refugees and access to land and shared resources. For the case of Ghana, Agblorti looks at the link between refugees and those who manage the camps. The host community continually complained about resources being diverted to refugee causes. He proposes that the camp management and host community should have regular meetings to resolve any misunderstandings.⁷⁸

⁷⁸ Samuel K. M. Agblorti (2011). 'Integration of refugees in Ghana: perspective of the host community'

As highlighted in the literature review, mediation or dispute resolution workshops have resulted in the resolution or mitigation of disputes between the host community and refugees. Berri highlights such meetings hosted by CARE International and Relief to Development Society (REDESOS), which have been active in northwestern Tanzania from 2004 to 2006. Such meetings were found helpful as they led to the restoration of peace and harmonious co-existence between host communities and refugees.⁷⁹

3.5 In-depth analysis of Conflict Management Country Examples

3.5.1 Environmental Management

Ethiopia

Ethiopia complain that refugees have been involved in theft and ruining of traditional pastures.⁸⁰ Both communities were interested in conserving forest resources, but officially refugees had no access to off-camp resources, so there was little opportunity for communication to recognize this interrelationship.

UNHCR has been actively involved by having meetings between hosts and refugees who identify and prioritize environmental issues. Martin clarified that “the human composition of conflict over resource use seems to have changed as a result of comprehensive and thoughtful openness through environmental issues”. In this case, the following important lesson is highlighted. It is important that externally implemented processes are flexible enough to take advantage of the strengths of existing organizations.⁸¹

⁷⁹ Ibid, p58

⁸⁰ Ibid, p58

⁸¹ Ibid, p54

UNHCR supports the Refugee Activity Evaluation, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (FRAME). FRAME considers environmental management based on evaluation and monitoring. Community involvement ultimately penetrates all three processes and is expected to be “as well as a strategy to mitigate conflicts between refugees and host countries”, although some improve environmental management. He argues that the form of shared resource contributes to the recognition of reciprocity and uses competition to increase awareness of ethnic division, inequality, and other causes of violence. "82

3.5.2 Integrated Development

Guinea

UN Human Security Trust is focused on projects designed to give access to social amenities while minimizing conflicts between refugees and host communities in Guinea. Designed for 5,000 people, this project helped create revenue-generating opportunities shared by host communities, refugees and IDPs. The project created a Community Production Center (CPC) which conducted skills development courses

The CPC has identified ways to develop and implement opportunities for development, mutual respect and positive interdependence, and this cooperation forms the basis for sharing resources and collective decision-making. "

Sudan

The Transition Solutions Initiative (TSI) provides the foundation for migrating bias situations. The project is designed to support hosts and displaced persons, and has a powerful element that strengthens national ownership and the ability to promote local sustainability. East Sudan's TSI

⁸² Ibid, p57

targets 12 refugee camps as part of the camp's gradual integration and transformation into a sustainable local community. The program allows refugees to renew and expand sustainable funding. It aims to increase the trust of the host community and promote socio-economic integration. Development actors and local authorities stress the need to coordinate efforts.

Ghana

Agbloriti argues that conflicts in Ghana involving refugees and locals are due to misinformation. He suggested humanitarian agencies hold regular meetings among all parties to discuss issues fairly and find solutions.

In the case of Ghanaian Budubrama community Agbloriti emphasizes that camp administration and host community should live and interact peacefully. However, the host community feels camp administrator favors refugees during resource allocation. The relationship between camp management and host population needs to be evaluated and considered. Camp management serves as a lens where the host population evaluates both government and UNHCR policies. To reduce distrust, meetings between administrators and the host community should be held regularly. The government should clearly state its position on regional integration and should not give mixed signals. Clear guidelines for regional integration are important, including information that can be easily accessed for refugees.

Uganda

In Uganda, UNHCR used the Self Reliance Strategy (SRS) to help improve conditions for Sudanese refugees in West Nile. Its main purpose was infuse refugee services into the normal structure and politics of government and to move from smoothing to development.⁸³

Ecuador

In Ecuador, the World Food Program (WFP) is implementing a project aimed at eliminating tensions and promoting integration in urban and rural areas. It focuses on women and will support food and nutritional safety for refugees and Ecuador in accordance with government priorities. The operation designed for 3 years aims to provide 45,015 beneficiaries with annual aid at an annual cost of \$ 3.5 million. It would purchase food with high nutritional value for asylum seekers and vulnerable refugee families by combining vouchers with food transfers and vouchers participating in community school activities and other safety nets.

3.5.3 Conflict Resolution

Tanzania

Berry discusses a dispute resolution conference hosted by CARE International and Relief to Development Society (REDESOS) working in refugee camps in north-western Tanzania from 2004 to 2006. Tanzania Ministry of Interior employees, Natural Resources District Office and other NGO staff participated. She points out that particularly important and useful is not to focus on problems alone, but also promote cooperation in finding solutions. The meetings led to improved relations.

⁸³ Ibid, p43

Lebanon

The United Nations joint program seeks to relieve tension between Palestinian refugees and Lebanese hosts. Promote economic development, advance Palestinian autonomy, and promote peace-building in conflict-prone communities by building more effective mechanisms of dialogue.

The program achieves positive results by establishing an active dialogue between the Lebanese community and the Palestinian People's People's Committee, enhancing student tolerance and peaceful conflict resolution knowledge. However, the implementation of the program is significantly delayed, and it can compromise the reliability and effectiveness of the program.

As a result of the 2011 assessment, the following key recommendations were developed: Ensuring that government agencies are properly managed; provide strategic management and involve local stakeholders in determining the future; Lebanon and Palestinian dialogue forums will be launched quickly, bringing together local stakeholders to plan and implement the tangible services and available resources offered by JP.

3.5.4 Integrated Development and Environmental Management

Pakistan

In Pakistan, UNDP supports remediation programs that includes employment and income generation activities. The program includes a number of events aimed at fostering community collaboration, such as “conflict management and arbitration training, youth programs, sporting

events, etc.”⁸⁴ According to the program's website, the program "will lead to increased social cohesion and coexistence between the two population groups."

Nepal

UNHCR has developed the Refugee Affected Areas Rehabilitation Program (RARP), a portfolio of project ideas. RARP has implemented various projects. Special attention was paid to all local development priorities in improving roads, protecting riverbanks and building health centres. The second component is through the County Forest Department through plantation development, tree management, old fence paths, fencing, and operational capacity improvement.⁸⁵

In general, this program will help alleviate tensions between refugees and local residents, as well as between UNHCR and the Nepal government. Other factors contributed to this, such as compatibility with locals (ethnic, religious, social), love of refugees for democratic causes, and physical distribution of work.

3.6 Conclusion

Most refugee situations do not resolve quickly. Instead, they become long, stretching for years or even decades, often with no visible end. As a result, it has become more important than ever to find ways to better integrate refugees in first-asylum countries, in particular by providing access to livelihoods and economic opportunities. When it comes to aid agencies, refugee aid is becoming economically self-sustaining, keeping its promise to reduce rising costs, especially in budget cuts, to resolve conflicts in host communities and to help refugees find durable solutions

⁸⁴ Ibid, p77

⁸⁵ Ibid, p78

to relocate them. Literature review highlights research gap in managing conflict between host countries in Africa.

CHAPTER FOUR

The Performance of Non-State Actors in the Management of Refugee-Host State Conflicts in Kenya

4.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the historical roles and changing nature of non-state actors. Further it critically assessed the roles of non-state actors, both positive and negative. Data was collected solely from the interview schedule as a means of inquiry.

4.1. Questionnaire Return Rate

80 interview schedules were distributed, 63 of which were returned with 78% response rate. This answer is sufficient to represent the population and is consistent with the Mugende and Mugenda (2003) rule that an answer rate of over 70% is excellent. The results are shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Response Rate

Number of questionnaires administered	Number of questionnaires filled and returned	Response rate
80	63	78%

Source: Researcher (2019)

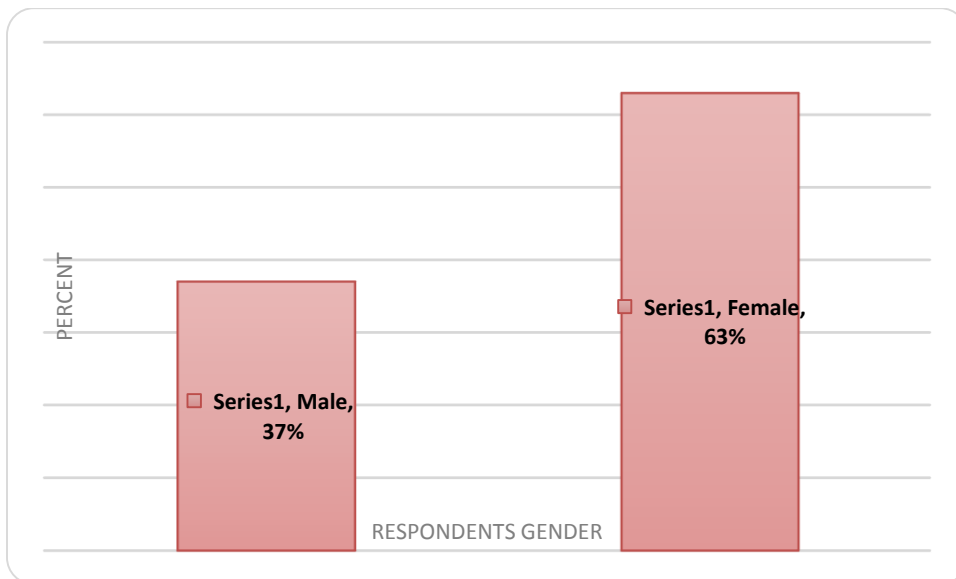
4.2 Demographic Information

Data was analyzed based on the specific objectives of the study. Specific data includes respondents' names, ages, education, camps where respondents are located, organizations where respondents work, and years of work

4.2.1 Respondents Gender

The survey began with an attempt to identify the gender of respondents who participated in the survey. Therefore, it was observed that 63% of the respondents were female and the remaining 37% were male. Although there was gender diversity, the majority of respondents who wanted to participate in the survey were female.

Figure 4.2: Respondents Gender



Source: Researcher (2019)

4.2.2 Respondents Age

In this survey, we asked respondents to indicate their age. According to the survey results, the distribution of respondents by age group was as follows: 12% of respondents were under 25 years old, 15% were 26 to 30 years old, 19% were 31 to 35 years old, 23% were between 36 and 40 years old and 31% were older than 41 years. This also shows that the majority of people who participated in the study were young over 25 years old.

Table 4.4: Respondents Age

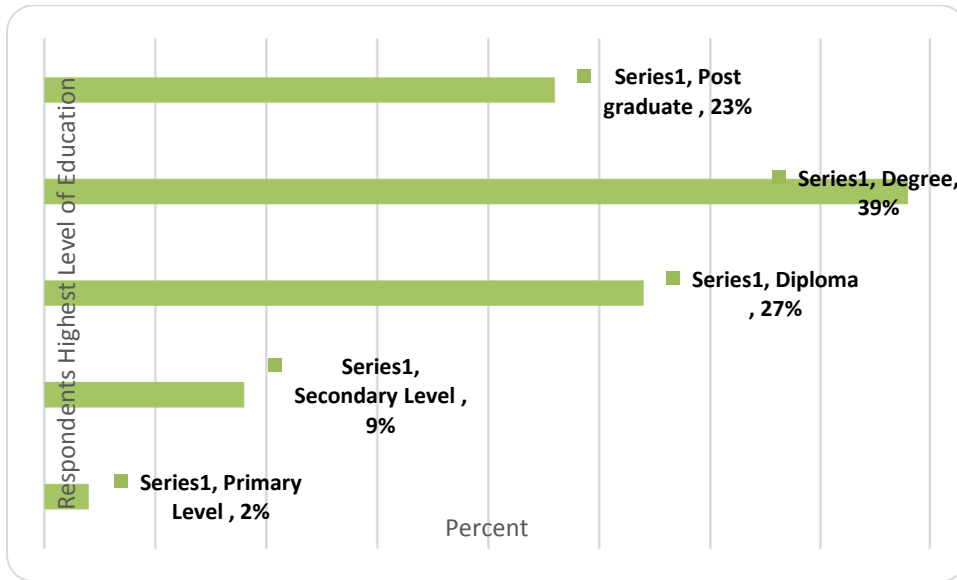
Category	Frequency	Percent
Below 25 years	8	12%
26-30 years	8	15%
31-35 years	12	19%
36-40 years	15	23%
41and above	20	31%
Total	63	100%

Source: Researcher (2019)

4.2.3 Respondents Highest Level of Education

From the findings of the study, most respondents were graduates at 39%, with post-graduate, tertiary education, primary school and basic school qualifications at 23, 27, 9 and 2 percent respectively. Majority of respondents are university graduates, with the few being primary and basic qualified students. In addition, with a certain level of education, respondents can understand and identify the purpose of the study.

Figure 4.3: Respondents Highest Level of Education



Source: Researcher (2019)

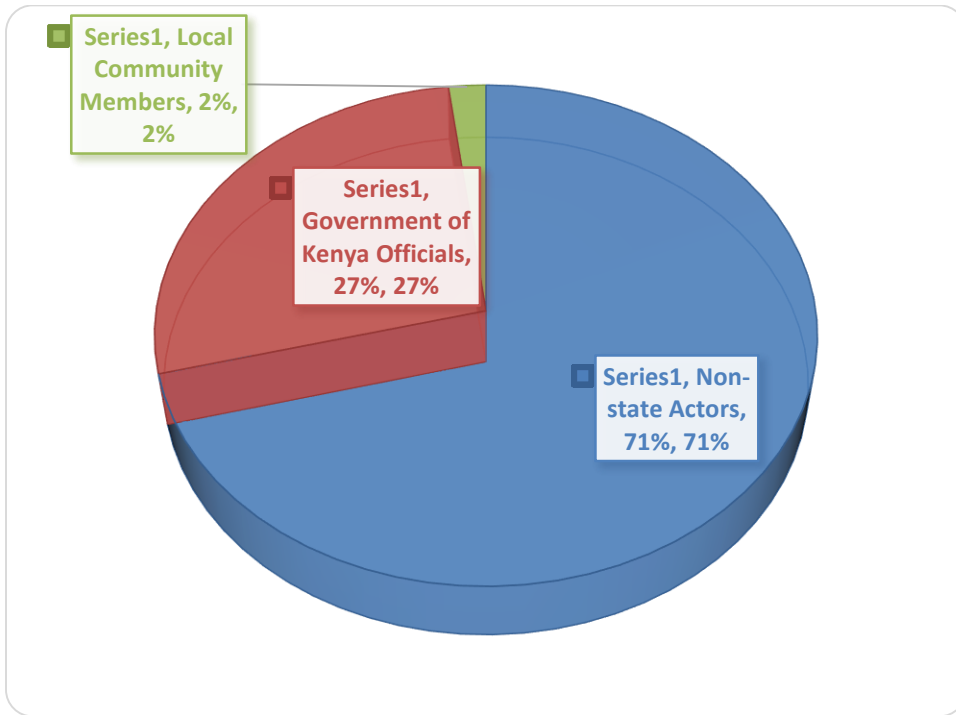
4.2.4 Camps Respondents are Based In

The study went on to find out the camps in which the respondents were based. According to the study which was carried out in two specific regions; Kakuma and Daadab regions, the distribution was about 50:50. In Kakuma they were 50.5% while in Daadab they were 49.5. This brings about the balance in the study of the two regions.

4.2.5 Organization Respondents Work For

The study went on to request the respondents to reveal which organizations they work for. According to the findings in figure 4.4 below, most (71%) of the respondents indicated that they work for Non-state actors, 27% mentioned the Government of Kenya, 2% were local community members.

Figure 4.4: Organization Respondents Have Worked With

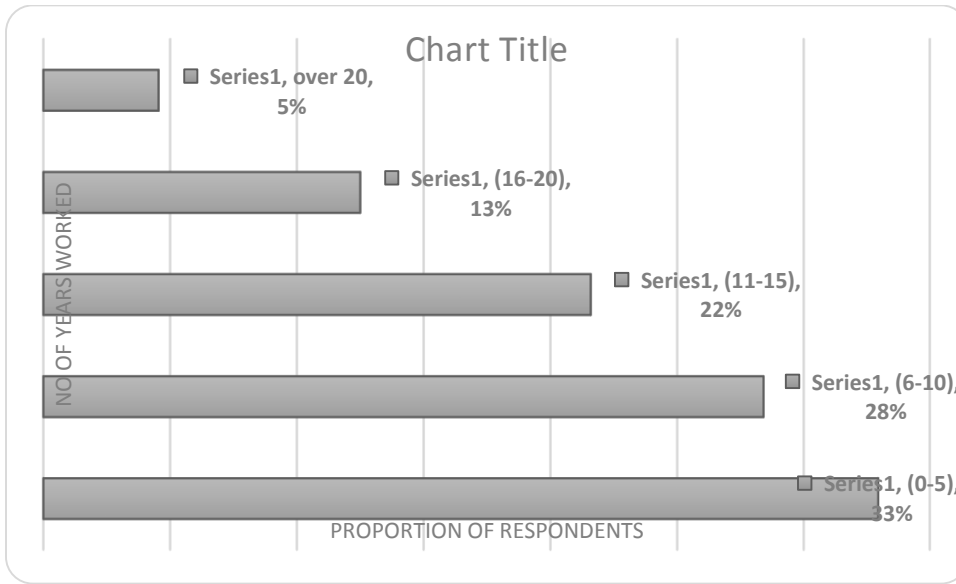


Source: Researcher (2019)

4.2.6 Number of Years Respondents have worked in their Organization

Respondents indicated how long they have worked for their organizations and the results are shown in Figure 4.5. According to the survey results, 33% of respondents worked between 0 and 5 years, 28% between 6 and 10 years, 22% between 11 and 15 years, 13% between 16 and 20 years, and finally 5% worked for more than 20 years. Most of the respondents worked for a long period of over 5 years. This shows that the findings are relevant and reliable in managing conflicts between refugees and host countries.

Figure 4.5: Number of Years Respondents have worked in their Organization



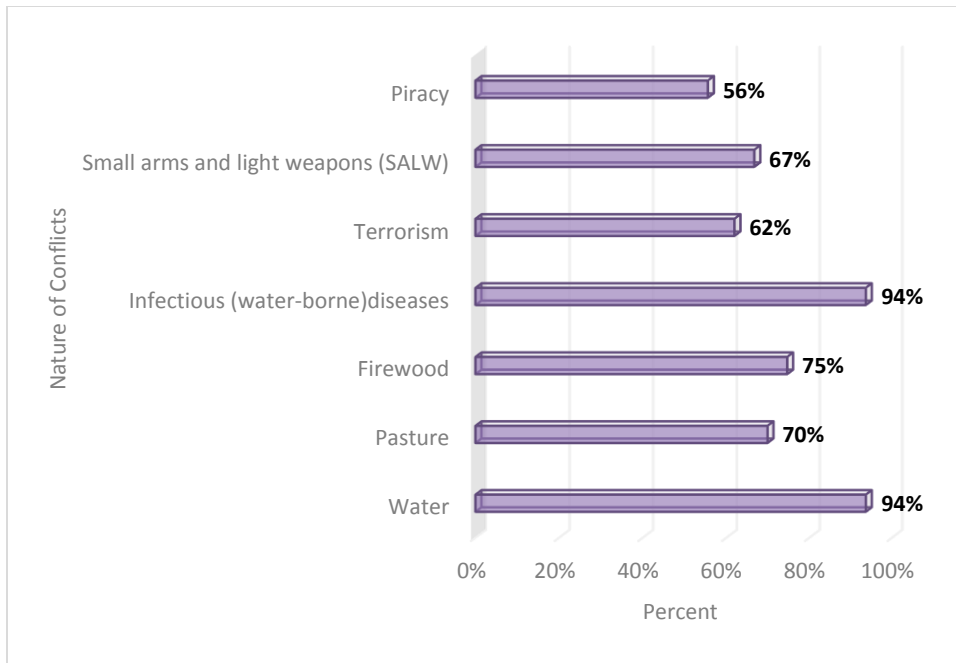
Source: Researcher (2019)

4.3 Nature and Extent of Refugee–Host Country Conflicts

The second part of the survey aimed to determine the nature and extent of conflict between refugees and the country. Respondents answered positively that they witnessed conflicts between refugees and hosts. The survey also found that the extent of the conflict was short-lived and that the conflict could escalate, resulting in injury and even death on both sides.⁸⁶

⁸⁶ Anthony Langat , A quest for refugee integration in Kenya, 28 March 2019

Figure 4.6: Nature and Extent of Refugee–Host Country Conflicts



First, the study finds that refugee inflows reinforce the usual “green” environmental problems associated with poverty, population growth, poor property rights, and overuse of natural resources in rural areas due to improper management. Secondly, since refugees in the two camps have been around for so many decades, most live as settlers in this nation, building homes and involving themselves in livelihood activities. This kind of activities has resulted in competition over resources such as land, education facilities, building and fuel materials such as firewood, water and other infrastructure. The study determined that, in Turkana and Garissa, instances of conflicts arising from claims of refugees over grazing land were common.

A key informants stated that;

“Some of the impacts of the population increase are competition over resources that are scarce. The host communities in the two camps are largely pastoralists communities and

therefore heavily depend on the fertile grazing lands for their livestock. During the day, temperatures often reach 40 degrees Celsius, and rain rarely thrives, but livestock often suffer from grazing and water shortages due to frequent droughts. It is not surprising therefore for conflicts to arise since the host communities feel the pressure of suffering in their own country yet relief is being offered to “visitors” (refugees).”

Another Key Informant observed that,

“Refugees are welcome in the host country, but in most cases the reception is cold and full of doubts leading to mutual avoidance. For example, in Dadaab, Kenyan Somalis receive the support of humanitarian organizations such as the UNHCR and other NGOs, so they feel that refugees have received more attention than they have. Refugees are provided with food, treatment and education which most Kenyan Somalis cannot afford.

To add to this, since the regions where the camps are based receive minimal and inadequate rainfall, water shortages are another source of environmental and resource conflict arising from refugee influx in the two regions. The camp is located in the dry and semi-arid parts of Kenya. This means that the water resources available in the area are not sufficient to sustain the host community and its life activities. The influx of refugees exacerbates this situation because they have to stay in camps for long periods, and the impact on water problems in camps is prolonged. Host country and refugees conflict faces a problem of health effects due to environmental degradation and population growth. A key health challenge that was found to be persistent was waterborne diseases resulting from infectious diseases multiplying rapidly.

According to the 2018-2022 Garissa CIDP,

“the refugees add pressure on already fragile ecosystem since 90 percent of refugees’ livelihoods depends on the natural resources. Similarly, some pastoralists are concerned about the loss of local grazing resources due to camp expansion.”

In addition, the study found that refugee camps are usually large for both logistics reasons. These large camps are more harmful to the environment than if several very small camps were created to accommodate the same total number. The host population is experiencing a similar deterioration in environmental quality. Tensions are inevitable because host countries are forced to pay much for refugees arriving in their area without immediate compensation.

Another example of the nature of conflict between community hosts and refugees is mainly over firewood. This is due to the fact that another important source of livelihood for people living near camps is the sale of charcoal and firewood to refugees and those living in cities. The refugees are more often also forced to engage in this economic activity so as to sufficiently cater for their needs. This brings about conflicts between the host communities and refugees since it is deemed as an “encroachment” into their key economic activity. Conflict becomes worse when women are threatened with physical assaults.

According to a Key Informant;

“More than 186,000 refugees in 19 countries are mostly from South Sudan, relying on charcoal and firewood to prepare meals. The amount of firewood issued by the United Nations Office for Refugees is rarely enough to sustain a family for a month. For many refugees, it is difficult to buy firewood or charcoal to fill the void as there is no stable

income and often collect firewood from the bushes around the camp. This is in conflict with Turkana who considers themselves "land owners".

In relation to conflicts between refugees and the host state, the respondents were adamant that the security risks arising from hosting refugees were immense. The insecurity issues raised by the respondents were small arms and weapons proliferation, terrorism and piracy. Garisa County Development Plan (GDDP) 2018-2022 shows that the influx of refugees into the district has become unstable and has a negative impact on the oversight of the development program. GDDP reads in part:

“Many resources are devoted to attending refugees and solving unstable problems. Sophisticated weapons invade the county and promote robbery, buzzing of cows and general violence in the district.”

In reference to refugees in Turkana, a key informant revealed that,

“security concerns remain a major concern in Kenya and continue to freeze plans to expand the largest refugee camp in the world.”

A security agent also stated that

“Dadaab has attracted much attention because of the instability and influx of refugees causing humanitarian crises. Al-Shabaab has turned Dadaab into its hiding and operational base leading to heightened insecurity. One of the biggest security issues is distinguishing real refugees from extremists. In addition, it’s not easy to distinguish Kenyan Somalis from Somalia citizens.”

Piracy remains a threat along the coastline of Kenya. The government, Interpol and other naval forces are trying to fight this new maritime crime. While the network may be larger than previously thought, Somali refugees making money from piracy are most clearly associated with this illegal activity. Therefore, given the fact that Somalis are located in both Kenya and Somalia, security issues are a problem in the Daadab region.

4.4 The Role Played by Non-State Actors in the Management of Refugee Host-State Conflicts

In the next section of the study, we wanted to determine whether non-state actors would play a role in conflict management in local refugee countries. Again, all respondents agreed that non-state actors would play a role in conflict management in local refugee countries. Examinations of the role played by non-state actors in conflict management in local refugee host countries have led to the following findings, as shown in the table below.

Table 4.5: Role Played by Non-State Actors in the Management of Refugee Host-State Conflicts

Refugee-affected area” programmes
Trained refugee volunteers to solve problems
Women and youth fora to increase community outreach
Training the community members on hygiene practices
Creation of a new camp by the UNHCR (Kalobeyei Settlement)
Economic empowerment of refugees and host communities
Delivering life-saving information
Enabling host communities to supply fresh produce to camps
Assisting host communities in the use of natural resources

Introduction to specific agricultural practices to maximize use of drought conditions
Strengthening local institutions responsible for disaster risk reduction and recovery initiatives
Provision of academic and professional scholarships for young people
Starting Savings and Loan Groups
Market value-chain development
Small enterprise development
Transfer of knowledge and skills in modern agricultural machinery
Supporting the voluntary repatriation of refugees to Somalia
Facilitating resettlement from Kenya to various destinations
Humanitarian aid
Offering of primary Accelerated Education Program in Dadaab

First, the study found that a "refugee-affected areas" program has been established at Dadaab and Kakuma camps to manage refugee and host conflict to relieve tension between refugees and host countries. They get some of the special benefits of having so many refugees.

Second, the UNHCR / UNV project mobilized and trained refugee volunteers to address issues more quickly and strengthen cooperation to alleviate conflicts.

A key informant stated that

“In 2017, 96 disputes were reported and forwarded to other organizations to be solved or managed by community members or by volunteers themselves. Already the center is hosting a football tournament that brings together communities from different villages.”

Another respondent noted that

“It also helps to clean up public places. For example, the first activity was the restoration of the widow. The window swelled so we could bring it back and live there.”

This study found that, for example, during the recent scabies epidemic, the UNHCR / UNV team used trained members of the community to fight the epidemic faster.

UNHCR and NSAs were involved in creating another camp to ease tensions among refugees. As a result, the Kalobeyei settlement was created which began in June 2016. There was recognition that many refugees were likely to remain in Kenya in the near future.

A NSA officer noted that,

“The Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program brought together the UNHCR, government, the World Bank, and NGOs. The plan was to promote the independence of 36,025 refugees and receiving communities. UNHCR works in partnership with other development organizations and is currently encouraging partners serving in Carovaai to extend the program to the host community.”

The study also uncovered a project called Safety from the Start by AAH-K, which aims to ensure that refugees and community hosts have income and are not dependent on assistance alone.

“Once they have acquired the skills training, we involve them in the production of these products. Then provide compensation for the work done,” said a respondent.

The respondent further added that:

“Refugees and members of the host community participated in the same training and were taught basketry, jewelry and tailoring skills. This project promotes a ratio of 70 to 30% between refugees and host participants in the session. If participants already possess the necessary skills, AAH-K will group individuals and sell more items such as clothing, jewelry and baskets.”

This study made more observations of NSAs playing key roles in managing host-refugee conflicts in Kenya. The Kenyan film aid program has been widely distributed at Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps and informal urban settlements in Nairobi to support and empower these alienated communities. The NSA accomplishes its goals by providing vital information to those who need it most.

A key informant stated that,

“Film Aid’s Filmmaker training programs is helping young people explore their talents. They feature at the world film festival featuring film from young refugees from Kakuma and Dadaab.”

FAO will help local communities deliver fresh food (mainly vegetables and animal products) to camps as part of the World Food Program's Fast Food Voucher and will support increased voucher revenue used.

The impact of the project according to a key informant was that,

“The ability to produce charcoal in an environmentally sustainable manner has been strengthened in 10 groups. In areas facing significant economic tensions, the project

completed the certification process for sustainable charcoal production and laid the foundations for establishing a sustainable association of charcoal producers. Increased commercial exchange between hosts and refugees can potentially improve long-term food security and resilience.”

Since 2007, UNDP has supported a sustainable life by improving the resources of poor communities in and around two camps and helping the home community make the most of dry conditions using natural resources and specialized agricultural techniques. , Reduce pressure to heighten conflict. The program also aims to defeat local agencies responsible for disaster risk reduction and recovery initiatives.

Another result of this study is that CARE provides families with food and other supplies on a two-week course, including tents, kitchen sets, wood stoves and fuel savings.

A key informants revealed that

“the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Kenya, is a key UNHCR partner in Dadaab's livelihood project and offers a wide range of refugee intervention mechanisms in education and investments. Refugees through the development of a market value chain, SME development, prevention of gender-based violence and response to Ifo-1 camps, transfer of modern agricultural technology knowledge and skills, diversification of community nutrition and unconditional cash grant Voluntary return subsidy, SCOPE registration for all Dadaab returnees and 6 months required tickets for food distribution as part of the support package.”

The study further found out that,

IOM Nairobi allows relocation from Kenya to various destinations. This movement is organized through a network of IOM offices around the world, working closely with other partners.

According to the key informants,

“IOM facilitates the migration of migrants who are approved to join overseas families and birth parents. To facilitate their migration, immigrants undergo a health assessment as a condition of their host country, cultural orientation, and finally go to their destination country.”

The study also revealed that the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is currently running the only primary Accelerated Education Program in Dadaab. The AEP covers six centers in three camps (one in Dagahaley, three in IFO & IFO2, and two in Gadara). These centers host both the AEP program and the NRC Youth Education Program, known as the Youth Education Pack (YEP), as well as a site-specific administrative office with senior staff.

4.5 The Performance of Non-State Actors in the Management of Refugee-Host Conflicts in Kenya

The third objective of the study sought to critically examine the performance of non-state actors in the management of refugee-host conflicts in Kenya. To achieve this objective, the study assessed the impacts of the roles played by the NSAs in managing conflicts between refugees and hosts.

NSAs are to a great extent effective in managing conflict, because the objectives of the programmes they are to a great extent achieved. For example, IOMs are often required by governments and international organizations to give very short notices to provide immigrants

with humanitarian emergencies, especially those in difficult migration environments where funding is not easy. Although the home government is responsible for supporting stuck migrants, they are often unable and unable to seek help from the IOM.

By June 2018, the UNHCR / UNV project had mobilized 61 volunteers representing different camp nationalities. In addition, UNHCR / UNV volunteers record cases of dispute and report them as issues of appropriate focus to improve the overall well-being of camp residents by quickly identifying and resolving them. Finally, the rapid action of the UNHCR / UNV team in training community members alleviated waterborne diseases and was a major step towards strengthening the cooperation and coexistence of the two communities.

The model adopted by the UNHCR at Camp Carobeai was that refugees were not housed in a camp isolated from their hosts and subject to special AIDS provisions. Instead, build a permanent home and provide livelihood and business support services aimed at supporting refugees and host communities. These efforts are particularly significant for governments that are often concerned that refugee communities are a threat to national security.

The initiative by FilmAid in partnership UNHCR and WFP provide the information needed as soon as new arrivals arrive and show you a useful movie about their rights, responsibilities and expectations of new unknown homes. In addition, their mobile cinema unit features fun cartoons and life-raising films.

The FAO project focused on the most vulnerable members of both communities, households that gave up (or are likely to give up) pastoralism, and households of the most vulnerable refugees. As a result, the income and capacity of the host community to sustainably supply fuel to refugee communities has been strengthened.

EU supports the establishment of comprehensive care facilities, including hospital wards for refugees and host communities. To prevent disease, clean water, sanity and hygiene are preferred.

These findings suggest that the NSA provides some special qualities for conflict management in refugee areas. Therefore, the NSA continues to make significant differences in the management of the conflict between Kenyan refugees and hosts in the three main areas. The NSA raises policy and practice issues for the benefit of those affected by forced migration in the relevant international community and for related governments. The NSA works to deal with human suffering in the case of people who do not fit within the boundaries of local or international means and protocols or in the event of unobtrusive emergencies.

On the other hand, the study found that the effectiveness of the NSA's role could be further enhanced. First, even though the findings of the study show that to a large extent, they have actively steered voluntary repatriation to Somalia which seems to be going at a faster pace. In the beginning of 2016 some refugees were later reported to trace their way back to the camp. This implies that the issue of the host-state refugee conflicts was not resolved sustainably as the population pressure expected to have reduced was in reality not the case. It also implies that the strategies and models applied in the repatriation of the returnee refugees needed to be re-evaluated so as to determine the loopholes that resulted in the refugees going back to the camps.

Second, the total cost of reported Kenyan refugee activities has exceeded \$ 1.5 billion over the last five years from 2011 to 2016. The reduction of austerity measures in food distribution under the World Food Program (WFP) helps to highlight the unsustainability of current refugee models. Despite the best efforts of prioritizing humanitarian agencies, the high costs of providing

basic camp services are sufficient to significantly extend skills training and interventions for the life of a wide range of users. The resource is a residual and current case. As a result, comprehensive support is continuously provided, without regard to the specific situation of individual aid.

A system that integrates UNHCR's progress database supports multiple cash transfer platforms at multi-agencies where WFP provides cash transfers. An important finding is that less than 10% of refugees currently living in Kakuma can be supported without assistance, and only 8% of households are involved in formal business activities. Despite the milestones achieved FAO colleagues in Juba observed that, after over 20 years in the Kakuma, South Sudanese refugees had lost their farming skills. Unable to support themselves, several returnees became part of the urban poor population or resorted to returning to the refugee camps.

Further findings on the performance of non-state actors in the management of refugee-host conflicts in Kenya were that the programmes in place do not really focus on long-term solutions to the problems. The fact that the refugees have stayed in the camps for many decades is a pointer towards re-evaluation of the current efforts as this trend is expected to remain constant in the future. Such efforts should focus on enhancing the friendliness of the environment of the regions in which the camps are based using the refugees human capital.

NSAs could consider acquiring and providing tree seedlings to the populations living in the Kakuma and Daadab regions for planting. Special considerations can also be made to ensure that indigenous fruit trees are planted such as the guava, orange and mango fruits trees as well as the ornamental tree, the umbrella in addition to the favoured neem tree. The tree planting efforts should be done frequently so as to achieve a wide forest cover in the minimum period possible.

The governments of Israel and china have successfully rehabilitated deserts into food baskets regions. Why not likewise use the same aid and good will from these states to transform these regions using the available labour and convert these regions into food baskets for the country. The vast lands of the ASAL region will further be reduced from 80% of the total land mass in Kenya. It is in the ASAL regions where refugees are living in camps. Managing and diversifying the ASAL livelihoods will suffice the management of the refugee-host state conflict problem. A good environmental management programme of changing the dry regions into arable productive land is the solution to managing the conflict. Afforestation and land reclamation in the ASAL is the best way to manage refugee-host state conflict.

Another consideration that the NSAs should factor in is the provision of a sustainable source of water in the region. To achieve this, plans can be considered for the building of dams and water reservoirs for domestic and irrigation purposes. The building of dams, channeling of water through pipes and irrigation of land would require a lot of resources. The study therefore proposes that the NSAs could ensure joint efforts are made in realizing this goal.

In addition, the use of biogas can resolve conflicts between host communities and refugees over wood as a fuel source. Biogas is a type of biofuel that naturally forms as a result of the decomposition of organic waste. When organics such as food and animal waste are destroyed in an anaerobic environment, they generally release a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide. Fertilizer for animals, food waste, waste water and waste water are all examples of organic matter that creates biogas by anaerobic digestion. Due to the high content of methane in biogas (typically 50-75%), biogas is combustible and produces a deep blue flame that can be used as an energy source. Efforts should be made to assist the host communities who are largely pastoralists

to utilize the livestock waste in the production of biogas. Other sources of biogas that can be harnessed in the regions are household organic waste and sewerage.

A major factor limiting the effectiveness of the NSA in managing conflicts between host countries in the Daadab and Kakuma regions was the lack of coordination among many actors who usually intervened in humanitarian refugee crises. While the United Nations, international national agencies, regional organizations and individual governments play an integrated and reinforcing role, the effectiveness of these roles is diminished by the fragmented nature of the response. In a crisis, many different things happen at one time and one actor often does not know what others are doing. People who work at grass root level are often seen as irrelevant or secondary by those working at higher levels. However, successful intervention requires the ability to understand and relate different levels of activity.

Respondents argued that as soon as the humanitarian crisis became apparent, food, water and other vital resources should be introduced efficiently, cheaply and quickly. This requires avoiding the administrative procedures of governments and the armed forces and promoting a greater degree of cooperation between relevant entities. In addition, the international community should establish a command system through which all relevant actors, peacekeepers and humanitarian aid providers will communicate their efforts. Given the current practice of different groups involved in crisis management and reporting to different leaders, these complex emergencies desperately need a single emergency coordinator.

The respondents observed that, the performance of NSA in the management of refugee-host state conflict can be enhanced by;

- ✓ Supporting better policy choices from origin, and initiating dialogue with the authorities. Dialogues should be able to address movements across borders.
- ✓ Focus on funding in order to stabilise a volatile country.
- ✓ Host community support. Solve long-term development challenges and expand service delivery to address the challenges of moving from humanitarian assistance to the use of national systems. Encourage policies that provide refugees with the right to work and freedom of movement. Displacement can be foreseen, for example, there is time to prepare a block grant that can be quickly deployed to the affected countries when a crisis occurs.
- ✓ Helping the forcibly displaced. Promoting independence and access to employment, creating opportunities through private sector investment, providing adequate education services and modernizing social protection systems against humanitarian situations.
- ✓ Working towards durable solutions. By helping returnees and the returning community (especially in urban areas) we can help come up with a solution that provides the legal right to integrate people where possible and where possible, a successful return. Maintain support in the medium term.

4.6 Inferential Statistics

The study undertook inferential analysis with the aim of generating conclusive results in addition to testing the hypothesis of the study using a pre-existing and general dataset. The inferential analysis undertaken in this study was correlation and regression analysis.

The Pearson's Correlation was created for the association among the variables of the study and the results were presented in Table 4.6 below. Correlation results can be either; negative, positive or neutral.

Table 4.6: Correlations

		Nature of conflicts	Extent of conflicts	Role of NSAs	Place of NSAs	Performance of NSAs
Nature of conflicts	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
	N	63				
Extent of conflicts	Pearson Correlation	.068	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.596				
	N	63	63			
Role of NSAs	Pearson Correlation	-.131	.086	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.305	.500			
	N	63	63	63		
Place of NSAs	Pearson Correlation	-.144	.052	-.050	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.259	.686	.697		
	N	63	63	63	63	
Performance of NSAs	Pearson Correlation	-.047	.053	-.420**	.612**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.713	.678	.001	.000	
	N	63	63	63	63	63

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

The results tabulated above show a strong negative and insignificant correlation between performance of NSAs and nature of conflicts ($r = -.047$, while at 5% the p-value was $.713 > 0.05$). There was also a positive and insignificant correlation between performance of NSAs and extent of conflicts ($r = .053$, while at 5% the p-value was $.678 > 0.05$). Moreover, there was a strong negative and significant correlation between performance of NSAs and role of NSAs ($r = -.420$,

while at 5% the p-value was $0.001 < 0.05$). Lastly there was a strong positive and significant correlation between performance of NSAs and the place of NSAs ($r = .612$, while at 5% the p-value was $0.000 < 0.05$).

Table 4.7: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.728 ^a	.530	.498	.35350

a. Predictors: (Constant), Place of NSAs, role of NSAs, Extent of conflicts, Nature of conflicts

The results of the model summary indicate the extent to which all the independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable. Based on this, the study established that the combined effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable was .530 as denoted by the R square. This implies that Place of NSAs, role of NSAs, Extent of conflicts, Nature of conflicts explains 53.0 percent variation of the effectiveness of NSAs in the management of conflicts between refugees and host state communities.

Table 4.8: ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	8.181	4	2.045	16.366	.000 ^b
1 Residual	7.248	58	.125		
Total	15.429	62			

a. Dependent Variable: Effectiveness of NSAs in the management of conflicts between refugees and host state communities

b. Predictors: (Constant), Place of NSAs, role of NSAs, Extent of conflicts, Nature of conflicts

Significance F on table 4.8 demonstrates the usefulness of the overall regression model at a 5% level of significance. The p-value of the F test was 3.207 which is greater than the F critical (value = 2.04099). This shows that the overall model was significant implying that the regression model can be correctly predicted by the variables in the study.

Table 4.9: Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.493	.588		4.240	.000
1 Nature of conflicts	.021	.101	-.019	.205	.839
Extent of conflicts	.085	.131	.059	.646	.521
Role of NSAs	.369	.085	-.398	4.354	.000
Place of NSAs	.489	.076	.586	6.416	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Performance of NSAs

The standardized coefficients assess the contribution of the independent variable towards the prediction of the dependent variable. Table 4.9 results showed that nature of conflicts had a coefficient estimate which was insignificant based on $\beta = .021$ (p-value 0.839, which is more than $\alpha = 0.05$), hence accept hypothesis one and conclude that there are conflicts between the host state and refugees in Kenya. Moreover, the effect of nature of conflicts is shown by the t test value $= -.205$ which implies that the effect of nature of conflicts surpasses the error by less than 1.

The results further showed that the extent of conflicts had a coefficient estimate which was insignificant based on $\beta = .085$ (p-value 0.521, which is more than $\alpha = 0.05$), hence accept hypothesis two that conflicts between the host state and refugees in Kenya are of varying extents. Additionally, the effect of effect of conflicts is shown by the t test value =.646 which implies that the effect of extent of conflicts surpasses the error by less than 1.

The study further determined that the role of NSAs had a coefficient estimate which was positive and statistically significant based on $\beta = .369$ (p-value 0.000, which is less than $\alpha = 0.05$), hence reject hypothesis three and conclude that conflicts between refugees and their host-state are intervened by non-state actors. In addition, the effect of effect of the role of NSAs is shown by the t test value =4.354 which implies that the effect of the role of NSAs surpasses the error by less than 4.

Finally, study also established that the place of NSAs had a coefficient estimate which was positive and statistically significant based on $\beta = .076$ (p-value 0.000, which is less than $\alpha = 0.05$), hence accept hypothesis four that the interventions by non-state actors' on the conflicts between the host state and refugees in Kenya have been effective. At the same time, the effect of effect of the place of NSAs is shown by the t test value =6.416 which implies that the effect of the place of NSAs surpasses the error by less than 6.

CHAPTER FIVE

Policy Recommendations for Management of Refugee-Host Country Conflict In Kenya and Africa

5.0 Introduction

The chapter made conclusions based on the arguments and findings of the study. Further examination of the international, regional and domestic policies currently governing refugee management and how they inform the management of refugee-host country conflicts were conducted. Finally the chapter sought to explore new dimensions and recommend for policy consideration in the management of the refugee-host country conflicts.

5.2 Summary

The survey noted that 63% of the respondents were female and the remaining 37% were male. From the survey results we found that the distribution of respondents by age group is as follows. 12% of respondents were younger than 25 years, 15% were 26-30 years old, 19% were 31-35 years old, 23% were 36-40 years old, and 31% were 41 or older. Regarding the highest level of education achieved by the respondents, the survey found that 39% of the respondents who participated in the survey are graduates, with 23% post-graduates, 27% tertiary college, 9% basic school and 2% primary schools respectively.

The distribution of the respondents was about 50:50. In Kakuma they were 50.5% while in Daadab they were 49.5. This brings about the balance in the study of the two regions. Most (71%) of the respondents indicated that they work for Non-state actors, 27% mentioned the Government of Kenya, 2% were local community members. 33% of the respondents had worked for 0-5 years, 28% had worked for 6-10 years, 22% had worked for 11-15 years and 13% had

worked for 16-20 years and finally 5% had worked for over 20 years. The majority of the respondents had worked for a considerable period of time of over 5 years.

All respondents responded in the affirmative that they had witnessed/experienced refugee host-state conflicts. The study also found out that the extent of the conflicts were short term and that sometimes conflicts escalate, leading to injuries and even deaths on both sides.

All the respondents also agreed that NSAs are active in management of refugee-host conflicts in the region. A probe into the role played by non-state actors in the management of refugee host-state conflicts in the region derived the following findings; Refugee-affected area” programmes; Trained refugee volunteers to solve problems; Women and youth fora to increase community outreach; Training the community members on hygiene practices; Creation of a new camp by the UNHCR (Kalobeyei Settlement); Economic empowerment of refugees and host communities; Delivering life-saving information; Enabling host communities to supply fresh produce to camps; The host community supports the use of natural resources; Introduction of specialized agricultural techniques for maximum utilization of dry conditions; Strengthen local agencies responsible for disaster recovery and mitigation initiatives; Provision of academic and professional youth scholarship programs Starting a Savings and Credit Group; market value chain development.; SME development, transfer of knowledge and skills in modern agricultural technology; Supporting the voluntary repatriation of refugees to Somalia; Facilitating resettlement from Kenya to various destinations; Humanitarian aid; Offering of primary Accelerated Education Program in Dadaab.

The study determined that NSAs are to a great extent effective in managing conflict, because the objectives of the programmes they are to a great extent achieved. The respondents however

observed that, the performance of NSA in the management of refugee-host state conflict can be enhanced.

Correlation results revealed a strong negative and insignificant correlation between performance of NSAs and nature of conflicts ($r = -.047$, while at 5% the p-value was $.713 > 0.05$). There was also a positive and insignificant correlation between performance of NSAs and extent of conflicts ($r = .053$, while at 5% the p-value was $.678 > 0.05$). Moreover, there was a strong negative and significant correlation between performance of NSAs and role of NSAs ($r = -.420$, while at 5% the p-value was $0.001 < 0.05$). Lastly there was a strong positive and significant correlation between performance of NSAs and the place of NSAs ($r = .612$, while at 5% the p-value was $0.000 < 0.05$).

The study established that the combined effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable was $.530$ as denoted by the R square. This implies that Place of NSAs, role of NSAs, Extent of conflicts, and Nature of conflicts explains 53.0 percent variation of the effectiveness of NSAs in the management of conflicts between refugees and host state communities.

According to the ANOVA results, the p-value of the F test was 3.207 which is greater than the F critical (value = 2.04099). This shows that the overall model was significant implying that the regression model can be correctly predicted by the variables in the study.

The standardized coefficients revealed that the nature of conflicts had a coefficient estimate which was insignificant based on $\beta = .021$ (p-value 0.839 , which is more than $\alpha = 0.05$), hence accept hypothesis one and conclude that there are conflicts between the host state and refugees in Kenya. Moreover, the effect of nature of conflicts is shown by the t test value $-.205$ which implies that the effect of nature of conflicts surpasses the error by less than 1.

The results further showed that the extent of conflicts had a coefficient estimate which was insignificant based on $\beta = .085$ (p-value 0.521, which is more than $\alpha = 0.05$), hence accept hypothesis two that conflicts between the host state and refugees in Kenya are of varying extents. Additionally, the effect of effect of conflicts is shown by the t test value =.646 which implies that the effect of extent of conflicts surpasses the error by less than 1.

The study further determined that the role of NSAs had a coefficient estimate which was positive and statistically significant based on $\beta = .369$ (p-value 0.000, which is less than $\alpha = 0.05$), hence reject hypothesis three and conclude that conflicts between refugees and their host-state are intervened by non-state actors. In addition, the effect of effect of the role of NSAs is shown by the t test value =4.354 which implies that the effect of the role of NSAs surpasses the error by less than 4.

Finally, study also established that the place of NSAs had a coefficient estimate which was positive and statistically significant based on $\beta = .076$ (p-value 0.000, which is less than $\alpha = 0.05$), hence accept hypothesis four that the interventions by non-state actors' on the conflicts between the host state and refugees in Kenya have been effective. At the same time, the effect of effect of the place of NSAs is shown by the t test value =6.416 which implies that the effect of the place of NSAs surpasses the error by less than 6.

5.3 Conclusions

The study made the following conclusions;

The study found that tensions and conflicts between locals and refugee communities have existed for many years and are exacerbated by a sense of environmental stress, scarce resources and economically blessed refugees favored against the locals (Because they receive non-community support). The influx of refugees from neighboring countries significantly increases the risk that the fighters of civil war, weapons and ideology will contribute to violence. The fights at the refugee camp take place between host and refugees and also between the refugees themselves. Further, in this study, the provision of services to refugees in Kakuma and Daadab camps is a difficult task as the continued influx of refugees continues to witness and aggravate competition for scarce resources. Indigenous communities lack these resources and are forced to travel and share with refugees, which in most cases leads to tension and conflict. Injustice between refugees and householders usually increases social tensions. In light of this conclusion, the study confirmed the hypothesis that there is a conflict between the host country and refugees in Kenya.

Furthermore, the study concluded that NSAs are involved in resolving conflicts between host countries and refugees in the regions. The NSA in Kenya has taken on various roles in resolving the conflict between refugees and hosts. These include providing services to refugees and migrants, advocacy, counseling, lobbying to develop standards and policies for migrants and refugees globally and nationally, working to ensure transparency and accountability, social protection and research. While these non-state actors provide additional support for government activities, they also contribute to providing emergency assistance to refugees and integrating them. Integration refers to the interaction of refugees and local actors and includes various aspects, such as cultural, social, economic, religious and legal aspects. Moreover, it is a dynamic

process that requires the participation of the whole society. Based on this conclusion, the study accepts the hypothesis that the conflicts between refugees and their host-state are intervened by non-state actors.

The study finally concluded that NSAs are to a great extent effective in managing conflict, because the objectives of their programmes are to a great extent achieved. However, the effectiveness of the role of NSAs can be further improved because of the following reasons; the strategies and models applied in the repatriation of the returnee refugees needed to be re-evaluated so as to determine the loopholes that resulted in the refugees going back to the camps. Second, it continually provides comprehensive support without taking into account the specific situations of individual aid. As refugees cannot support themselves, several returnees will either become part of urban poverty or return to refugee camps. The fact that no matter how bad the UNHRC is not obliged to support the host community, causing the host community to feel hostile and causing imbalances that condemn refugee issues. Therefore, this study rejects the third hypothesis that non-state intervention is effective for conflicts between host countries and Kenyan refugees.

Based on the conflict transformation theory which acknowledges that the societal structures like refugee law, perceptions of who a refugee is, what the state responsibilities are towards refugees holding other factors constant; is a source of conflict and competition over limited resources and interests is the fundamental process of shaping society. In light of this, the role of non-state actors is focused on transforming conflict by creating a manageable and sustainable refugee environment coexisting in the communities where they reside. He was in a relationship with the current study. This approach is based on the fact that refugees flee their social conspiracy status to opposing countries in search of comfort and protection.

During their prolonged stay, their scramble for over stretched resources shared between the host and the refugees and vices abetted by the refugee's leads to resentment and conflict between them and the state that is hosting them. The purpose of conflict transformation is to seek non-violent social change, by changing relationships and social organizations into a long-term peace.

The study finally concludes that the refugee-host state conflict is not a bad thing after all, but a necessary evil that will lead into reshaping the society's lenses in analysing the situation and further look into more diversified solutions and policy framework that are achievable and sustainable for the the state, refugee and the international community. The role in preventive diplomacy more so in early warning mechanism and in conflict transformative role. The study believes that the Non state actors role cannot be ignored but the ball stops with the state in adopting sustainable policies like rehabilitation of the ASAL regions where these refugees are camped from arid to food baskets zones. The study further believes that in a successfully managed conflict, there should be an address to underlying problems or issues, which are jointly and voluntarily determined. The conflict management process at least achieves some degree of satisfaction for the parties concerned, and outcomes are mutually agreed upon

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings, the study made the following recommendations;

- ✓ Findings on the performance of non-state actors in the management of refugee-host conflicts in Kenya were that the programmes in place do not really focus on long-term solutions to the problems. The fact that the refugees have stayed in the camps for many decades is a pointer towards re-evaluation of the current efforts as this trend is expected to remain constant in the future. Such efforts should focus on enhancing the friendliness

of the environment of the regions in which the camps are based using the refugees human capital.

- ✓ NSAs could consider acquiring and providing tree seedlings to the populations living in the Kakuma and Daadab regions for planting. Special considerations can also be made to ensure that indigenous fruit trees are planted such as the guava, orange and mango fruits trees as well as the ornamental tree, the umbrella in addition to the favoured neem tree. The tree planting efforts should be done frequently so as to achieve a wide forest cover in the minimum period possible.
- ✓ The governments of Israel and china have successfully rehabilitated deserts into food baskets regions. Why not likewise use the same aid and good will from these states to transform these regions using the available labour and convert these regions into food baskets for the country. The vast lands of the ASAL region will further be reduced from 80% of the total land mass in Kenya. It is in the ASAL regions where refugees are living in camps. Managing and diversifying the ASAL livelihoods will suffice the management of the refugee-host state conflict problem. A good environmental management programme of changing the dry regions into arable productive land is the solution to managing the conflict. Afforestation and land reclamation in the ASAL is the best way to manage refugee-host state conflict.
- ✓ Another consideration that the NSAs should factor in is the provision of a sustainable source of water in the region. To achieve this, plans can be considered for the building of dams and water reservoirs for domestic and irrigation purposes. The building of dams, channeling of water through pipes and irrigation of land would require a lot of resources. The study therefore proposes that the NSAs could ensure joint efforts are made in

realizing this goal. Plans should also be made to utilize the services of the refugees and host communities in transforming the two regions.

- ✓ To this end, the conflict between community hosts and refugees over wood as a fuel source can be resolved by using biogas. Biogas is a type of biofuel that is naturally produced by the decomposition of organic waste. When organic matter such as food waste and animal waste is decomposed in an anaerobic environment, a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide is generally released. Animal fertilizer, garbage, wastewater and sewage are all examples of organic matter that creates biogas through anaerobic digestion. Due to the high content of methane in the biogas (usually 50-75%), the biogas is flammable and therefore creates a blue-blue flame that can be used as an energy source. Efforts should be made to assist the host communities who are largely pastoralists to utilize the livestock waste in the production of biogas. Other sources of biogas that can be harnessed in the regions are household organic waste and sewerage.
- ✓ To support better policy choices from origin, start a dialogue with the authorities of the country of origin and highlight the high costs of forced migration. Dialogues can also focus on supporting regional initiatives to better manage cross-border movements and help host countries prepare for a predictable influx.
- ✓ Focus on funding for a "stable part of a volatile country" and strengthen the resilience of the people behind funding projects to sustain livelihoods and strengthen community-based institutions.
- ✓ Supporting host communities. Address long-term development challenges and expand service delivery to address the challenges of moving from humanitarian assistance to the use of national systems. Encourage policies that provide refugees with the right to work

and freedom of movement. Displacement can be foreseen, for example, there is time to prepare a block grant that can be quickly deployed to the affected countries when a crisis occurs.

- ✓ Helping the forcibly displaced. Promoting independence and access to employment, creating opportunities through private sector investment, providing adequate education services and modernizing social protection systems against humanitarian situations.
- ✓ Working towards durable solutions. Supporting returnees and return communities (especially in urban areas) are such that returns can be successful, and help develop solutions to provide legal rights to de facto integrate people where feasible; and maintain support over the medium-term.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aall, P. (2000): Nongovernmental Organizations and Peacemaking In: Crocker, C.A., Hampson, F.O., Aall, P. (eds. 2000): *Managing Global Chaos: Sources of and Responses to International Conflict*, Washington, D.C., Endowment of the United States Institute of Peace, pp.433-443;
- Aall, P. (2005): Nongovernmental Organizations In: Aall, P., Miltenberger, D., Weiss, T.G. (2005): *Guide to IGOs, NGOs, and the Military in Peace and Relief Operations*, Washington D.C., Endowment of the United States Institute of Peace, pp. 85-180.
- Aall, P. R. (2000). *NGOs and Conflict Management*. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace.
- Abey, Abdi Hassan. (2013). *Economic Effects of Urban Refugees on Host Community: Case of Somali Refugees in Eastleigh, 1991-2012*. MA Thesis, University of Nairobi
- Agblorti, S., (2011a), 'Refugee integration in Ghana: the host community's perspective', *New Issues in Refugee Research*, Research Paper No. 203, UNHCR Policy and Evaluation Service. <http://www.unhcr.org/4d6f5f3f9.pdf>
- Ahimbisibwe, F. (2018). *Uganda and the refugee problem: challenges and opportunities* (No. 2018.05). Universiteit Antwerpen, Institute of Development Policy (IOB).
- Anderson, D. M., & McKnight, J. (2014). Kenya at war: Al-Shabaab and its enemies in Eastern Africa. *African Affairs*, 114(454), 1-27.
- Anderson, D. M., & McKnight, J. (2014). Kenya at war: Al-Shabaab and its Enemies in Eastern Africa. *African Affairs*, 114(454), 1-27.

- Anderson, M.B. (2000): Humanitarian NGOs in Conflict Intervention In: Crocker, C.A., Hampson, F.O., Aall, P. (eds. 2000): *Managing Global Chaos: Sources of and Responses to International Conflict*, Washington, D.C., Endowment of the United States Institute of Peace, pp. 343-354
- Anthony, G.T. (2003). Sampling frames and master samples. United Nations Secretariat, Expert group meeting to review the draft Handbook on Designing of Household Sample surveys.pg3-5
- Atim, Grace. (2013). *The Impacts of Refugees on Conflicts in Africa*. Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution Abuja
- Balakian, S. (2016). “Money Is Your Government”: Refugees, Mobility, and Unstable Documents in Kenya’s Operation Usalama Watch. *African Studies Review*, 59(2), 87-111.
- Baron, R. A. (1984). Reducing organizational conflict: An incompatible response approach. *Journal of applied psychology*, 69(2), 272.
- Berry, L., 2008, ‘The Impact of Environmental Degradation on Refugee-Host Relations: A Case Study from Tanzania’. UNHCR New Issues in Refugee Research Working Paper, No.151 <http://www.unhcr.org/47a315c72.html>
- Betts, A., 2009, ‘Development assistance and refugees: Towards a North-South grand bargain?’ Forced Migration Policy Briefing 2, Refugees Studies Centre, Univ. of Oxford, June 2009. <http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/policy-briefings/RSCPB2-DevelopmentAssistance.pdf>
- Betts, A., Loescher, G., & Milner, J. (2008). *UNHCR: The politics and practice of refugee protection into the 21st century*. Routledge.

- Betts, Alexander (2009). *Development Assistance and Refugees, Towards a North-South Grand Bargain? Forced Migration Policy Briefing 2*. Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford. United Kingdom.
- Boamah-Gyau, K., 2008, 'The Socio-cultural and economic impact of Refugees on the host Indigenous Communities in West Africa: A case study of Liberian Refugees at Buduburam Community in Ghana', Thesis Submitted for the Degree: Master of Philosophy in Indigenous Studies Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tromso, Norway <http://munin.uit.no/bitstream/handle/10037/1538/thesis.pdf?sequence=1>
- Boamah-Gyau, Kwame. (2008). *The Socio-Cultural and Economic Impact of Refugees on the Indigenous Communities in West Africa: A case study of Liberian refugees at Buduburam Community in Ghana*. MA Thesis, University of Tromso, Norway.
- Burton, J (1990), *Conflict Resolution and Prevention*, St Martins Press, New York.
- Cannon, B. & Fujibayashi, H. (2018) Security, structural factors and sovereignty: Analyzing reactions to Kenya's decision to close the Dadaab refugee camp complex. *African Security Review* 0:0, pages 1-22. Cannon and Fujibayashi
- Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict (1997): *Preventing Deadly Conflict*, New York, Carnegie Corporation of New York, online version (<http://www.wilsoncenter.org/subsites/ccpdc/pubs/rept97/finfr.htm>).
- Champagne, B., Cobb, W. B., Kaplan, S., & Morrison, D. (2005). *Anatomy of a terrorist attack: An in-depth investigation into the 1998 bombings of the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania*. *Ridgway Center for International Security Studies*, 17.

- Cheludo, B. (2015) . The socio-cultural impact of cross-border refugee flows and the possible spread of conflicts in host countries in Africa. Available online at <https://www.iapss.org/wp/2015/04/16/the-socio-cultural-impact-of-cross-border-refugee-flows-and-the-possible-spread-of-conflicts-in-host-countries-in-africa/>
- Clark, H., & Grandi, F. (2016). Leave No Refugee Behind. *Project Syndicate*: Accessed on 24/02/2019.E.A.T <https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/development-assistance-displaced-people-by-helen-clark-and-filippo-grandi-2016->
- Connor, P., & Krogstad, J. M. (2018). Record number of forcibly displaced people lived in sub-Saharan Africa in 2017. *Pew Research Center*. Accessed on 25/10/18 4.30 pm E.A.T
- Council Regulation (EC), No.343/2003 of 18 February. Dublin Regulation.No.604/2013
- Dryden-Peterson, S. and Hovil, L., (2003), ‘Local integration as a durable solution: Refugees, host populations and education in Uganda’, New Issues in Refugee Research Working series, No. 93, 2003, <http://www.unhcr.org/3f8189ec4.html>
- Duchacek, I. D., & Duchacek, H. (2019). *The territorial dimension of politics: within, among, and across nations*. Routledge.
- Dudouet, V. (2006). Transitions from violence to peace. Berghof Research Center for Constructive Conflict Management. Retrieved from <http://www.berghof-center.org/>
- Dusenbury, A. S. (2013). *Post-conflict returnee reintegration: a case study of South Sudan and the livelihood approach*. Naval Postgraduate School Monterey Ca.
- ECRE (2012), Sharing responsibility for refugee’s protection in Europe: Dublin reconsidered. Accessed from an archived report accessed on 11 June 2009.accessed on 13 march 2019.E.A.T 5:07 am

- Estaswara, H., Halim, U., Bakti, A. F., Agustina, A., & Darmaputra, R. (2019). Public implementation of government programs for poverty alleviation: public sphere utilization in Brebes, Indonesia. *Contratexto*, (031), 117-134.
- Gomez, Margarita Puerto and Christensen Asger et al. (2010). The Impact of Refugees on Neighboring Countries: A Development Challenge. World Development Report 2011: Background Note
- GPPAC (Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict). (2015). Conflict analysis framework: Field guidelines and procedures. The Hague: GPPAC.
- Hackett, K. (2000): International NGOs in Preventing Conflict In: Cahill, K.M. (ed. 2000): Preventive Diplomacy. Stopping Wars before They Start, New York, Routledge, The Center for International Health and Cooperation, pp. 273-285.
- Haddad, E. (2008). *The Refugee in International Society: between sovereigns*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Haider, H. (2014). Conflict: topic guide. *Revised edition with B. Rohwerder*. Birmingham: GSDRC, University of Birmingham; Haider, H. (2014). Statebuilding and peacebuilding in situations of conflict and fragility. *Topic guide supplement*. Birmingham, UK: Governance and Social Development Resource Centre, University of Birmingham.
- <http://www.unhcr.org/africa/html> 28/06/18. 10.40pm E.A.T
- <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/html> accessed 28/06/18 10.40pm E.A.T
- <https://the-diplomat.com/2015/10/Myanmar's-refugee-problem-its-not-just-Rohingya.12>
October 2015. Accessed on 23 march 2019. E.A.T
- <https://www.icct.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/05.Alex-p-schimid-links-between-Terrorism-and-migration-pdf>

[https://www.mercycorps.org/worlds 5 biggest refugee's crisis](https://www.mercycorps.org/worlds-5-biggest-refugee-s-crisis). Accessed on 19/03/2019. 6:04 pm

E.A.T

<https://www.unrefugees.org> accessed 20 october 2018.10.00pm E.A.T

Ikanda, F., (2008), 'Deteriorating Conditions of Hosting Refugees: A Case Study of the Dadaab Complex in Kenya', African Study Monographs, Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 29-49.

http://jambo.africa.kyotou.ac.jp/kiroku/asm_normal/abstracts/pdf/29-1/07-14Ikanda.pdf;

Agblorti, S., 2011, 'Humanitarian assistance to refugees in rural Ghana: Implications for refugee–host relations', Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift - Norwegian Journal of Geography, 65:2, 75-82 <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00291951.2011.574319>

Jacobsen, K. (2003). Livelihoods in Conflict: The Pursuit of Livelihoods by Refugee and the Impact on the Human Security of Host Communities. International Migration, Vol. 40, Issues. 5.

John M and Brendan O.L (1993) the Politics of Antagonism: Understanding Northern Ireland, London: Athlon Press

Josselin, D., & Wallace, W. (2001). Non-state actors in world politics: a framework. In *Non-state actors in world politics* (pp. 1-20). Palgrave Macmillan, London.

Klímová-Alexander, I. (2017). *The Romani voice in world politics: The United Nations and non-state actors*. Routledge.

Kobia, Kofi and Cranfield Leilla. (2009). Literature Review: Urban Refugees. Carleton University.

- Konyndyakis, J., 2005, 'Towards a new model for post-emergency refugee assistance', Humanitarian Practice Network, Issue 31. <http://www.odihpn.org/humanitarian-exchange-magazine/issue31/towards-a-new-model-for-post-emergency-refugee-assistance>
- Kothari, C. R. (2011). *Research Methodology-Methods and Techniques*. New age International Publishers.pg 11
- Lederach, J.P. (1997). *Building Peace, Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*. Washington DC: United States Institute for Peace Process
- Leedy, P. (1997). *Practical research: planning and design*. 6th ed. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Littlejohn, S. and Foss, K. (2008). *Theories of human communication*, Belmont, CA, Thomson-Wadsworth, ninth edition
- Loescher, G. (2001). The UNHCR and World Politics: State Interests vs. Institutional Autonomy, *International Migration Review*, Vol. 35, No. 1, Special Issue: UNHCR at 50: Past, Present and Future of Refugee Assistance (Spring, 2001), pp. 33-56. The Centre for Migration Studies of New York, Inc.
- Loescher, G., (2001). The UNHCR and World Politics: State Interests vs. Institutional Autonomy, *International Migration Review*, Vol. 35, No. 1, Special Issue: UNHCR at 50: Past, Present and Future of Refugee Assistance (Spring, 2001), pp. 33-56. The Centre for Migration Studies of New York, Inc.
- Lucia, A. F. (2012). *Challenges and livelihood strategies of Darfuriian refugees living in Kampala, Uganda*.

- Maystadt, J-F and Verwimp, P., (2009), 'Winners and losers among a refugee-hosting population', CORE Discussion Paper 2009/34.
http://www.ecore.be/DPs/dp_1245413129.pdf
- McConnachie, K. (2018). Boundaries and belonging in the indo-Myanmar borderlands: Chin refugees in Mizoram. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 31(3), 314-333.
- MDG Achievement Fund, (2011), 'Lebanon Mid-Term Evaluation: Thematic window: Conflict Prevention and Peace Building, Programme Title: Conflict Prevention and Peace Building in Northern Lebanon', MDG Achievement Fund.
<http://www.mdgfund.org/sites/default/files/Lebanon%20-%20CPPB%20-%20Mid-term%20Evaluation%20Report.pdf>
- MDG Achievement Fund, no date, 'Lebanon: Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Lebanon', MDG Achievement Fund website.
<http://www.mdgfund.org/program/conflictpreventionandpeacebuildinglebanon>
- Melissa Eddy & Alison Smale (2015) Germany announces Emergency Border controls Amid Migrant Crisis. *New York Times*. 13 September 2015
- Miall, H (2004), Conflict transformation: A Multi-dimensional Task, Bergh of Research Centre for Constructive Conflict Management.
- Mitzen, J. (2016). Security communities and the unthinkabilities of war. *Annual review of political science*, 19, 229-248.
- Mogire, R. (2011). *Victims as threats: Refugee impact on host state security in Africa* (Eds.). England & USA: Ashgate Publishing Ltd.
- Mwaruvie, J., & Kirui, P. (2012). The dilemma of hosting refugees: a focus on the insecurity in north-eastern Kenya.

My Government (MyGov) 2015. Statement by President Uhuru Kenyatta on the Terrorist Attack at Garissa University College. Available online at; <http://www.mygov.go.ke/statement-by-president-uhuru-kenyatta-onthe-terrorist-attack-at-garissa-university-college>

New King James Version **Bible Mathew 2:13-23**

Nicolaïdis, K. (1996): International Preventive Action: Developing a Strategic Framework In: Rotberg, R.I. (ed. 1996): Vigilance and Vengeance. NGOs Preventing Ethnic Conflict in Divided Societies, Washington, D.C., Brookings Institution Press, pp. 23-69.

Nordland, R. (2015). A mass migration crisis, and it may yet get worse. *The New York Times*, 31.

NSC (2009). Training Resource Guide on Conflict Prevention and Transformation. National Steering Committee on Peace building and Conflict management

Odula, T. (2016). Kenya to close world's biggest refugee camp. *The Miami Herald A*, 14.

OECD, (2001), 'The DAC Guidelines: Helping Prevent Violent Conflict', Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris.

<http://www.oecd.org/development/conflictandfragility/1886146.pdf>

Omeokachie, Ifeanyi Vincent. (2013). The Security Implications of the Refugee Situation in South Africa. MA Thesis, University of Pretoria.

Organization of African Unity (OAU). (1969). Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of the Refugee Problem in Africa. UNHCR, Geneva

Paige, L. (2017). Read Donald Trump's New Order on Immigration. Retrieved on 12.01.2018 from; http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/donald-trump-immigration-executive-order-text_us

- Parekh, S., Agamben, G., Roazen, D. H., Agamben, G., Agier, M., Agier, M., ... & Arendt, H. (2017). Against Human Rights. In *Refugees and the Ethics of Forced Displacement* (Vol. 5, No. 13, pp. 1-16). Stanford: Oxford University Press.
- Peterson, Sarah Dryden and Hovil. (2003). Local Integration as a Durable Solution: Refugees, Host Populations and Education in Uganda. UNHCR, New issues in refugee Research, Working papers No 93.
- Phillips, A. (2013). Political settlements and state formation: The case of Somaliland (DLP Research Paper 23). *Birmingham: Developmental Leadership Program, University of Birmingham.*
- Rahim, M. A. (2002), *Managing Conflicts in Organizations*, Westport, and C.T: Prager.
- Refugee Studies Centre (RSC), 2010, 'Forced Migration Research and Policy: Overview of current trends and future directions', Refugee Studies Centre, Oxford University. <http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/pdfs/RSC-FM-policy-and-research-overview.pdf>
- Sanjuga Vas Dev. (2002). The Reluctant Host: The Socio-Cultural Impact of Refugees on Developing Communities. *Matspluries*, No 21. <http://www.arts.uwa.edu.au/>
- Schmid, A. P. (2016). Links between terrorism and migration. *International Centre For Counter Terrorism (ICCT) ICCT Research Paper.*
- Schmid, A.P. (1998): Thesaurus and Glossary of Early Warning and Conflict Prevention Terms (Abridged Version), FEWER – Forum on Early Warning and Early Response, online version ([http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/LGEL5ERDQ8/\\$file/fewer-glossary-may98.pdf?openelement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/LGEL5ERDQ8/$file/fewer-glossary-may98.pdf?openelement)).
- Sesay, Fatmata Lovetta. (2004). *Conflicts and Refugees in Developing Countries*. Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich.

- Smillie, I. (1998): Relief and Development: A Struggle for Synergy, Occasional Paper #33, Providence, The Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies, online version (<http://www.watsoninstitute.org/pub/OP33.pdf>).
- Smock, D.R. (1997): Humanitarian Assistance and Conflict in Africa, The Journal of Humanitarian Assistance, Jul. 4, 1997, online text (<http://jha.ac/1997/07/04/humanitarianassistance-and-conflict-in-africa/#toc-the-complicating-and-compromising-context>).
- Stephens, P. (2013). *Nations are chasing the illusion of sovereignty*. Retrieved from <http://www.ft.com/>
- Thomas, K. W., & Kilmann, R. H. (2017). *Thomas-Kilmann conflict mode instrument: Profile and interpretive report*. CPP, Incorporated.
- Tollebrandt, S. and Sophia W. (2013). "Power Distribution Between Refugees and Tureti, M. K. (2003). Impact of refugees on host communities: the case of Kakuma Refugee camp, North Western Kenya, 1992- 2002 (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi, CEES).
- UN Trust Fund for Human Security, no date, 'Quick impact programme for refugee zones. Community-based production centres and community rehabilitation projects with skills upgrading in Forest Guinea', UN Trust for Human Security. <http://ochaonline.un.org/TrustFund/UNTFHSAroundtheworld/Guinea/tabid/2258/language/enUS/Default.aspx>
- UNDG, 2009, 'Joint Programme Component 2: Refugee-Affected and Hosting Areas Programme', Joint UN Programme on Disaster Risk Management. http://www.undg.org/docs/10249/DRM-JPC-2---RAHA_7May09.pdf

UNDP Pakistan, no date, 'Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Programme', UNDP Pakistan website. <http://undp.org.pk/refugee-affected-areas-programme.html>

UNHCR (2001) Dadaab refugee complex. <https://www.unhcr.org/ke/dadaab-refugees-complex>

UNHCR (2012), The State of the World's Refugees: In search of solidarity, Accessed on 20/1/2015 at 23.39 through <http://www.unhcr.org/4fc5ceca9.pdf>

UNHCR (2012), The State of the World's Refugees: In search of solidarity, Accessed on 12/1/2019 at 23.39 through <http://www.unhcr.org/4fc5ceca9.pdf>

UNHCR (2017) Forced Displacement in 2017: Global trends. www.unhcr.org/pdf. Accessed on 25/10/18 5:30 pm E.A.T

UNHCR (2017) Forced Displacement in 2017: Global trends. www.unhcr.org/pdf. Accessed on 25/10/18 5:30 pm E.A.T

UNHCR (2017), Europe Situation. <https://www.unhcr.org/europe-emergency.html>.

UNHCR, 'DFID Conflict Policy Paper: UNHCR Submission for Consultation on DFID Conflict Policy Paper', United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

http://www.unhcr.org.uk/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/DFID_Conflict_Policy_Paper.pdf

UNHCR, (1998), 'Refugee Operations and Environmental Management: Selected Lessons Learned'. Geneva: UNHCR <http://www.unhcr.org/3b03b2754.html>

UNHRC (2019).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR). 2015. United Nation High Commission for Refugee Factsheet: Ethiopia. UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 2015. The Crisis for Refugees in Eastern Africa, The UN refugee Agency. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees b-caps note. 2015. Ethiopia Displacement in Gambella Region. UNHCR The UN refugee agency.

USC Libraries. *Organizing your social science research paper: Types of Research Design*. <http://libguides.usc.edu/writingguide/researchdesigns> Retrieved on 13/02/2019 12:07pm
E.A.T

Vayrynen, R. (1991). *New Dimensions in Conflict Theory: Conflict Resolution and Conflict Transformation*. London: Sage

Washoma, L.E Karren. 2003. *Impact of refugees in Northwestern Tanzania*. University of Dares Salaam

Weiss, T. G. (2018). *The United Nations and changing world politics*. Routledge.

Werker Eric. (2007). *The Economy of a Refugee Camp*. Journal of Refugee Studies

Whitaker, B.E (2002). *Refugees in Western Tanzania: The Distributions of Burdens and Benefits among Local Hosts*. Journal of Refugee Studies vol.15, No.4:339-358 University of North Carolina at Charlotte, NC, USA

www.unhcr.org/ke/dadaab-refugees-complex

www.unhcr.org/ke/kakuma-refuge-camp

APPENDICES

Appendix I: NSAs Operating in Kakuma and Daadab Camps

Partnership with Government
1. Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
2. Ministry of Health
3. Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Implementing partners NGOs
1. CARE International
2. Danish Refugee Council
3. Don Bosco – Kenya
4. Fafi Integrated Development Association
5. FilmAid International
6. Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS)
7. International Rescue Committee
8. Islamic Relief Kenya
9. Jesuit Refugee Services
10. Kenya Red Cross Society
11. Legal Advice Centre (Kituo Cha Sheria) – Kenya
12. Lutheran World Federation
13. National Council of Churches of Kenya
14. Norwegian Refugee Council

15. Peace Winds Japan
16. Refugee Consortium of Kenya
17. Relief Reconstruction and Development Organisation
18. Save the Children International
19. Windle Trust UK in Kenya
20. Action Africa Help International Kenya
21. Francis Xavier Project
22. Heshima Kenya
23. Lotus Kenya Action for Development Kenya
24. Pastoralist Initiative for Development and Advocacy
Operational partners NGOs
1. Comitato Internazionale per Lo Sviluppo dei Popoli – CISP
2. Handicap International
3. International Service Volunteers Association
4. Médecins Sans Frontières – Suisse
5. Terre des Hommes
6. World Vision International – Kenya
7. IsraAID
8. Kakuma Mission Hospital
9. Good Neighbours International
10. Association for Aid and Relief (AAR) Japan
11. Waldorf
12. The Refugee Education Trust

13. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for International Cooperation – GIZ)
14. International Organization for Migration (IOM)
15. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
16. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat)
17. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
18. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
19. UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)
20. United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA)
21. United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
22. United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
23. United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Implementing Partners for Statelessness in Kenya, NGOs
1. Haki Centre
2. Haki na Sheria
3. Kenya Human Rights Commission

Appendix II: Cover letter

Alfet Hadulu Jillo

P.O Box 24381

Nairobi, Kenya.

Dear Respondent,

Ref: Request for Data

I 'am student at the National Defence College. I humbly seek your assistance in filling in the questionnaire to assist in collecting data towards my research paper required in partial fulfillment of my degree in Master in International Studies. This questionnaire is for the purpose of my research study on the **“Role of Non-state actors in the management of refugees-host state conflicts”**. The information provided hereon will be used strictly for academic purposes. It will be confidential and will not be discussed with any other organization or institution.

Yours faithfully,

Appendix III: Research Questionnaire

This questionnaire aims at collecting information and data for academic use by the researcher. Your input will go a long way in providing useful information required to complete this research. The information provided will be treated in confidence. You need not indicate your name. Please answer the questions precisely and objectively; the information will be treated confidentially.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION (PLEASE TICK WHERE APPROPRIATE)

1. Gender.

Female [] (ii) Male []

2. Age

(i) Below 25 years []

(ii) 26-30 years []

(iii) 31-35 years []

(iv) 36-40 years []

(v) 41 and above []

3. What is your highest level of education?

(i) Primary Level []

(ii) Secondary Level []

(iii) Diploma []

(iv) Degree []

(v) Post graduate []

Other.....

4. Which of the camps are you based in?.....

5. Which organization do you work for?.....

6. For how long have you been working with the organization?.....

SECTION B: NATURE AND EXTENT OF REFUGEE–HOST COUNTRY CONFLICTS

7. Are any refugee host-state conflicts you have witnessed/experienced?

Yes []

No []

Please explain your answer in relation to

a) The nature of the conflicts

.....
.....
.....
.....

b) The extent of the conflicts

.....
.....
.....

8. How would you rate the nature of refugee –host country conflicts in this camp using the following scale?

Very great extent (VGE) [5]

Great extent (GE) [4]

Moderate extent (ME) [3]

Small extent (SE) [2]

No extent (NE) [1]

9. How would you rate the extent of refugee–host country conflicts in this camp using the following scale?

Very great extent (VGE) [5]

Great extent (GE) [4]

Moderate extent (ME) [3]

Small extent (SE) [2]

No extent (NE) [1]

SECTION C: THE PLACE OF NON-STATE ACTORS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF REFUGEE-HOST STATE CONFLICTS

10. Do non-state actors play any role in the management of refugee host-state conflicts in the region?

Yes []

No []

11. Explain the role played by non-state actors in the management of refugee host-state conflicts in the region?

.....
.....

.....
.....

12. How would you rate the role played by non-state actors in the management of refugee host-state conflicts in the region?

Very great extent (VGE) [5]

Great extent (GE) [4]

Moderate extent (ME) [3]

Small extent (SE) [2]

No extent (NE) [1]

13. How would you rate the place of non-state actors in the management of refugee host-state conflicts in the region?

Very great extent (VGE) [5]

Great extent (GE) [4]

Moderate extent (ME) [3]

Small extent (SE) [2]

No extent (NE) [1]

14. Which other measures have been put in place to manage the conflicts between the host-state and refugees?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Section D: THE PERFORMANCE OF NON-STATE ACTORS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF REFUGEE-HOST CONFLICTS IN KENYA

15. In your opinion, is the role played by NSAs in managing conflicts between the host-state and refugees effective?

Yes []

No []

16. How would you rate the performance of NSAs in managing conflicts between the host-state and refugees using the following scale?

Very great extent (VGE) [5]

Great extent (GE) [4]

Moderate extent (ME) [3]

Small extent (SE) [2]

No extent (NE) [1]

17. Please explain your answer in relation to good practice in management of conflict between refugees and host communities

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Section E: RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT of REFUGEES IN THE DIRECTION OF AVOIDING CONFLICTUAL SETTINGS IN KENYA

18. Can you please make recommendations on the role NSAs can play in the management of conflicts between the host-state and refugees?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

THANKYOU FOR YOUR INPUT AND COOPERATION!!

Appendix IV: Research Authorization Letter



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

Date: 17th January, 2019

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/19/96566/27782**

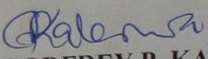
Alfet Hadulu Jillo
National Defence College
P.O. Box 24381-00502
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "*None state actors and the management of refugee - host state conflict: A critical examination of the Kenyan experience*" I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **all Counties** for the period ending **17th January, 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.