

**EFFECTS OF REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS ON THE HOST
COMMUNITIES AROUND DADAAB REFUGEE CAMPS IN
NORTHERN KENYA**

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DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

Declaration by the Student

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university or for any other award


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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project to the Almighty Allah for wisdom. Also to my daughters Habsa and Fatuma for their affection though the process.



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First and foremost, I am thankful to the Almighty God for giving me wisdom and good health which enabled me to pursue this noble task. Special appreciation to Dr. Ibrahim Nyaboga my able supervisor for his devoted commitment to this task contributing to my ability to fulfill the research requirements.

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ABSTRACT

The refugees' arrival has profound and far-reaching benefits as well as challenges both on social-economic, environmental aspects and political aspects on the population of the hosting country. Regrettably, sometimes arrival of these refugees creates imbalance that leads to resentment within the host community, with them attributing their problems to the refugees. Majority of host communities are dotted by deplorable living conditions occasioned by high poverty levels and lack of public infrastructure and stretched social installations. Thus, the study is purposed to assess the effects of refugee settlements on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in northern Kenya. The study objectives included to establish the effect of camp social facilities, infrastructure projects, humanitarian aid, and emergent markets on the host community. The study is grounded in refugee aid and development theory and economic theory. Qualitative research technique aided to assess the nature of tensions between refugees and hosts in the Dadaab refugee camps. The target population comprised of 177 respondents including Community leaders (36), Household heads (113) and Public administration (28) living within the Dadaab refugee camps of Dagahaley, Ifo, and Hagadera in northern Kenya. The unit of analysis was community leaders, public administrators, and household heads. The study used the census technique due to the small size of the population. The study used mixed research approach, The census method is a research to sample all the 177 respondents including Community leaders (36), Household heads (113) and Public administration (28) living within the Dadaab refugee camps of Dagahaley, Ifo, and Hagadera in northern Kenya. To select this sample the study employed simple random technique to select the total sample population. The questionnaire and key informant interview guide were main data collection instruments. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics method. Also multiple regression analysis was done to establish the relationship between the study variable. The analysis was done with the aid of a statistical software for social sciences (SPSS version 26). Results were presented in form of frequencies percentages and pie-charts. Results revealed given all the factors held constant the host community environment will improve by 1.310 units. In addition, each predictor variable depicted different a positive and significant influence of predicted variable. The predictor variable which were camp social facilities, infrastructure projects, humanitarian aid, and emergent markets, depicted an impact on the host community by 0.246 units, 1.323 units, 0.158 units, and 0.276 units, respectively. This means that, any unit increment in camp social facilities will lead to improvement on host community by 0.246. Also a unit change in infrastructure projects will lead to 1.323 unit improvement in the host community. Additionally, a unit change in humanitarian aid enhances the livelihood of the host community by 0.158 units. Lastly, a unit change in emergent markets will lead to improvement of host community by 0.276 unit. Moreover, the results suggest that a comprehensive and integrated approach, addressing multiple facets of community development, can lead to a positive and sustainable impact on host communities. The recommendation of the study was to recognize that the substantial impact of emerging markets (EM) is key and that enhancement and expansion of community facilities were contribute to the overall quality of life for residents. Lastly, collaborating with humanitarian organizations to provide essential services and support livelihoods.

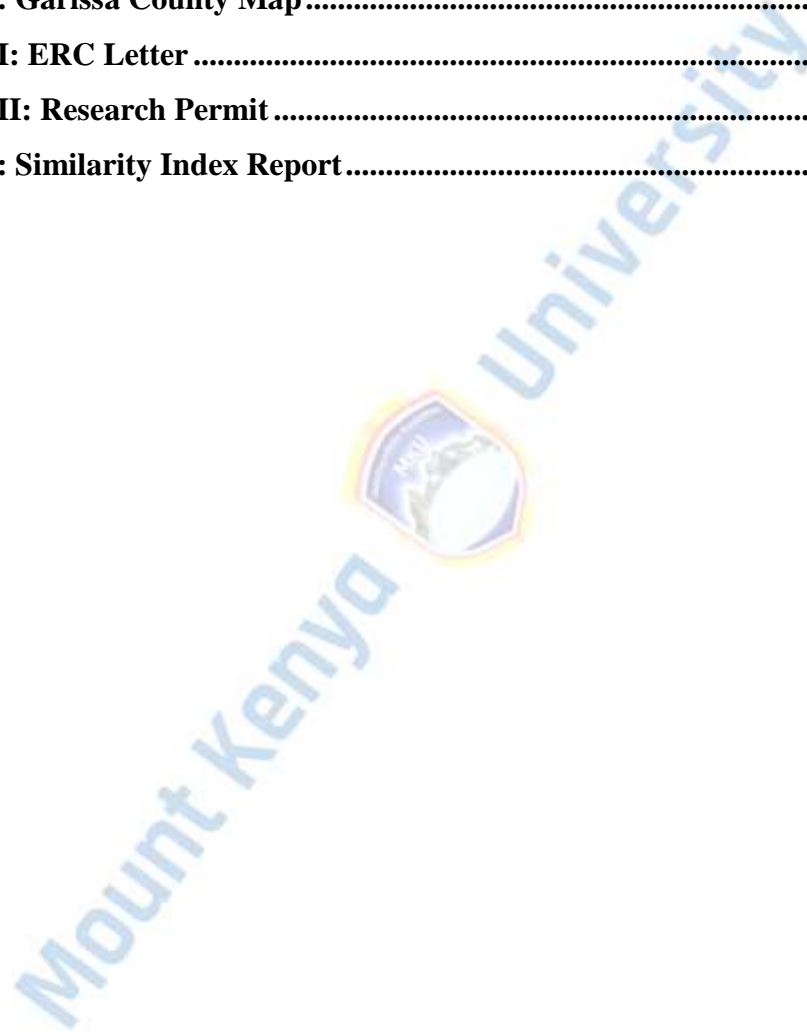
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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

RAD	Refugee Aid and Development
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Internationally, the myriad of factors bordering on conflicts and natural disasters have contributed to the displacement of nearly one per cent of the world's population. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2018) estimates that of the 80 million inhabitants displaced globally, refugees account for almost 26 million under the care of UNHCR and United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). As recent as 2018, nearly 70.8 million were estimated to be forcibly displaced making it the highest ever number of asylum seekers and refugees (UNHCR, 2021).

Traditionally, populations displaced have resorted to settling in neighbouring locations for temporary security and safety and urge to get immediate humanitarian basics such as food, water and shelter (Veney, 2016). In many cases and as a response to the settlements of these aliens, the host communities have, since time immemorial, shown compassion and heartedly embraced the fleeing populations till such time when they are integrated and or resettled (Bram, & Milou de, 2020). However, in the process of the coexistence between the hosts and refugees, the host communities have, somehow, abandoned their past core life by assimilating to the lives of the settled refugees (Grindheim, 2016). Despite this truism, the host communities' plight keeps on deteriorating as a result of failure by the players to center planning and implementation of refugee policies on host communities as well (UNHCR, 2021).

In the global perspective, The United States subjects refugees to a demanding 13-step process and prolonged waiting periods before they are granted entry. Upon arrival, the State Department and Department of Health and Human Services collaborate with nonprofits to facilitate their resettlement. In contrast, organizations like Action for Hope in Lebanon are addressing the needs of communities in crisis by introducing art and art programs. In an effort to stimulate

refugees' creativity, promote health and growth, and assist in trauma management, the organization provides opportunities such as music appreciation, training in producing animated films and singing lessons.

In Europe, while offering safe havens to refugees has been a longstanding practice by many countries, recent global events have brought attention to the impact refugees can have on the living conditions of host communities. Instances such as the resistance of local communities in Germany to the relocation of Syrian refugees, the European Union's decision to curb migration into Europe, President Donald Trump's campaign rhetoric in the United States highlighting the effects of immigrants on host communities, and the recent government executive order barring migrants and visitors from over six Muslim countries contribute to this evolving narrative (Paige, 2017).

In Italy, according to the Migration Policy Centre in Italy, refugee migration has surpassed concerns about the economy and unemployment as the primary issue for Europeans. It has become a significant theme in populist campaigns in both Europe and the United States, often taking center stage. Despite the prevalence of far-right ideologies, host communities, particularly in Europe, have mobilized local civil society to provide support. Initiatives transforming classrooms, galleries, and various spaces, including those in refugee camps, into hubs for creativity, problem-solving, and inclusion have allowed refugees to reclaim a sense of individual dignity (Ford Foundation, 2017).

Regionally in Africa, in the last 100 years almost 75 percent of the nations in the Sub-Saharan belt have experienced civil unrest resulting to huge displacements of people (Bram, & Milou de, 2020). The displaced people have been always hosted by other communities in different locations. In Guinea, the forest region of the country has played host to displaced people from Liberia who have been mainstreamed in the agricultural sector of the country causing deforestation caused by demand for cultivation land (Dreher, Fuchs, & Langlotz, 2018).

Likewise, in Ethiopia, many displaced persons mostly from Sudan in Gambela region were mainstreamed in cotton plantations in the regions of Abobo and Anuak farms. The same can be said of the refugees from Uganda in the 1970s who acted as a source of cheap labor for South Sudan thus leading to improved agricultural yield in the region (Harrell-Bond, 2006).

In Africa, the relationship between refugee hosting and the hosting community is deeply nuanced and multifaceted, often shaped by historical, social, and economic factors unique to each context. Many African countries have a long-standing tradition of hosting refugees, driven by principles of solidarity, hospitality, and shared cultural ties. For instance, countries like Uganda and Kenya have historically welcomed large numbers of refugees fleeing conflicts and persecution in neighboring countries, offering them protection and assistance. However, this impact depends on factors such as the scale of refugee arrival, availability of resources, and existing socio-economic conditions. Research indicates that while hosting refugees can bring economic benefits to the hosting community through job creation, trade, and investment opportunities, it can also strain local resources and infrastructure, leading to competition for scarce resources such as water, food, and healthcare (Bram, & Milou 2020).

Moreover, the relationship between refugees and the hosting community is not static but evolves over time in response to changing circumstances and dynamics. Studies have shown that successful integration initiatives that promote social cohesion and mutual understanding between refugees and the hosting community can mitigate tensions and foster positive relationships (Musasizi, 2022). Additionally, inclusive policies that enable refugees to contribute to the local economy through entrepreneurship, skills transfer, and labor market participation can enhance the resilience and prosperity of both refugees and the hosting community (IDMC, 2020). Thus, while challenges exist, the African perspective on refugee hosting emphasizes the importance of solidarity, collaboration, and shared responsibility in

addressing the needs of refugees and promoting harmonious coexistence with the hosting community.

In Kenya, the relationship between refugees and the hosting community reflects a complex relationship of social, economic, and political dynamics within the context of protracted displacement. With a history of hosting refugees from neighboring countries such as South Sudan, Somalia, and DRC Congo, Kenya has demonstrated a commitment to providing asylum and protection to those fleeing conflict and persecution. However, the presence of large refugee populations in camps such as Dadaab and Kakuma has placed significant strains on local resources and infrastructure in host communities, particularly in marginalized regions where the camps are located. Issues such as competition for jobs, access to services, and environmental degradation have fueled tensions between refugees and the hosting community, leading to occasional outbreaks of violence and resentment (HRW, 2020).

Despite these challenges, efforts have been made to promote peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit between refugees and the hosting community in Kenya. Initiatives such as the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program (KISEDIP) in Turkana County. This was aimed to enhance the social and economic rigidity for the host community and refugees using the development projects. By investing in infrastructure, livelihood opportunities, and social services that benefit both refugees and local residents, such programs seek to foster greater social cohesion and economic empowerment within host communities (UNHCR, 2020). Moreover, civil society organizations and community-based initiatives play a crucial role in bridging divides and promoting dialogue between refugees and the hosting community, emphasizing the shared humanity and common aspirations that unite them in the pursuit of peace and prosperity.

Locally, in Kenya, Kenya has played an important role in hosting refugees escaping conflict, persecution, and environmental catastrophes, mainly from neighboring countries such as

Somalia, South Sudan, and Ethiopia. While Kenya has maintained an open door policy toward refugees and has hosted massive refugee camps such as Dadaab and Kakuma, the strain on resources and infrastructure has been significant (Kinyua, 2018). Kenya also confronts internal obstacles, such as ethnic tensions and occasional outbreaks of violence, which impede efforts to meet the needs of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) (Mwangi, 2020).

However, there are potential for engagement with foreign partners and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to improve refugee protection, access to key services, and socioeconomic integration in Kenyan communities (Ochieng, 2021). Furthermore, activities aimed at promoting peace and stability in the region, such as peace-building efforts in neighboring Somalia, may help to reduce refugee flows and facilitate long-term solutions for those displaced. With concentrated efforts and partnerships, Kenya can work to provide a welcoming atmosphere for refugees to rebuild their lives and constructively contribute to their host communities, while simultaneously addressing the issues they encounter within the country's boundaries.

Despite majority of the refugees been confined officially to refugee camps, some of the refugees manage to escape to urban centers (Otieno, 2018). Camps established along the major trading routes to Somalia and Sudan has induced road infrastructure development to connect refugee camps and other areas of the country. Road transport means have been established to serve the vast area of refugee camps. These transport means are majorly owned by refugees of Somali descent turned investors (Dreher, Fuchs, & Langlotz, 2018). The refugee settlements are often circled by local host communities who are economically and socially disadvantaged as they are underserved by the government. In most cases these host communities are rarely involved in making decisions regarding refugee hosting in their land (Otieno, 2018). In light of all these disparities in refugees and host community social reaches, there has been relatively little

empirical literature on how host communities are affected by arrival of refugees in the context of low-income regions.

1.1.1 Refugee Settlements

Refugee settlement is designed to serve as temporary shelter for individuals compelled to leave their homes due to violence and persecution. (UNHCR, 2018). Bram and Milou de (2020) argue that there is consciousness of the costs as well as benefits brought about by refugee arrival to the host communities recently. Local infrastructure is burdened by refugees as well as resources which are always scarce and environment. On the other hand, host communities derive some benefits by hosting refugees in form of cheap labour and expansion of goods and services consumption market and trickling of foreign aid (Gomez & Christensen, 2010). It undeniably true that the act of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to establish social amenities and infrastructure in area surrounding refugee settlements can bring immense contribution to the economic growth to the host community thus advantaging both the aliens and hosts (Maystadt & Verwimp, 2009).

International aid meant for displaced persons has the potential to affect the market of the host community thus triggering conflict or improving peaceful coexistence (Anderson, 2000). Jacobsen (2002) argues that displaced persons pull different resources with them in form of humanitarian aid, human capital and economic opportunities which benefits local host community. Refugee in-kind aid flows down to the local market of the host community through sell outs by the refugee families at a small fee compared to the market price (Otieno, 2018).

On social amenities, the host community members through the refugee camps seeking education and medical services which is near to free and unavailable outside the camps (Jacobsen & Fratzke, 2016). The medical facilities inside the camps are usually run by humanitarian organizations and they serve both the refugees and host community at a subsidized rate (Miller,

2017). The refugee camp schools are also available for use by the host community since these marginalized areas lack school infrastructure. On infrastructure projects, refugees pull international aid and government support which leads to infrastructural developments thereby contributing positively to the well-being of the host communities (Alix-Garcia & Saah, 2009).

Refugee settlement in Asian countries is a complex task influenced by a wide range of sociopolitical and economic factors. While some Asian countries, such as Japan and South Korea, maintain relatively strict refugee policies, others, such as Bangladesh and Pakistan, are dealing with an unprecedented influx of migrants from adjacent conflict zones (Kwon, 2018; Rana, 2020). The Rohingya issue, for example, has put enormous strain on Bangladesh's resources as hundreds of thousands of Rohingya refugees flee persecution in Myanmar (Hossain, 2017). These countries frequently have resource scarcity, strained infrastructure, and social conflicts worsened by the presence of refugees. Despite these limitations, there are some remarkable attempts in refugee settlement. Thailand, for example, has constructed refugee camps along its borders, providing refugees with temporary shelter and basic facilities, albeit their freedom of movement is limited (Phongpaichit & Baker, 2019). Furthermore, countries such as India have long sponsored refugees from surrounding countries, assisting with their relocation and integration through a variety of measures.

However, the predicament of Asian refugees highlights the importance of a broad regional solution to displacement. The lack of a coherent framework for refugee protection and resettlement increases the vulnerability of displaced people (Khatri, 2018). Furthermore, political realities in Asian countries frequently hamper efforts to create long-term solutions for refugees. Refugee hostility, motivated by fears about security, economic strain, and cultural differences, impedes their absorption into host communities (Sampson, 2021). Furthermore, a lack of legal status and access to key services promotes their marginalization and limits their opportunities for socioeconomic progress. To address these challenges, governments,

international organizations, and civil society must work together to protect refugees' rights, improve their access to education, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities, and foster social cohesion between refugees and host communities (Shetty, 2020). Only through joint action can Asian countries establish settings where refugees are not only supplied with shelter, but also empowered to rebuild their lives with dignity and resilience.

Among African countries, Nigeria has provided a haven for refugees fleeing crises in neighboring Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. While Nigeria has exhibited some hospitality to migrants, particularly by adhering to international refugee laws and conventions (Izaga, 2019), the sheer number of refugees puts a strain on the country's already limited resources and infrastructure. Furthermore, actions targeted at promoting peace and stability in the region may help to reduce refugee flows and facilitate long-term solutions for those affected. Through coordinated efforts, Nigeria may work towards providing a suitable atmosphere for refugees to rebuild their lives and contribute positively to their host communities.

Refugee resettlement in Kenya has been a significant aspect of the country's humanitarian efforts, particularly in light of its role as a host to numerous refugee populations (Kirui, Wanyonyi, & Kutto, 2020). Kenya has provided sanctuary to refugees fleeing conflict, persecution, and environmental disasters from countries such as Ethiopia, South Sudan and Somalia. The Kenyan government, in collaboration with international organizations like the UNHCR, developed settlement programs and refugee camps to accommodate and support these displaced populations. The largest refugee camp in Kenya, Dadaab, has become home to hundreds of thousands of refugees over the years, offering basic services such as food, shelter, education, and healthcare. However, challenges persist in the refugee resettlement process, including overcrowding, limited resources, and security concerns, which have strained the capacity of both the camps and the host communities.

1.1.2 Host Community

Host community in this context refers to the area where refugees are hosted together with any social and economic structures within which these displaced persons live (UNHCR, 2019). World over, it is less developed nations who bear the burden of hosting refugees going to as far as 85 percent in 2017 (UNHCR, 2018a). The development of displaced persons' settlements and constant arrival of refugees from a diverse array of ethnicities alters the host community environment in many ways (Miledzi & Asare, 2011). In most cases, as the refugees settle they are shown kindness and empathy by the host communities which, with time, transforms to hostility as the local resources are strained to the core. Thus there is an argument that the attitude of hosts towards displaced people resettled in the camps majorly depends on the security situation within the host area as well as economic and political factors.

The arrival of displaced persons to an area has a potential to prompt economic expansion and innovation in the host community and shine new dawn and dynamism (World Bank, 2011). Miledzi and Asare (2011) argue that the significant rise in population could result in a larger market, consequently boosting the demand for agricultural produce from the host population. Additionally, the refugee population offers a source of inexpensive labor for the host community, as refugees typically have limited bargaining power (Manteaw, 2014). In the current study, host community measurement metrics includes economic growth, number of development projects and number of tarmacked road networks.

Refugee resettlement programs have a profound impact on host communities, influencing various aspects of social, economic, and cultural life. When refugees are resettled in a new country or community, they bring with them diverse skills, experiences, and perspectives that can enrich the social fabric and contribute to the local economy (Kirui, Wanyonyi, & Kutto, 2020). However, the arrival of refugees can also strain existing resources and services, leading to challenges such as increased competition for housing, employment, and access to healthcare

and education. Host communities may experience changes in infrastructure demands, population demographics, and cultural norms, which can create tensions and conflicts if not managed effectively.

Moreover, the integration of refugees into host communities requires concerted efforts to address language barriers, cultural differences, and social inequalities, ensuring that both refugees and local residents have equal opportunities for participation and inclusion. Despite these challenges, studies have shown that successful refugee resettlement programs can lead to positive outcomes for host communities, including economic growth, cultural diversity, and enhanced social cohesion (Betts et al., 2017). By fostering a spirit of solidarity, cooperation, and mutual support, refugee resettlement can strengthen the resilience and vibrancy of host communities, transforming challenges into opportunities for shared prosperity and well-being.

1.1.3 Refugee Settlements in Northern Kenya

Displaced persons' settlements are often perceived as transient settlements, due to its temporariness. However, many refugee camps have defied transiency by existing for many years than initially planned. These old camps have been analogically likened to communities within host community abuzz with foreign currencies, foreign products and foreign culture. In Kenya in the early 1990s, the government adopted a policy favoring asylum seekers confinement to the camps which were situated in Northern side of the country far located away from major economic activities and urban centers. The largest remaining camps include Kakuma and the Dadaab complex, comprising sites such as Ifo, Hagadera, and Dagahaley.

According to Fitzgibbon (2016) Northern Kenya hosts the highest number of refugees in Africa by 2019, and camps are located in the five counties. Consequently, between 74%- 97% of its total population, Northern Kenya lives in absolute poverty, and the migration creates further strain on locals. The site of the study is Dadaab which is a semi-arid town located in Garissa

County in Northern Kenya. As of May 2020, Dadaab boasts as a site of the UNHCR hosting approximately 223,420 registered displaced persons in a total of three settlements of Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera. This makes Dadaab as the third-largest refugee settlement in the world. The displacement site is managed by UNHCR with a financial support from donors who are majorly foreign.

Refugee resettlement in Kenya has been challenging given a variety of sociopolitical and economic reasons. Kenya has traditionally welcomed immigrants fleeing violence, persecution, and natural disasters, particularly from neighboring nations such as Somalia, South Sudan, and Ethiopia. The presence of refugee camps, particularly Dadaab and Kakuma, demonstrates Kenya's dedication to providing shelter for those in need. However, the overwhelming number of refugees puts a strain on the country's resources and infrastructure, providing issues for both refugees and host populations (Otieno, 2018). Furthermore, Kenya has its own internal challenges, such as ethnic conflicts and frequent outbreaks of violence, complicating efforts to assist refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)

The Kenyan government, with support from UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies, has implemented programs aimed at empowering refugees through skills training, education, and entrepreneurship. Additionally, there have been efforts to promote local integration and community-based approaches to refugee assistance, fostering collaboration between refugees and host communities to mitigate tensions and enhance social cohesion. Despite these efforts, ongoing conflicts and humanitarian crises in neighboring countries continue to fuel refugee arrivals into Kenya, emphasizing the need for sustained international support and innovative approaches to ensure the well-being and integration of displaced populations within the country. The current study therefore examined the effects of refugee settlements on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in northern Kenya.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The refugees' arrival has profound and far-reaching benefits as well as challenges both on social-economic, environmental aspects and political aspects on the population of the hosting country. Regretful, majority of host communities are faced by poor living conditions occasioned by increment of the population from the refugee causing high poverty levels and affecting public infrastructure and stretched social installations. However at some point they have created environment of expansion of infrastructure due to donations given by international bodies like United Nations (UN) and world health organization (WHO). While it is undeniably true that the abrupt and unplanned arrival of displaced persons to an area might occasion benefits to the host community and at the same time bring about constraints to the resources of the hosts, the understanding of these effects remains scarce.

The ideal situation within the camp there Lack of access to affordable energy, access to reliable. In additions, lack of clean water and poor sanitation as well as childcare services they are main challenges facing the host community people within Kakuma refugee camp. Contextually, in Dadaab refugee camps, although there is benefit of received from international Aid by refugees, the local hosts, who are equally needy, are systematically overlooked. Regrettably, this imbalance has led to a sense of hostility within the host community, with blame directed towards refugees for their problems. This situation raises fundamental concerns about equality of human rights, which the refugees benefit from food, shelter, and healthcare, provided for free, often find themselves in better conditions than their hosts. (ibid, 2018). Fitzgibbon (2016) avers that approximately 81 percent of the Northern Kenya total population lives in absolute poverty, and the migration creates further strain on locals. The high rates prove that humanitarian projects have become ineffective in building resilience for the communities as the community strives to provide asylum.

The majority of studies and international attention concentrate on refugee camps and the needs and challenges faced by refugees, often overlooking the impact that refugees have on the host community. According to Gebrehiwet et al. (2020) in an assessment on the social-health impact of Eritrean refugees on host communities, Ethiopian refugee camp in the Northern part. The results revealed that there was tangible social-health effects on communities resulting from hosting the refugees in the camp May-ayni. Loschmann, Bilgili, and Siegel (2019) investigated benefits of hosting refugees and their influence on their economic welfare and labour market in Rwanda and the results indicated that refugee directly and indirect and indirectly benefited the locals. Ali, Imana, and Ocha (2017) investigated the tension caused by arrival of refugee Kakuma Refugee Camp. The findings exposed that there is a perception by host community showing that refugee are more privileged through the assistance provided by aid organizations. However, the study presents contextual gaps as it focused on conflicts only. Based on the foregoing the reviewing the relevant literature, it becomes apparent that research in this field of refugee camps has been extensively researched. However, many of these studies have depicted a wide perspective on refugee settlements on host community in marginalized Northern parts of Kenya thus motivating the current study to holistically investigate how refugee settlements affect host community in Northern Kenya.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The study aim investigated the effect of refugee settlements on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

- i. To establish the effect of camp social facilities on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.
- ii. To determine the effect of infrastructure projects on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

- iii. To investigate the effect of humanitarian aid on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.
- iv. To assess the effect of emergent markets on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

1.5. Research Hypotheses

- i. **H₀₁:** Camp social facilities have no significant influence on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.
- ii. **H₀₂:** infrastructure projects have no significant influence on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.
- iii. **H₀₃:** There is no significant effect of humanitarian aid on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.
- iv. **H₀₄:** There is no significant effect of emergent markets on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings from the study would have practical influence on refugee settlements planning by factoring the host community welfare in the planning process. The management of the refugee camps would get insights on the contribution of refugee settlements on dissatisfaction or satisfaction of the host communities thus use the findings in coming up with policies which would lead to long-term stability of the associations concerning refugees and the host community.

Theoretical contribution of the study was on enriching the body of knowledge for future researchers and academicians by stimulating important conversations on refugee settlements and their effect on host communities. There is growing literature interested build that contributes to a in the refugees' contribution to the host community. The results from this study

served as the foundation for identifying research gaps and gathering materials related to refugees and host communities.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

Information accessibility was hard given the fact that the households and community leaders were not easily accessible during the day as they could be outside the community working and when accessed they were reluctant in providing required information sought without a token of appreciation. These challenges were addressed by presenting an authorization letter from the university and providing an explanation of the research as being for study's purpose only.

1.8 Delimitations of the Study

The study is delimited to investigating the effect of refugee settlements on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. Geographically, the study was based on Dadaab refugee camps of Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera in Northern Kenya. The study operationalized refugee settlements in the aspect of camp social facilities, infrastructure projects, humanitarian aid and emergent markets. The study adopted quantitative and qualitative research approaches and it utilized refugee settlement reports for the last ten years, that is, 2011 to 2021.

1.9 Assumption of the Study

The study made an assumption that the refugee camps were readily accessible and the respondents were willing to participate in the study process voluntarily.

1.10 scope of the study

This study focused on assessing the investigated the effect of refugee settlements on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. The location of the study will be Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya covering two refugee camps which include Kakuma and the Dadaab complex, these camps have four sites which include Ifo, Hagadera, and

Dagahaley. The study will target construction projects within the county. The study focused on only of four variables that: To establish the effect of camp social facilities on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya, to determine the effect of infrastructure projects on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya, to investigate the effect of humanitarian aid on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya, and to assess the effect of emergent markets on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. The location of the study is justified because it acts as the main home of all refugee coming to Kenya from south Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia Burundi and other countries in the region.

1.11 Definition and operationalization of Key Terms

Emergent markets: This is the flourishing of new markets close to refugee camps in the areas where no such markets existed.

Host community: A host community refers to a locality or area that receives and accommodates individuals or groups, often migrants, refugees, or displaced persons, who settle or temporarily reside in that particular place.

Humanitarian aid: Humanitarian aid refers to the provision of assistance, support, and relief to individuals and communities facing crisis, emergencies, or conditions of extreme vulnerability.

Infrastructure projects: Infrastructure projects refer to large-scale initiatives aimed at planning, designing, constructing, and maintaining physical structures and facilities that support the functioning of a society, region, or sector.

Social facilities: In this context social facilities refer to the availability of schools, well equipped health centres, water points and electricity source.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section presents review of empirical literature regarding the refugee settlements and host communities. To begin with, the chapter provided a theoretical literature review, followed by an examination of previous studies on refugee settlements. Section three present the conceptual framework showing interrelationship between the study variables, and finally, the chapter concludes with a summary and identification of the gaps filled by the current study.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Two theories anchored the study which are the Economic theory and the Refugee Aid and Development theory.

2.2.1 Refugee Aid and Development Theory

The Refugee Aid and Development (RAD) theory, formulated by Robert Gorman in 1993, outlines how refugee issues are connected with development. This theory advocates a focus on the capacity of facilities to host refugees while also recognizing and addressing the needs of refugees. It's a concept focused on progress that considers the needs of both the local community and the refugee population (Morfor, 2012). Further according to the theory, refugee's inflow is taken as burden and not an opportunity for the host nation. The theory emphasizes on the need for involvement of both parties to enhancement of positive relations between refugees and the host nations (Kuhlman, 1990).

The theory of refugee and development creates an economic implication, this process has significant implications for host countries. While initial costs may be incurred in terms of providing housing, healthcare, and education, refugees often contribute to the economy through their labor force participation and entrepreneurial activities. They bring diverse skills and

experiences, filling labor gaps and enriching the cultural fabric of host communities. Moreover, refugees' consumption patterns stimulate local economies, particularly in sectors like housing, retail, and services. However, effective integration policies and support mechanisms are crucial to maximizing these economic benefits, ensuring that both refugees and host countries thrive in the long term. The theory raises important questions on who benefits with the arrival of refugees. The theory supports the variable of infrastructure projects and camps social facilities by showing how host communities benefit from hosting refugees.

2.2.2 Economic Theory

This theory was first given by Adam Smith (1734) and revised in Gary Becker in 1964. According to the theory, from economic terms, the arrival of refugees can be seen as a significant supply-side shock to the local labor market. The impact on residents is contingent upon factors such as the number and characteristics of refugees compared to the host population, as well as the regulations governing their integration into the local economy. Initially, an increase in the supply of labor can lead to heightened competition in the job market, potentially leading to reduced wages for residents. However, both residents and refugees are diverse; the extent to which refugees compete effectively for positions based on depends on their legal status and skills.

Restrictions in obtaining work permits by refugees limit them in getting job opportunities in the formal sector thus concentrating them in a narrow segment of the labor market. In such a scenario, the impact on wages in the informal sector could be significant, causing substantial income losses and unemployment for resident informal workers. On a positive note, refugees may positively influence the local economy by drawing in development organizations and global donors (Miller, 2018). This, in turn, could lead to the implementation of rural infrastructure projects that ultimately benefit both residents and refugees. Additionally,

Refugees have the potential to enrich the local community's human capital with valuable skills and knowledge. The theory aligns with the emerging markets variable in the study.

2.3 Empirical Literature

A number of empirical literature review checked and establish the relationship between refugee settlements and host communities. These studies provide valuable insights for new researchers, offering a fresh perspective on understanding refugee settlements (Alaa, 2016).

2.3.1 Camp Social Facilities and Host Community

Oluga and Nyamori (2021) study revealed that in comparison to other pastoralist areas, aid agencies have improved the health services for host communities in Dadaab. Hospitals operated by Médecins Sans Frontières and the International Red Cross in Dagahaley and Hagadera are reported to provide superior services compared to the sub-county hospital in Dadaab town.

Gebrehiwet, Gebreyesus, and Teweldemedhin, (2020) this study investigated the health related effects on the community resulting from hosting refugee in Eritrean within May-ayni refugee camp. Purposive sampling techniques aided in getting the sample of the respondents. In-depth interviews aide the collection of primary data from the 20 key informants and 30 refugees as well as 30 members from the host community forming part of participants involved in the focused group discussions. Form the results there was a real social and health risks effect on the host community members, including the sexually transmitted diseases creating health issues.

Kurt et al (2024) the study assessed This study examined the psychological and socio-cultural adjustment experiences of Syrian adults, concentrating on aspects like overall contentment with life, interactions with the host community, and future aspirations. It employed Berry's acculturation model (1997) as its theoretical basis. Results underscored the notable impact of economic anxieties, pre-migration anticipations, religious beliefs, and perceptions of how

Turkish locals view them on the adaptation process of Syrian refugees. Concerns about finances and uncertainty about the length of stay were found to impede acculturation negatively, while positive perceptions of Turkish attitudes increased motivation for social support and well-being. Negative perceptions, like prejudice and discrimination, posed risks for psychological health and adaptation. Religion played a dual role, acting as a unifying force yet sometimes creating social distance. The research offers insights to mitigate factors hindering acculturation and promote favorable adaptation outcomes.

Otieno (2018) in a research investigated the socio-economic impacts of military camps on host communities, with a specific focus on Moi Air Base in Nairobi. The study employed a multi-method approach, utilizing interviews, observations, community interactions, and a review of publications and records. Results showed that military base fulfills various responsibilities to the nearby communities as part of its vision and mission. These responsibilities encompass activities such as tree planting and providing healthcare services to the local communities. given that the study was based on a military base camp, and caution is warranted in generalizing the findings due to fundamental differences with refugee settlements.

Fajth, Bilgili, Loschmann, and Siegel, (2019) examined the effect of Congolese refugees presence in affect the social dimensions life of in Rwanda's hosting community. The study variables were, safety and feelings, the social trust and networks. The research assessed the probability of social dimension affecting the social cohesion. A mixed methods approach was utilized where data was mined from household survey in the host communities surrounding refugee camps in Rwanda and focused group discussions conducted. The results showed that no significant differences effect of presence of refugees and trust and social network of the of the host communities. However, qualitative findings revealed that there was an economic interaction between the refugees' presence and trust between among the members of the host communities over time.

2.3.2 Infrastructure Projects and Host Community

Ward, et al (2020) explored the role of demographic characteristics and prominent infrastructure components on social capital of host community in Greece. The study conducted a linear regression to identify prominent infrastructure components and demographics affects social capital bridging and bonding. Form the results prominent infrastructure components and demographics depicted a link with social capital. Thus, the study recommended that camp managers and policymakers should identify the determinants of social capital to enhance and promote the social capital relationship between the refugees and members of host community.

A study by Ochieng, (2022) aimed to evaluate the impact of urban refugee protection project strategies on the socioeconomic development of host communities in Nairobi County. It focused on four variables: advocacy support, finance and donor funding, human capacity building, and social capital support, examining how these factors influenced the socioeconomic development of urban refugees' host communities. The research utilized the Refugee Aid and Development theory and the World Society Approach, employing a descriptive survey research design. Data were collected from urban refugees, UNHCR staff, government officials, and NGO staff involved in refugee protection programs through purposive sampling. Primary data was collected suing the questionnaire and interview guide. The results indicated that the refugee protection project strategies positively impacted the socioeconomic development of host communities, with advocacy support showing the highest correlation. Recommendations included improving refugee inclusion in development projects, providing employment opportunities for refugees, and conducting further research on the influence of donor funds on host community economic development.

Somo, Kurgat, and Kwonyike (2021) did a study targeting government officials examined the social and economic impact of refugees from Somali on Host community a case of Dadaab Refugee Camp. The study concentrated on official of budgeting and fiscal planning, tax

collection, UNHCR officials, officials of NGOs closely working with UNHCR, select human rights group, select security agents, local financial institutions, Youth education pack (YEP), refugees and host communities. A simple random sampling technique aided in getting the sample respondents. Findings show that the impacts of refugees to host communities among others, infrastructural development. However, the study focused on socio-economic factors hence narrow in scope.

2.3.3 Humanitarian Aid and Host Community

Walelign, Sonne, and Seshan (2022) the study assessed the impact of refugee inflow on the livelihood strategies of host communities, particularly focusing on diversification and agricultural commercialization. The survey utilized a household-level micro dataset derived from a 2018 baseline survey conducted for the Ethiopia Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project. Sample households were selected through stratified random sampling with proportion to size, where the number of households in each Woreda served as a geographic stratum. The original sample consisted of 3,390 households, selected through systematic random sampling within each Woreda. The study, however, narrowed down on agricultural commercialization.

Zetter, (2021) assessed the approaches used by refugee in managing humanitarian crisis among refugees. The study variables were the effect of institutional hurdles and funding mechanisms on managing crisis. Results revealed that for effective crisis management among refugees there is need for reduction of institutional hurdles in managing crisis. Also, funding mechanisms used determine the effectiveness of the approaches employed in managing the crisis. Thus there is need for improves mechanism within the institutions involved.

UNHCR report of 2014 revealed The organization reported that it had assisted the Kenyan community residing in the broader Dadaab region in establishing community assets valued at

over US\$5 million since 2011 (Oluga&Nyamori, 2021). A study by Taylora, Filipskib, Allousha, Guptaa, Rojas, and Gonzalez-Estradac, (2017) sought to assess the economic impacts of refugees. To establish how impacts was simulated by confidence bounds, using the method of Monte Carlo. Results revealed that using this method for stimulation depicted a positive influence running from the cash aid to the wellbeing of household's lifeblood and positive income to businesses to the host country.

Mabiso, et al (2014) conducted a focused review of literature concerning the food-security and resilience implications of hosting refugees. It identifies various consequences of refugee arrivals on food security in host countries, including short-term risks such as violence and disease propagation, and long-term effects like changes in infrastructure and resource competition. The review reveals that the impact of refugee inflows is not evenly distributed among host communities, with advantages typically favoring those with better pre-existing access to resources and education. Humanitarian aid, particularly food aid, is a common short-term response, but its effectiveness varies depending on context that requires consideration which is careful. Humanitarian aid are supposed to transition towards development-oriented investments in the long run, these include trade enhancements and infrastructure improvements aimed at bolstering resilience and facilitate development.

2.3.4 Emergent Markets and Host Community

Aracı, Demirci, and Kırdar, (2022) investigate the effect of arrival of refugees arrival on the labour market outcome among host countries. The study variables were the level of development optimality of distribution. The study focused on the group in singles countries hosting the world's largest refugee camp that is Syrian refugees in Turkey. Results revealed that the level of regional development improved, on the contrary, the labour marked was negative affected by the arrival of these refugees. This adversely affected women's employment

and the participation of women in the labor force. Further, refugee arrival also negatively affected men's employment among the least developed regions, but enabled the regional development of the regions. Thus the study suggested that developed regions need to be better equipped to shield the labor market of their population caused by refugee presence.

Baktir, and Watson, (2021) this article assessed how trust (and distrust) in institutions influences community well-being (CWB) through entrepreneurship within a society hosting refugees in Turkey. Prior research indicates a positive link between trust in institutions, quality of life (QOL), and entrepreneurship in basic living conditions. However, this study delves into how trust (or lack thereof) in institutions affects entrepreneurship's role in achieving CWB, with a focus on interactions between refugees and locals in the marketplace. It presents three paths to QOL for refugees and/or locals, with only two leading to CWB outcomes for both groups.

Brell, Dustmann, and Preston, (2020) examined the impacts refugees have on the developing countries that host them. Refugee's arrival may lead to competition for scarce social and natural amenities which include medical care, housing, water, and food. Their presence amplifies the need for education, sanitation healthcare, and infrastructure like water supply, and transportation. Additionally, in certain instances, it may heighten demands for natural resources such as grazing land and firewood. The findings indicate that the refugee issue is fundamentally a human rights problem involving the movement of people from areas of deprivation to regions of safety. Today, the refugee problem is one of the most significant global challenges, encompassing complex economic, social, political, and environmental dimensions. Hosting refugees in neighboring countries creates impacts on these host nations across various sectors.

Musasizi, (2022) focused on the socio-cultural and economic effects of refugees on the host community, utilizing a qualitative approach in the data analysis. Focused group discussions and oral interviews aided in the primary data, these were supplemented by information from books and journal articles. The findings indicated that in Kakuma, refugees heightened the utilization

of land and other limited resources, leading to tensions between the newcomers and the local indigenous populations in the concentrated areas.

According to Oluga and Nyamori (2021), the refugee's arrival has also positively enhanced diaspora increase in remittances where also most 50 diaspora remittance were available within Dadaab camp. Using 2010 financial year, research was conducted to determine the economic benefits of hosting the Dadaab camp. The results revealed that Kenya which is the country has receives annually about US\$14 million. These donations has positively expanded the economics dimensions of the regions and improved the service offered in the area to the host community.

Taylor, Filipskib, Allousha, Gupta, Rojas, and Gonzalez-Estradac, (2017) investigated economic impact of refugees in Rwanda. Random sampling technic was employed in the study to sample a total of 155–224 household of refugees per camp in the region. The study revealed an economic spillovers realized by refugee households and to the businesses operating inside the camps in the host-country. This, was extended further to the businesses operating near the refugee camps.

Mlanya, (2022) examined the economic influenced urban refugee in Kenya as a host country. The study focused on Somali refugees in Eastleigh. The Pragmatic approach were used. SPSS software was used for data analysis. Based on the results, the presence of refugees in Eastleigh promoted emergence of trade between the refugees and host communities. However, the study was done on urban refugees who are well up and not rural refugee settlements which hosts poor refugees.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

According to Creswell (2015), the conceptual framework represents an illustration on the connection between the study variables that is both the predictor variable and the predicted variable. Essentially, it serves as a foundational structure that helps shape the research design and analysis.

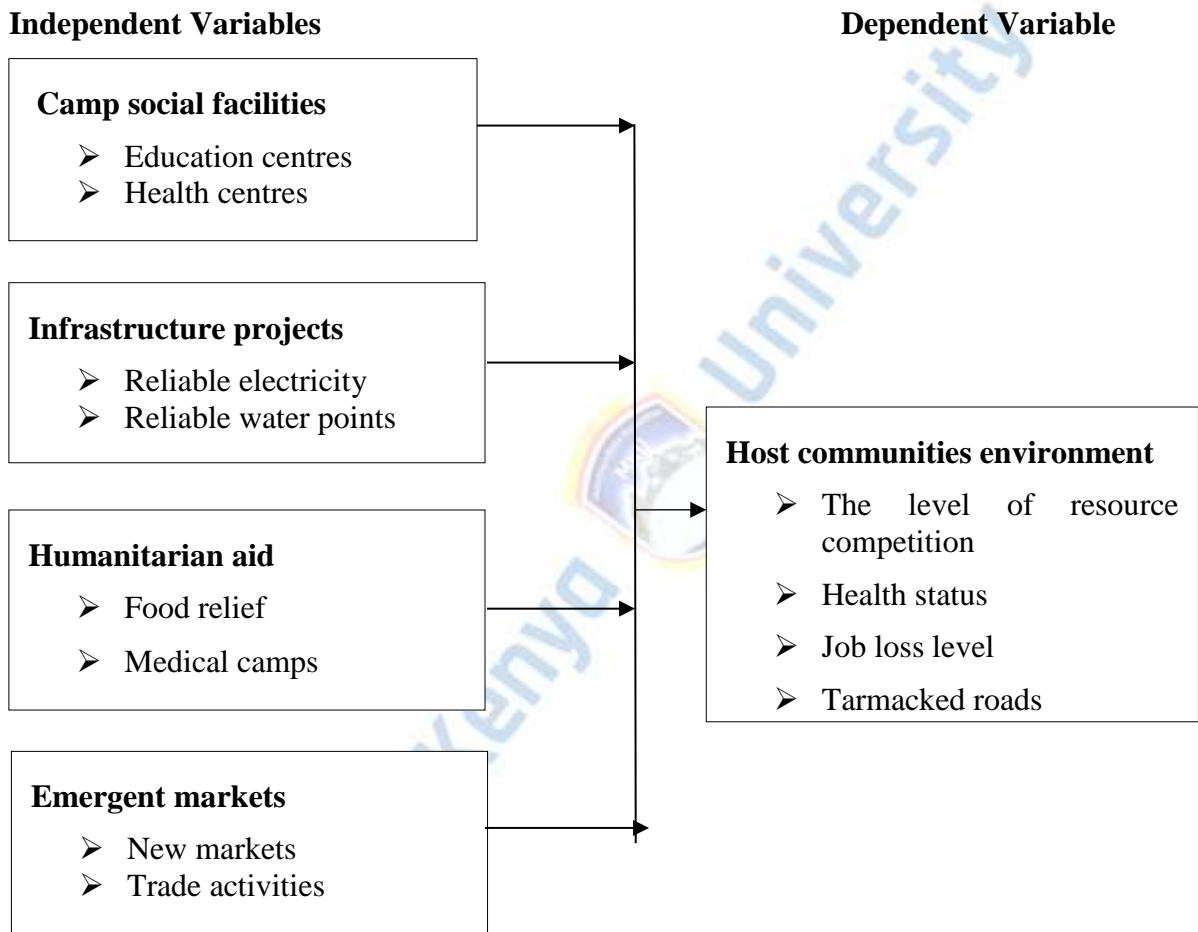


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher (2024)

2.5 Research Gaps

Despite various studies having been focused on refugees and host communities, most of these studies neglect the impact caused on the host community. Most studies concentrate on the benefit accrued by the refugee and the problems they incur neglecting the outcome of the

refugee presence on the host community and nations resulting from the arrival of the refugees in the regions. For instance, a study by Taylora, Filipskib, Allousha, Guptaa, Rojas, & Gonzalez-Estradac, (2017) utilized random sampling technique which is non-parametric thus probable occasion of bias in selected the population to sample. Walelign, Sonne, and Seshan (2022) study on refugee inflow and host community livelihood presents contextual gap as it focused on diversification and agricultural commercialization. The current study sought to address these research gaps by holistically investigating the burden or relieve of the host communities as a result of refugee settlements.

2.6 Recap of Literature Review

Refugee settlements remain the topic that generates the most interest in the field of humanitarian studies. However, despite the considerable attention, the issue of refugee settlements on host communities remains unresolved. The arrival of refugees has notably impacted the economic, social, environmental, and political environment. This has spilled over to the host community livelihoods, with diverse implications. According to a number of scholars and researchers, there is always negative effect of hosting refugees on the economic and social environment of the host community (Ali, Imana, & Ocha, 2017; Schneiderheinze, & Lücke, 2020).

Anderson (2000) opines that international aid meant for displaced persons has the potential to affect the market of the host community thus triggering conflict or improving peaceful coexistence. Further, the arrival of displaced persons to an area has a potential to prompt economic expansion and innovation in the host community and shine new dawn and dynamism (World Bank, 2011). Local infrastructure is burdened by refugees as well as resources which are always scarce and environment. On the other hand, host communities derive some benefits by hosting refugees in form of cheap labour and expansion of goods and services consumption market and trickling of foreign aid.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The sections is centered on aspects such as research design employed, the location of the study, and the target population. Additionally, sampling techniques utilized, instruments for data collection, their validity and reliability was done. Lastly, the section presents the methodology employed in the process of data collection, proposed data analysis techniques and procedures, and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

According to Kothari, 2014, a research design refers to an arrangement mad systematically on how a study is conducted considering various factors and employing specific tools to achieve its objectives in the most efficient and effective manner. The study used mixed research approach to unearth tensions between refugees and host in the Dadaab refugee camps. The qualitative method is significant since it provides a platform for deeper assessment of a phenomena under study. The rationale behind choosing this research design is that it allows for the generation of tangible and theoretical insights into human life, rooted in the practicalities of everyday survival (Jorgensen, 2014).

3.3 Study Location

The location of the study was Dadaab refugee camps including Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagaderain Northern Kenya. The location of the study is justified because it acts as the main home of all refugee coming to Kenya from south Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia Burundi and other countries in the region.

3.4 Target Population

A population include the aggregate subjects of concern which the study wish to make generalization from regarding a concept (Kothari, 2014). The target population comprised of 177 respondents including Community leaders (36), Household heads (113) and Public administration (28) living within the Dadaab refugee camps of Dagahaley, Ifo, and Hagadera in northern Kenya as illustrated in table 1 below. The study unit of analysis were community leaders, public administration, and household heads located within a 2 Kilometers radius from the camps.

Table 1: Target population

Strata	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Community leaders	36	20.4
Household heads	113	63.8
Public administration	28	15.8
Total	177	100%

Source: UNHCR (2022)

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

The census method was used to select the sample. The method is appropriate given the small population of consideration under the study. The census method is a research in which data is systematically collected from every individual or element within a specified population or group (Kothari, 2014). This study employed all the 177 respondents including Community leaders (36), Household heads (113) and Public administration (28) living within the Dadaab refugee camps of Dagahaley, Ifo, and Hagadera in northern Kenya. The study also used, simple random technique to select the total sample population.

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

A Semi- structured questionnaire aided in the process of data from refugees and host community. Additionally, the interview guide. The questionnaire were structures to contain a five point Likert scale that was applied to all variables in analyzing the statements measuring for each variable. The Likert-scale type questionnaire had ratings of 1 to 5 signifying the range from low to high rating. Section A was about the respondent's general information. Section B contained items on refugee settlements and Section C generated data on host community.

3.7 Validity and Reliability

Validity test is an exercise commissioned to the instruments or tools of research only measure the constructs which are expected (Creswell, 2015). The study assessed the face validity of the questionnaire through an informal and subjective evaluation. The researcher sought face validity by having a humanitarian expert review of items measuring the concept align with the given conceptual domain. Construct validity of the questionnaire was measured using factor analysis. This statistical technique was employed to reduce the dimensions of the questionnaire indicators and identify latent constructs within the data.

Reliability refers to the consistency and dependability of a measurement or assessment tool in producing consistent results under similar conditions (Bryman & Bell, 2015). The Cronbach's alpha was calculated using the data from the pilot study to ascertain the reliability of the questionnaire, analyzing data from the 5 respondents selected for the pilot test. The threshold to ensure reliability was 0.7 thus any coefficient value above 0.7 was considered reliable.

3.8 Diagnostic tests

Diagnostic tests are statistical procedure aimed at valuate the adequacy and assumptions of statistical models (Leeflang, and Allerberger, 2019). These diagnostics tests help identify issues such as model misfit, violations of assumptions, and outliers that can impact the validity of the

model's conclusions. There are two common diagnostics test used in research they include, normality test and multicollinearity test.

3.8.1 Normality test

Normality test is a statistical test used to determine whether a data set obtained from respondents are well-modeled and follows a normal distribution trend. On the other hand it test the extent to which the data deviates from a normal distribution. In this case Shapiro-Wilk Test was used to determine whether sample results comes from a normally distributed population. This test for normality is suitable in small sample sizes.

3.8.2 Multicollinearity test

Multicollinearity test is a diagnostic test which test whether the predictors in a regression model are linearly related. Thus multicollinearity problem occurs when predictor variable two or more in a regression model are highly correlated, leading to unreliable estimates of regression coefficients. The study tested presence of multicollinearity using variance inflation factors (VIF) test this was used to confirm whether there were high correlation between which may lead to the yield misleading results. The threshold is that when the VIF value is = 1 there is no correlation between the predictor and other predictors. The VIF between 1 and 5 that is Moderate correlation, the $VIF > 5$ means high correlation, and the $VIF > 10$ that a strong correlation between the predictor variable thus an indication of severe multicollinearity.

3.8 Data Collection Methods and Procedures

An introductory letter was obtained by the researcher from Mount Kenya University, which was attached to the questionnaires to explain the purpose of the study. The researcher used 'drop and pick later' method in administering the questionnaires. The research interpreted the questionnaire statements to the respondents who are illiterate. The questionnaires were collected from the respondents after a period of three weeks.

3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation

This process of data analysis process involves sorting, arranging, sorting and organizing the collected data. Collected quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics while the qualitative data was analyzed using thematic analysis. The analysis was done in the form of averages (mean), and standard deviation. Additionally, a Multiple regression was conducted and correlation analysis to establish the strength he direction of the relationship between the study variables. The analysis was done with the aid of a statistical software for social sciences (SPSS version 26). Results were presented in form of frequencies percentages and pie-charts.

The analytical model used is as follows;

$$\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Where:

\hat{y} = Host community

β_0 = Regression constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$, = presents the variables coefficients in the regression model

X_1 = Camp social facilities

X_2 = Infrastructure projects

X_3 = Humanitarian aid

X_4 = Emergent markets

ε = represented the error term

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations of the respondents by formulating the questionnaire in such a manner that it is free from offensive, and the use language which is unacceptable were upheld.

Additionally, the privacy of the participants was assured. Before data collection was done, the respondents were requested to fill the consent form to ensure are the willing to take part in the research process. The researcher guaranteed the proper acknowledgment of other authors' works incorporated in any section of the research study, employing the APA reference system as mandated by the University. Additionally, a high level of objectivity was maintained in the data analysis and discussions throughout the research. The research also sought permission from Mount Kenya University and then NACOSTI before embarking on data correction.



CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This section involves the examination and understanding of the answers derived from the surveys. It includes the breakdown of response rates, demographic details of participants concerning gender, age groups, educational background, and professional experience. Additionally, the chapter delivers descriptive statistics and reveals the research outcomes aligned with the study's objectives. The results obtained showcased through tables, employing percentages and frequencies, as well as mean and the standard deviation (SD).

4.2 Response Rate

The unit of observation were host community of Dadaab refugee camps, that is, Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera in Northern Kenya. While the respondents were community leaders, public administration, and household heads in they included. Questionnaires were administered to a total of 177 respondents, Table 4 delineates the response rates of a survey, showcasing that 81.36% of participants actively engaged by returning the questionnaires, while 18.64% did not respond. The total response rate, encompassing both returned and unreturned questionnaires, is 100%, signifying the entirety of the sample size, which amounts to 177 participants. This high response rate suggests robust engagement from the respondents, underscoring the reliability of the data collected. However, the 18.64% non-response rate should be acknowledged as it introduces a potential source of bias that may lead to wrong interpretation of the results. The mentioned rate of response is deemed dependable, taking into account statistical standards where a 70% response is generally viewed as adequate and representative (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Table 2 illustrates the distribution in terms of response rate.

Table 2: Response rate

Response rate	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Responded	144	81.36
Non-responded	33	18.64
Total	177	100

Source: Researcher (2024)

4.3 Respondents Demographic Descriptions

The demographic description of the respondent was to establish how well they can be conversant with the area under the study for the reliability of the data collected. The gender representation was also sought, and the year's one has lived in the locality, position held, the age bracket of the respondents, level of education, and the sector experience. The tables 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively presents the results. This was necessary because this demographic description informs the researcher in identifying the social attributes of the respondents that may host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

4.3.1 Gender of the responded.

The results on gender responded are prescribed in table 3 of the survey participants, with 88 respondents identified as male and 56 as female, contributing to a total of 144 participants. In terms of percentages, males constitute 61.1%, while females account for 38.9% of the total sample. This data provides insights into the gender composition of the surveyed population, highlighting a majority of male participants. The findings may have implications for gender-related analyses within the study, and the distinction between valid and total responses suggests a minimal rate of missing or invalid data in this gender categorization.

Table 3: Gender Distribution

		Frequency	Percent (%)
Valid	Male	88	61.1
	Female	56	38.9
	Total	144	100.0

Source: Researcher (2024)

4.3.2 Number in years you have been living in this locality

The number of years one has lived in the locality is also a significant factor that measures how well the participant understand the progression of the refugee camps and also tell how the effects of refugee settlements on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. Table below presents the results, the table illustrates the distribution of respondents based on the respondents in terms of years they live in the locality. Among the 144 participants, the majority fall within the 11-20 years and 1-10 years categories, representing 27.8% and 23.6% of the total, respectively as the largest number who have lived in the locality longest. This suggests that dynamic community with a substantial proportion of both relatively recent residents and those who have established a more enduring presence over the past two decades. Moreover, the presence of respondents in the 21-30 years and 31-40 years categories, accounting for 23.6% and 18.1%, respectively, indicates a notable segment of long-term residents who have likely witnessed the evolution of the community over several decades. The smallest group, constituting 6.9%, comprises individuals residing in the locality for more than 40 years, highlighting a dedicated group of longstanding community members who may possess unique perspectives on the historical context and transformations within the locality. Table 4 illustrates the distributions.

Table 4: years living in the locality

Years living in the locality	Frequency	Percent
Valid		
1-10 years	34	23.6
11-20 years	40	27.8
21-30 years	34	23.6
31-40 years	26	18.1
above 40 years	10	6.9
Total	144	100.0

Source: Research (2024)

4.3.3 Position held

Analyzing the distribution of leadership positions can provide valuable information about who holds key decision-making roles and influences the direction of the organization or community. Results in table below illustrates the position held by the participant. The table outlines the distribution of respondents based on their reported positions within the community, providing a snapshot of the roles individuals occupy. Among the 144 participants, various positions are represented, offering insights into the community's leadership structure and the diversity of responsibilities undertaken by its members.

The most prominent category was found to be household Heads, who were being 47 respondents, constituting 32.6% of the total. This indicates a significant portion of the community members fulfilling the role of household leadership, likely involved in decision-making within their families. Following closely is the category of public administrator, representing 39 (27.1%) of the total respondents. This suggests a considerable number of participants involved in public administration roles, potentially engaging in community-level governance and administrative responsibilities.

The category community Leader includes 27 respondents, making up 18.8% of the total. These individuals play a key role in community leadership, possibly guiding and representing the community in various capacities. The other category, comprising 21.5% of respondents (31), implies a diversity of positions not explicitly mentioned in the provided categories, reflecting the varied roles and responsibilities undertaken by community members. The distribution are as follows;

Table 5: Your position in your community

your position in your community		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Valid	Community Leader	27	18.8
	Public Administrator	39	27.1
	Household Head	47	32.6
	Other	31	21.5
Total		144	100.0

Source: Researcher (2024)

4.3.4 Age bracket

Another predictor that is respondent age being paramount in establishing how well a respondent can understand the concept under the study. The table 6 outlines the distribution of survey participants based on age brackets, offering understandings regarding the demographic composition of the sample. The highest frequency is observed in the 40-49 years age group, representing 28.5% of the total participants, followed by the 30-39 years category at 20.8%. The 15-19 years, 20-29 years, and 50 years and above groups contribute 18.1%, 13.9%, and 18.8%, respectively. This data signifies a diverse age representation within the surveyed population, with a notable proportion in, middle age categories. Thus, all responses are accounted for, amounting to 144 participants. This demographic breakdown is crucial for understanding the age distribution of the study participants, providing a foundation for further

age-related analyses. This would suggest that majority of the respondents can understand refugee settlements on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in northern Kenya.

Table 6: Age Bracket

Age bracket	Frequency	Percent (%)
15-19 years	26	18.1
20-29 years	20	13.9
30-39 years	30	20.8
40-49 years	41	28.5
50 years and above	27	18.8
Total	144	100.0

Source: Researcher (2024)

4.3.5 Education level

The determined educational level of the participants. Educational level is a significant indicator that indicates shows the respondents can comprehend the information presented in the research.

Results are distributed as follows.

Table 7: Education Level

Level of education	Frequency	Percent (%)
Primary school level	14	9.7
secondary school level	16	11.1
Diploma level	43	29.9
Degree	35	24.3
Post graduate degree	19	13.2
none	17	11.8
Total	144	100.0

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 7 presents the distribution of survey participants based on their level of education, highlighting the educational background of the sample. The table provides a comprehensive overview background of the respondents regarding the educational level. Among the 144

participants, a diverse range of educational attainments is evident. The largest group comprises individuals with a diploma level of education, accounting for 29.9% of the total. This suggests a significant portion of the community has completed a specialized course of study beyond secondary education, indicating a moderate level of educational attainment. Furthermore, respondents with a degree represent 24.3% of the sample, highlighting a noteworthy percentage of individuals who have pursued higher education. The distribution also reveals that 13.2% of the respondents hold a post-graduate degree, underlining a segment of the community with advanced educational qualifications. On the other end of the spectrum, individuals with primary school-level education constitute 9.7%, while those with no formal education were represented 11.8%. These findings underscore the diversity in educational backgrounds within the community, indicating a mix of educational levels that may influence perspectives, skills, and engagement with the broader society.

4.3.6 Experience in years

In establishing the years of experience of the responded in the area, Table 8 indicates the distribution of respondents on the basis of work experience in terms of years. The table illustrates the distribution of survey participants based on their professional experience, shedding light on the varied tenure within the sample. The most substantial portion of respondents falls into the 11-15 years category, comprising 35.4% of the total participants. The 6-10 years and 1-5 years groups contribute 33.3% and 19.4%, respectively, while those with over 15 years of experience constitute 11.8%. The total indicates that all responses are included, summing up to 144 participants. This data highlights the various professional experience ranges of the population surveyed, providing a foundation for understanding the participants' tenure in their respective fields.

Table 8: Experience in years

	Experience	Frequency	Percent
Valid	1- 5 years	28	19.4
	6-10 years	48	33.3
	11-15 years	51	35.4
	Above 15 years	17	11.8
	Total	144	100.0

Source: Researcher (2024)

4.4 Validity Analysis

To validate the data collection instruments, sampling adequacy tests were utilized to assess whether the items within the variables were suitable for subsequent analysis. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test, as demonstrated in Table 9, was employed to present the results of Bartlett's test and the adequacy of sampling was tested.

Table 9 shows that the scale values, surpassed the 0.5 threshold suggested by Leninkumar (2017) where; the KMO value of 0.884 is considered high, indicating that the variables related to Camp Social Facilities have a high degree of common variance and are suitable for factor analysis. Also, the very high KMO value of 0.999 indicates that the variables related to Infrastructure Projects have an exceptionally high degree of common variance, making them highly suitable for factor analysis. The KMO value of 0.727 is considered acceptable, suggesting that the variables related to Humanitarian Aid have a moderate degree of common variance and are suitable for factor analysis.

Lastly, the KMO value of 0.833 is considered high, indicating that the variables related to Emergent Markets have a good degree of common variance and are suitable for factor analysis.

According to Bawack, and Kamdjoug, (2018), the KMO level for adequacy of sampling acceptable is 0.50. The results indicate sampling adequacy since the p-value was <0.05, meeting the accepted threshold. In summary, these validity measures suggest that the factors (Camp Social Facilities, Infrastructure Projects, Humanitarian Aid, and Emergent Markets) are generally suitable for factor analysis, with varying degrees of common variance and independence among their respective variables. The KMO values indicate the adequacy of the data for factor analysis, while Bartlett's Test of Sphericity provides further evidence of the factors' factorability.

Table 9: Bartlett's Test of Sphericity sampling adequacy test

Factors	KMO Test	Bartlett's Test of Sphericity			Determinant
		Approx. Chi-Square	Df	Sig.	
Camp Social Facilities	.884	263.460	6	0.000	0.042
Infrastructure Projects	.999	616.046	6	0.020	0.091
Humanitarian Aid	.727	250.050	6	0.000	0.039
Emergent Markets	.833	951.041	6	0.001	0.043

Source: Researcher (2024)

4.5 Reliability Analysis

The reliability table presents an evaluation of the internal consistency for various constructs within the study, measured by Cronbach's alpha. This statistical measure assesses how reliably the items within a construct capture the intended concept. The findings indicated that given that the Cronbach's Alpha for all variable exceeded 0.7, means they are all reliable. Specifically, Social Facilities exhibited a moderate level of internal consistency with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.725. This suggests that the four items designed to measure the presence and quality of camp

social facilities exhibit a reliable and consistent pattern in capturing the intended construct. Also, Infrastructure Projects displayed a high level of internal consistency with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.804. Thus, the four items assessing the impact and implementation of infrastructure projects exhibit a strong and reliable consistency in measuring the underlying construct.

In addition, the reliability assessment for the Humanitarian Aid revealed a good level of internal consistency, with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.773. The four items measuring humanitarian aid consistently capture the intended concept, indicating reliability in assessing the impact of such aid on the host community.

While, the emergent Markets demonstrated a particularly internal consistency of high level, boasting a Cronbach's alpha of 0.866. This suggests that the four items gauging the development and influence of emergent markets consistently and reliably measure the underlying construct.

Lastly, the host community was still considered reliable, shows a moderate level of internal consistency with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.702. This implies that the four items assessing the overall impact on the host community exhibit satisfactory but somewhat variable reliability.

KMO test were presented as follows.

Table 10: Reliability Analysis

Constructs	Alpha value	Alpha value (%)	No of items	Comments
Camp Social Facilities	0.725	72.5	4	Reliable
Infrastructure Projects	0.804	80.4	4	Reliable
Humanitarian Aid	0.773	77.3	4	Reliable
Emergent Markets	0.866	86.6	4	Reliable

Host community	0.702	70.2	4	Reliable
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Source: Researcher (2024)

4.7 Correlations analysis

Correlation this analysis measures the normality of the covariance of which the threshold value lies between -1 and 1. When the result is exactly 1 it implies that the equations under the study happen to be linear in other terms there is a linear relationship between the variables X and Y and that all lie along a straight line. Also, if the value is +1 means the relationship is linear and if the value is 0 means there is no relationship between the variables under the study.

Table 4.10 illustrates the findings Firstly, the variable camp social facilities exhibits a robust and highly significant positive correlation with the host community ($r = 0.862$, $p < 0.01$). This suggests that as the quality and availability of social facilities within the camp increase, there is a corresponding positive association with the well-being or perceptions of the host community. Secondly, the Infrastructure Projects variable shows a moderate positive correlation with the Host community ($r = 0.318$, $p < 0.01$). This implies that as the implementation of infrastructure projects increases, there is a corresponding positive correlation with the perceptions or conditions of the host community. While the correlation is not as strong as in other variables, it still indicates a noteworthy relationship.

Thirdly, the variable humanitarian aid demonstrates a highly significant positive correlation with the Host Community ($r = 0.801$, $p < 0.01$). This suggests that a higher level of humanitarian aid is associated with more positive perceptions or conditions within the host community. Lastly, the variable emergent markets exhibits a very strong positive correlation with the host community ($r = 0.878$, $p < 0.01$). Implying that as emergent markets or economic activities develop, there is a corresponding strong positive association with the well-being or perceptions of the host community.

In summary, the analysis suggests that various factors, including camp social facilities, infrastructure projects, humanitarian aid, and emergent markets, are significantly correlated with and potentially influence the conditions or perceptions within the host community. These findings could be valuable for policymakers and organizations involved in community development and humanitarian efforts.

Table 11: Correlation Analysis

Correlations		Camp Social Facilities	Infrastructure Projects	Humanitarian Aid	Emergent Markets	Host Community
Camp Social Facilities	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
	N	144				
Infrastructure Projects	Pearson Correlation	-.061	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.471				
	N	144	144			
Humanitarian Aid	Pearson Correlation	.698**	.004	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.959			
	N	144	144	144		
Emergent Markets	Pearson Correlation	.832**	-.006	.626**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.942	.000		
	N	144	144	144	144	
Host Community	Pearson Correlation	.862**	.318**	.801**	.878**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	144	144	144	144	144

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

Source: Researcher (2024)

4.8 Diagnostic test

4.8.1 Normality test

To ascertain that the data is normally distributed, Shapiro-wilk-test was conducted. Based on the results, all the predictor variable that is camp social facilities, infrastructural projects, humanitarian aid and emerging market were found to have VIF value below 1 mean they were normally distributed the table below present the findings

Table 12: Shapiro-wilk-test

Shapiro-Wilk W test Variable	H ₀ : Normality	H ₁ : Non-Normality	
	Observations	W	Prob>z
camp social facilities	144	0.94425	0.000
infrastructural projects	144	0.93612	0.000
humanitarian aid	144	0.98396	0.001
Emerging markets	144	0.96344	0.001

Source: Researcher (2024)

4.8.2 Multicollinearity test

To test multicollinearity was conducted to test whether the predictors in a regression model are linearly related. The study Multicollinearity Test was done to ascertain. Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) was used in associating ether presence or no detect multicollinearity. The threshold for VIF should be $> 1 < 10$. Any value above 10 indict there is multicollinearity.

Table 13: Multicollinearity test

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
camp social facilities	7.039	0.14206
infrastructural projects	6.279	0.15926
humanitarian aid	7.537	0.13268
Emerging markets	7.674	0.13013
Mean VIF		0.141049

Source: Field Data (2023)

Table 13 illustrates the findings which revealed that multi-collinearity was absent. The tolerance values were all greater than 0.1, and that the vector inflation factor (VIF) values were

less than 10. Specifically; camp social facilities (tolerance = 0.145>0.1, VIF = 7.039<10), infrastructural projects (tolerance = 0.15926>0.1, VIF = 6.379<10), humanitarian aid (tolerance = 0.13268>0.1, VIF = 7.537<10) and emerging markets (tolerance = 1.13013>0.1, VIF = 7.674<10) respectively. Thus, multicollinearity problem was absent.

4.8 Descriptive statistics

4.8.1 Descriptive statistics on Camp social facilities

The initial aim of the research was to assess the effect of camp social facilities on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. A total of four statements were utilized to show the effect of camp social facilities on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. The results were analyzed using a 5 Likert scale that strongly disagrees, disagrees, agrees, and strongly agrees. The presentation of the result were as follows.

Table 14: Descriptive Statistics on Camp social facilities

Descriptive Statistics Camp social facilities.			
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Our people seek medical attention in the refugee camp health enters	144	3.7292	1.20151
Our people benefit from the educational centers in the camps	144	3.7292	1.06580
We fetch clean water from the water points in the refugee camps	144	4.0139	.92355
Our people make use of the camp's sports grounds	144	3.8889	1.08461
Average	144	3.8403	1.068868

Source: Researcher (2024)

The descriptive statistics for the variable Camp Social Facilities offer insights into respondents' perceptions of various amenities within the refugee camp. Regarding seeking medical attention in the refugee camp health centers, a mean value of 3.7292 suggests that respondent to a moderate level agreed with the statement, suggesting accessibility or utilization of medical services. The corresponding standard deviation of 1.20151 suggests some variations in responses. Similarly, respondents express a moderate level of agreement (mean = 3.7292,

standard deviation = 1.06580) about the benefits derived from educational centers in the camp. This indicates a perceived usefulness or availability of educational services, with some variations in responses, as indicated by the standard deviation.

On the aspect of fetching clean water from designated points in the refugee camps, the high mean of 4.0139 implies a generally positive perception regarding the accessibility of clean water. The lower standard deviation of 0.92355 suggests less variations in responses, indicating a more consistent pattern of positive perceptions. Concerning the use of the camp's sports grounds, respondents exhibit a moderate agreement level depicted by the average of 3.8889. The standard deviation of 1.08461 indicates some variations in perceptions of the utilization of sports facilities within the camp.

The overall average mean (3.8403) and a SD (1.068868), reflects a moderate to positive perception of various camp social facilities. The standard deviation suggests some variations in respondents' perceptions across different amenities. In summary, these descriptive statistics provide an insight understanding of how respondents perceive the social facilities within the refugee camp, with means indicating average levels of agreement and standard deviations offering insights into response variations. These findings are supported by those of Fajth, Bilgili, Loschmann, and Siegel, (2019) who found that social facilities offered to refugee also help the host communities in terms of living standards in Rwanda refugee camp.

4.8.2 Descriptive statistics on infrastructure projects

The next objective was to determine how infrastructure projects affect the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. Four statements were employed to analyze the effect of infrastructure projects on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. The results were analyzed using a 5 Likert scale that strongly disagrees, disagrees, agrees, and strongly agrees. Illustration of results are in table 13 as follows.

Table 15: Descriptive statistics on infrastructure projects.

Descriptive Statistics on infrastructure projects			
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Our village has benefitted from electricity drawn from the refugee camp	144	3.7431	.97340
Our community has benefitted from piped water drawn from the camps	144	3.3819	1.33273
The roads network in our community have been improved courtesy to availability of refugee camps	144	3.7639	1.17661
the community has benefitted from street lights installation	144	3.6944	.97002
Average	144	3.645825	1.11319

Source: Researcher (2024)

The descriptive statistics for the variable Infrastructure Projects offer valuable insights into respondents' perceptions of the impact of various projects in their community. Examining the specific aspects, the mean of 3.7431 for the statement thither their village has benefitted from electricity drawn from the refugee camp indicates depicted a moderate agreement level among respondents. The SD of 0.97340 suggesting presence of some variances in responses, reflecting differing opinions on the extent of benefits derived from this particular project.

In contrast, for the statement our community has benefitted from piped water drawn from the camps, the lower mean of 3.3819 suggests a somewhat less unanimous agreement regarding the perceived benefits of piped water. The higher standard deviation of 1.33273 indicates a more diverse range of responses, highlighting varying opinions on the impact of this specific infrastructure project.

Moving on to the statement whether the roads network in our community have been improved courtesy to the availability of refugee camps, the mean of 3.7639 shows that there was moderate agreement level depicted by the respondents. The SD of 1.17661 indicates some variations in opinions, reflecting different perspectives on the extent of road network improvement attributed

to the presence of refugee camps. Similarly, for the statement whether the community has benefited from street lights installation, the mean of 3.6944 shows that there was moderate agreement level depicted by the respondents, on the other hand the SD of 0.97002 indicates some variations in the responses, showcasing differing perceptions among respondents regarding the impact of street lights installation.

The overall average across all items, with a mean of 3.645825 and a standard deviation of 1.11319, reflects a moderate level of agreement regarding the positive impacts of various infrastructure projects in the community. The standard deviation provides insights into the dispersion of responses, indicating that respondents' perceptions vary across different types of infrastructure projects. In summary, these descriptive statistics contribute to an insight understanding of how respondents perceive the impact of infrastructure projects, highlighting both areas of consensus and differing opinions within the community. These findings are in line with those by Ward et al., (2020) who noted a positive relationship between infrastructures facilities resulting from inflow of refugee and the lives of the host communities.

4.8.3 Descriptive statistics on humanitarian aid.

The next objective was to examine how humanitarian aid on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. A total of 4 statements were employed to analyze the relationship between humanitarian aid and the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. The results were analyzed using a 5 Likert scale that strongly disagrees, disagrees, agrees, and strongly agrees. Illustration of results are in table 14 as follows.

Table 16: Descriptive statistics on humanitarian aid in host community

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Our community gets food relief from the refugees donor agencies often	144	3.7972	1.12312
My community benefits from free medical camps offered by refugees donor agencies	144	4.4931	.64771

We get free clothing and other essentials from the refugee camps courtesy of donors	144	3.9653	.91921
We have benefitted from free education scholarships for our children offered by refugee donor agencies	144	4.2431	.67157
Our community gets food relief from the refugees donor agencies often	144		
Average		4.124675	0.840403

Source: Researcher (2024)

The statistics on humanitarian aid in host community and host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. The table reveals descriptive statistics concerning the community's perceptions of assistance received from refugee donor agencies. Examining the first aspect, respondents express a moderate level of agreement (mean = 3.7972) regarding the regularity of food relief from these agencies. Though, the SD (1.12312) suggests varying opinions.

In contrast, the high mean of 4.4931 for the statement whether the community benefits from free medical camps offered by refugee's donor agencies indicates a strong level of agreement among respondents. The low standard deviation (0.64771) implies a more unanimous perception of the positive impact of medical assistance, with less variations in responses.

For the statement whether the members of the community get free clothing and other essentials from the refugee camps courtesy of donors, the moderate mean of 3.9653 shows that there was moderate agreement level depicted by the respondents. However, the SD of 0.91921 indicates presence of some variation in the in the responses, reflecting differing opinions on the frequency and significance of this type of aid. Regarding free education scholarships, respondents strongly agree (mean = 4.2431) with the statement how the community has benefitted from free education scholarships for our children offered by refugee donor agencies. The low standard deviation (0.67157) implies less variations, suggesting a more unanimous perception of the positive impact of educational assistance.

The overall average across all items, with a mean of 4.124675 and a standard deviation of 0.840403, underscores a generally positive perception of the community's benefits from various forms of assistance provided by refugee donor agencies. While some variations exist in responses across different types of aid, the overall trend indicates a positive and impactful relationship between the community and the donor agencies. In summary, these descriptive statistics provide an insight understanding of the community's perceptions of assistance, revealing both areas of agreement and differing opinions regarding the impact of aid from refugee donor agencies. These results agree with those by Agblorti, (2011) in Ghana who found that there is a positive relationship between humanitarian aid provided to the refugee and the changing of livelihood of the host communities.

4.8.4 Descriptive statistics on emergent markets

Finally the study examined the impact of emergent markets on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. The variable was analyzed using four statements. The results were analyzed using a 5 Likert scale that strongly disagrees, disagrees, agrees, and strongly agrees. Illustration of results are in table 15 as follows.

Table 17: Descriptive statistics on Emergent markets

Emergent markets	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
New markets have flourished in our community due to refugees arrival	144	3.7292	1.06580
The trading activities in our local area have increased due to refugee settlements	144	4.0139	.92355
We are able to access all essential commodities in the market near our community	144	3.8889	1.08461
The emergence of trading centers in our community has increased the flow of money in the area thus contributing to the welfare of the residents	144	3.7917	.97432
Average		3.855925	1.01207

Source: Researcher (2024)

Results are presented in Table 15 based on the descriptive statistics regarding emerging markets. The provided table outlines descriptive statistics for variables related to emergent markets and their impact on the community due to the arrival of refugees. These measures offer insights into respondents' perceptions of the economic changes brought about by the establishment of new markets and trading activities.

Firstly, in response to the statement the new markets have flourished in our community due to refugee's arrival, respondents express showing a moderate agreement level revealed by the mean of 3.7292 respondents. The SD (1.06580) show variations in opinions, suggesting differing perceptions of the extent to which new markets have emerged.

For the statement on the trading activities in our local area have increased due to refugee settlements, the higher mean of 4.0139 suggests a stronger agreement level by the respondents. The lower SD of 0.92355 indicates less variations in responses, reflecting a more consistent perception of increased trading activities due to the presence of refugee settlements.

Regarding accessibility to essential commodities, the mean of 3.8889 for the statement we are able to access all essential commodities in the market near our community shows that there was moderate agreement level depicted by the respondents. The SD of 1.08461 implies some variations in the responses, indicating differing opinions on the accessibility of essential commodities.

In response to the statement whether the emergence of trading centers has increased in the community increasing the flow of money in the area, thus contributing to the welfare of the residents, respondent's shows that there was moderate agreement level depicted by the respondents, with a mean (3.7917). The SD (0.97432) suggests variations in perceptions of the extent to which the emergence of trading centers has contributed to the community's welfare.

The overall average across all items, depicted by mean of 3.855925 and a SD (1.01207), indicates a generally positive perception of the emergent markets' impact on the community due to the refugee arrival. While there is variations in responses across different aspects, the overall trend suggests a positive and impactful relationship between the economic changes brought about by refugee settlements and the community's well-being. In summary, these descriptive statistics provide valuable insights into respondents' perceptions of the emergent markets, revealing both areas of consensus and differing opinions within the community. This findings are supported by those by Barnard, (2021) who asserted that host communities sometimes experience improved level of development brought about by emerging market created by the inflow of refugees

4.8.5 Descriptive statistics on changes in the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

Service delivery as the dependent variable of the study was measured to host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. A total of four statements were employed to analyses changes in the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. The results were analyzed using a 5 Likert scale that strongly disagrees, disagrees, agrees, and strongly agrees. Illustration of results are in table 16 as follows.

Table 18: Host Community

Host Community	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
There is increased completion for resources with the regions	144	3.3819	1.33273
The area has recorded improved economic growth in the last 10 years	144	3.7639	1.17661
The tarmacked road network has expanded in the last 10 years	144	3.6736	1.18162
The social welfare of the local community members has improved	144	3.6736	1.02302
Average		3.62325	1.178495

Source: Researcher (2024)

The provided table outlines descriptive statistics for variables related to the host community's perceptions of various aspects, including development projects, economic growth, road network expansion, and social welfare improvements over the last 10 years. Firstly, in response to the statement about the number of development projects in the area has increased in the last 10 years, respondents showed that there was moderate agreement level depicted by the a mean of 3.3819. However, the high SD of 1.33273 indicates a significant variations in opinions, suggesting diverse perceptions regarding the extent of development projects in the area.

For the statement on the area has recorded improved economic growth in the last 10 years, results showed that there was moderate agreement level depicted by the respondents, revealed by the mean of 3.7639. The SD of 1.17661 implies some variations in responses, reflecting differing opinions on the extent of economic growth experienced by the host community.

Regarding the expansion of the tarmacked road network, the mean of 3.6736 revealed some level of agreements on the statement. The SD (1.18162) indicates variations in responses, reflecting diverse perceptions regarding the extent of road network expansion in the last decade.

In response to the statement on social welfare of the local community members has improved, shows that there was moderate agreement level depicted by the respondents, with a mean of 3.6736. The SD (1.02302) indicates some variations in opinions, suggesting differing perceptions regarding the extent of social welfare improvement within the host community.

The overall average across all items, with a mean of 3.62325 and a standard deviation of 1.178495, suggests a moderate level of agreement regarding the host community's perceptions of various aspects over the last 10 years. However, the variations in responses across different dimensions indicates diverse opinions within the community. In summary, these descriptive statistics provide valuable insights into the host community's perceptions, revealing both areas

of consensus and differing opinions regarding the development projects, economic growth, road network expansion, and social welfare improvements.

4.9 Regression Analysis

The study investigated the effects of refugee settlements on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. To achieve this objective a linear regression analysis was conducted to establish the strength and direction of the relationship. This process generated three outputs, namely model summary, which show how best the variables are explained in the model. The second output is analysis of variance (ANOVA), used to whether here is statistically significant differences between them. It assesses whether the variability between group means is larger than the variability within the groups. Lastly the coefficient table providing information on the strength and significance of the relationship between each predictor variable and the outcome variable. Tables 17, 18, and 19 illustrate the results.

4.9.1 Model summary

The model summary presents the results on how well the model fits the data, often measured by metrics like R-squared. The R Square value of 0.552 indicates that approximately 55.2% of the variations in the dependent variable is accounted for by the combination of predictors including emergent markets, infrastructure projects, humanitarian aid, and camp social facilities. This suggests a moderate-to-strong fit of the model to the observed data. The Adjusted R Square of 0.539, adjusting for the number of predictors, underscores the model's ability to explain the variance while considering the complexity introduced by the included variables. This suggests a reasonably precise fit of the model, further supporting its reliability in predicting the dependent variable.

Table 19: Model summary

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.743 ^a	.552	.539	.41776	.552	42.781	4	139	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Emergent Markets, Infrastructure Projects, Humanitarian Aid, Camp Social facilities

Source: Researcher (2024)

4.9.2 ANOVA

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted at a 95% confidence level to assess the model fitness, and results were determined as follows. To assess the statistical significance of differences among group means. The F-statistic is compared to a critical value from the F-distribution at a given significance level. The F-statistic for the model is 42.781, and the associated p-value is very small (close to zero, represented as .000b). This suggests that the regression model as a whole holds statistical significance.

The regression model with predictors (Emergent Markets, Infrastructure Projects, Humanitarian Aid, and Camp Social Facilities) explains a significant amount of variations in the predicted variable (Host Community). Thus, the null hypothesis, which assumes that regression coefficients are zero (no effect), is rejected based on the small p-value. In conclusion, the regression model as a whole is considered significant in explaining the variance in the dependent variable, and at least one of the predictors is contributor to the model significantly. The ANOVA results as follows.

Table 20: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	29.865	4	7.466	42.781	.000 ^b
	Residual	24.259	139	.175		

Total	54.125	143		
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a. Dependent Variable: Host Community

b. Predictors: (Constant), Emergent Markets, Infrastructure Projects, Humanitarian Aid, Camp Social Facilities

Source: Researcher (2024)

4.9.3 Regression Coefficients

The effect of emergent Markets, Infrastructure Projects, Humanitarian Aid, Camp Social Facilities enhance host community host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya was determined using a Multiple regression analysis. The research performed a multiple linear regression to ascertain the variable relationship. Table 19 presents the findings. The coefficients of determination depicted the form of association among the study variables.

Based on the results, the coefficient of 0.246 implies that, on average, a unit increment in camp social facilities is associated with a 0.246-unit increase in the impact of host community. The associated t-value of 1.113 and a p-value of 0.008 indicate that Camp Social Facilities is a significant predictor of host community. The findings are in line with those by Bilgili, Loschmann, Fransen, and Siegel, (2019) which depicted a positive influence of education provision to local children enhanced the living standard in the host community in Rwanda.

Also, with a coefficient of 1.323, a unit increment in infrastructure projects is associated with a substantial 1.323-unit increase in the Impact of Host Community. The high t-value of 12.966 and a p-value less than 0.001 underscore the strong statistical significance of Infrastructure Projects. These findings are supported by those of Bilgili, et al., (2019), whom found that infrastructural development positively enhances the economic performance of hosting countries in the long run.

Further, the coefficient of 0.158 implies that a unit increment in Humanitarian Aid results from a 0.158-units increment in the Impact of Host Community. Despite a lower t-value of 0.387, the extremely small p-value (<0.001) indicates statistical significance for Humanitarian Aid. The results are in tandem with those by Walelign, Sonne, and Seshan (2022) who suggested that humanitarian aid and living standard of the inhabitants of the host counties complement each other.

Lastly, with a coefficient of 0.276, emergent markets contribute positively, indicating that a unit increment is associated with a 0.276-unit increase in the impact of host community. The t-value of 1.880 and a p-value of 0.002 demonstrate the statistical significance of emergent markets. The results are support by those by Kamau, (2020), who found that, the presence of refugees in Eastleigh promoted emergence of trade between the refugees and host communities.

In summary, each predictor variable that's is camp social facilities, infrastructure projects, humanitarian aid, and emergent markets, has a significant impact on the host community. The signs of the coefficients provide directionality, while the t-values and p-values approve the statistical implication of these associations, enriching our understanding of the factors influencing the dependent variable in the regression model. Table 19 below presents the results from coefficient table.

Table 21: Coefficient Table

Model		Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.310	.604		2.170	.000
	Camp Social Facilities	.246	.221	.126	1.113	.001
	Infrastructure Projects	1.323	.102	.741	12.966	.000
	Humanitarian Aid	.158	.151	.131	.387	.000
	Emergent Markets	.276	.147	.194	1.880	.002

a. Dependent Variable: Impact of Host community

Source: Researcher (2024)

Model 4.1 below shows the results regression analysis

$$HC = 1.310 + .246CSR + 1.323IP + .158HA + .276EM \dots \dots \dots 4.1$$

From model 4.1 Equation 4.1 represents how independent variables is presented in a multiple regression analysis model to predict the predicted variable. The predicated variable is HC (impact of host community), while the four predictor variables are: CSR (camp social facilities), IP (infrastructure projects), HA (Humanitarian Aid), and EM (Emergent Markets).

Beginning with the constant term (Intercept) of 1.310, it signifies the estimated value of the dependent variable (HC) when independent variables are constant. This constant serves as a baseline influence on the host community, even in the absence of the considered predictors.

Moving on to the individual predictor variables, the coefficients provide insight into their respective contributions. For instance, the 0.246 coefficient for Camp Social Facilities (CSR) implies that, on average, a unit increment in CSR is associated with a 0.246-unit increase in the estimated Impact of Host Community. Similarly, the 1.323 coefficient for Infrastructure Projects (IP) suggests that a unit increment in IP corresponds to a substantial 1.323-unit increase in the estimated impact. Furthermore, the 0.158 coefficient for Humanitarian Aid (HA) indicates that a unit increment in HA is associated with a 0.158-unit increase in the estimated Impact of Host Community. Similarly, the 0.276 coefficient for Emergent Markets (EM) signifies that a unit increment in EM is associated with a 0.276-unit increment in the estimated impact.

4.10 Key Informant findings

The key informants were 5 in number from who were involved in the interview they were corded as (KII, 001) (KII, 002), (KII, 003) (KII, 004), and (KII, 005)

On the first key informant question, the informant were asked to indicate the how health facilities were used by locals in the refugee camps to seek medical services

"The usage of health facilities by locals in the refugee camps has been quite significant. We observe a steady flow of patients seeking medical services, ranging from basic consultations to more specialized care." (KII, 001)

"Our health facilities are actively utilized by locals in the refugee camps. We make continuous efforts to ensure that the residents are aware of the available medical services, and there is a growing awareness and trust in the healthcare system." (KII, 002)

"The level of usage of health facilities in the refugee camps is satisfactory. Our community members recognize the importance of accessing medical services, and there is generally a positive response to the available healthcare options. " (KII, 003)

"In my experience, the usage of health facilities by locals in the refugee camps varies. While there is a notable proportion actively seeking medical services, there are instances where cultural beliefs and communication barriers impact utilization." (KII, 004)

"I can say that there is a moderate level of usage of health facilities by locals in the refugee camps. This is due to the actors such as geographical accessibility, awareness, and socio-economic conditions influence the utilization patterns. " (KII, 005)

Key informant were asked to explain how accessible locals and do the locals get the same treatment like refugees in the schools in terms of fees payment

"Locals and refugees in our schools are treated equally in terms of fees payment." (KII, 001)

"In our community, there is a concerted effort to ensure equal treatment in schools regarding fees payment." (KII, 002)

"From my experience, both locals and refugee children are treated equally when it comes to fees payment in the schools. (KII, 003)

"In the programs we support, there is a strong commitment to treating locals and refugees equally in terms of fees payment. (KII, 004)

"Locals and refugees receive the same treatment regarding fees payment in schools under our jurisdiction" (KII, 005)

How accessible is electricity generated within refugee camps to the locals? At what cost do they access energy need.

"Electricity generated within the refugee camps is accessible to locals, and efforts have been made to ensure equitable distribution" (KII, 001)

"Access to electricity generated in the refugee camps is generally available to locals. The cost is reasonable, and there are options for different income levels." (KII, 002)

"We work closely with the refugee camps to extend electricity access to the local communities." (KII, 003)

"Renewable energy projects within refugee camps aim to benefit both refugees and locals. The electricity generated is designed to be accessible to the broader community, and costs are managed through sustainable models" (KII, 004)

"Electricity generated within the refugee camps is part of the broader energy infrastructure serving the local community" (KII, 005)

To indicate their view on overall locals' welfare vis-à-vis that of refugees in the camps the responses were as follows.

"Our primary goal is to address the needs of both locals and refugees. While refugees often receive targeted aid due to their displaced status, we also recognize the importance of supporting local communities." (KII, 001)

"The welfare of both locals and refugees is crucial for the overall harmony of our community." (KII, 002)

"We appreciate the support provided to refugees in camps, but it's essential to address the welfare of local communities as well." (KII, 003)

"Our policies aim to ensure the welfare of all residents, including both locals and refugees." (KII, 004)

"Our organization focuses on empowering local communities by addressing their unique challenges." (KII, 005).

Also the key informant interview were asked to indicate how beneficial has been to the community in hosting refugee's in terms of new markets development and trading activities

"Hosting refugees can contribute to the diversification of local markets. Refugees may introduce new goods, services, and skills to the community, creating opportunities for local businesses to expand and cater to a broader customer base." (KII, 001).

"Refugees often possess unique skills and entrepreneurial spirit. By supporting their integration into the local economy, communities can foster the growth of small businesses." (KII, 002).

"Refugees can contribute to the local labor force, filling gaps in industries where there may be a shortage of workers." (KII, 003).

“Hosting refugees brings cultural diversity, which can attract consumers interested in experiencing new products and services.” (KII, 004).

“Refugees often bring diverse skills and talents. By integrating them into the community and providing opportunities for education and training, the local workforce can benefit from the development of new skills, contributing to innovation and growth in various sectors.”

(KII, 005).



CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

In this section, a summary of the results are presented along through an exploration and analysis of the results. The conclusions drawn from the research I presented in this chapter based on data and proposing recommendations aligned with the study's objectives. These recommendations are formulated to achieve the aim of the research, to assess the effects of refugee settlements on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

5.2 Summary of the Study findings

The study objective was to investigate the effects of refugee settlements on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. This study was motivated by the fact that despite the fact the government has put a lot of effort that ensuring that service delivery in the education sector improves, the sector is still bad state. The government has taken initiatives of increasing the workforce as well as taking employees and staff in the education sector for regular training to ensure the programs succeed. Although, this has been the case over years now, unfortunately not much has been earned in terms of service delivery in the educational sector. Given the large number of enrolments resulting from the free education policy, insufficient workforce, and lack of enough training of the workforce. This stands as a main challenge affecting negatively the service delivery in the education sector.

To investigate the effects of refugee settlements on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya, the study formulated four objectives to aid this study which include; To establish the effect of camp social facilities on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya; to determine the effect of infrastructure projects on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya; To investigate the effect of humanitarian aid on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

And to assess the effect of emergent markets on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

The qualitative research method was utilized. Further, the study utilized descriptive survey research design. The location was Dadaab refugee camps including Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagaderain Northern Kenya. The study unit of observation were host community of Dadaab refugee camps, that is, Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera in Northern Kenya. The target population was 177 respondents comprising of community leaders, public administration, and household heads. Census method was utilized and the questionnaire was used for data collected while reliability was ascertained using a pilot study conducted where the Cronbach alpha coefficient was calculated from the data collected. Descriptive analysis on collected primary data were generated in the form of mean and standard deviations.

5.2.1 To establish the effect of camp social facilities on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

The camp social facility indicated that an increase in the availability or quality of camp social facilities positively affects the overall impact on the host community. This could be attributed to improved community well-being, social cohesion, or other related factors. This variable was measured using Education centres, and Health centres. To establish the effect of camp social facilities on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. Results revealed that unit increase in camp social facilities results to an improvement on the host community, with a coefficient of 0.246.

5.2.2. To determine the effect of infrastructure projects on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

Infrastructure projects becomes another significant indicator of development. In this context social facilities refer to the availability of schools, well equipped health centres, water points and electricity source. The presence or implementation of infrastructure projects is theoretically

associated with a significant positive influence on host community. This may be due to improved living conditions, enhanced services, or increased economic opportunities resulting from such projects. It can be measured in terms of Reliable electricity, Reliable water points, and Road network. The effect of infrastructure projects on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya was assessed. Results revealed that a unit improvement in Infrastructure Projects have significant influence on host community, as indicated by the high coefficient of 1.323.

5.2.3 To explore the effect of humanitarian aid on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

Humanitarian aid Humanitarian aid refers to the provision of assistance, support, and relief to individuals and communities facing crisis, emergencies, or conditions of extreme vulnerability. It can be measured in terms availability of food relief and medical camps. The study sought to investigate explored the effect of humanitarian aid on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya, results showed that a unit change in Humanitarian aid improves host community by 0.158 units.

5.3.4 Assess the effect of emergent markets on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya

Government policies refer to the flourishing of new markets close to refugee camps in the areas where no such markets existed. It can be measured in terms of new markets and activities of market trade. The study assessed the effect of emergent markets on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. Based on the findings, emergent Markets also have a positive association with the impact on the host community, with a coefficient of 0.276.

5.2 Conclusions

Following the results presented in the regression model (Equation 4.1) and the theoretical insights derived from the findings, several conclusions can be drawn: The regression model

indicates that Camp Social Facilities (CSR), Infrastructure Projects (IP), Humanitarian Aid (HA), and Emergent Markets (EM) collectively contribute to the Impact of Host Community (HC). The positive coefficients associated with these predictors suggest that each factor plays a positive role in influencing the overall impact on the host community.

Also, the model highlights the substantial impact of Infrastructure Projects and Emergent Markets on the host community. Both factors have large positive coefficients, emphasizing their significant contributions to the overall impact. This suggests that investments in infrastructure and the development of market opportunities can lead to noteworthy positive outcomes for the host community.

While, Humanitarian Aid and Camp Social Facilities have comparatively smaller coefficients, their positive influence on the Impact of Host Community is still notable. This underscores the importance of addressing social and humanitarian aspects to enhance the overall well-being and resilience of the host community. The theoretical insights align with the statistical findings, emphasizing the need for a holistic approach to community development. Integrating initiatives that address social, economic, and infrastructure needs can collectively positively enhanced the welfare of the host community.

In conclusion, the findings as well as the theoretical considerations suggest that a comprehensive and integrated approach, addressing multiple facets of community development, can lead to a positive and sustainable impact on host communities. The identified factors can guide the design of targeted interventions and policies aimed at promoting the well-being and resilience of these communities.

5.3 Policy Recommendations

The following recommendations can be made; one, to ensure a positive impact on host communities, prioritization of the more investment in essential infrastructure is paramount.

Given the significant positive influence of Infrastructure Projects (IP) on the Impact of Host Community, it is recommended to prioritize and invest in the development of essential infrastructure. This includes initiatives such as improving roads, utilities, and other critical facilities that contribute to the overall well-being of the community.

Moreover, recognizing the substantial impact of Emergent Markets (EM), efforts should be made to promote economic activities and market opportunities within host communities. Supporting local businesses, fostering entrepreneurship, and creating an environment conducive to market growth can contribute to economic development positively.

Acknowledging the positive role of Camp Social Facilities (CSR), it is recommended to enhance and expand community facilities. This may include improving access to education, healthcare, recreational spaces, and other social amenities that contribute to the overall quality of life for residents.

Also, on Humanitarian Aid (HA) has a positive impact, it is recommended to design and implement targeted aid programs that address the specific needs of the host community. This could involve collaborating with humanitarian organizations to provide essential services, support livelihoods, and promote community resilience. Considering the multifactorial nature of community development, it is advisable to adopt an integrated approach. Implementing programs that holistically address social, economic, and infrastructure needs can amplify the positive impact on host communities.

Lastly, empowering local communities through active participation in decision-making processes and project implementation is crucial. Engaging community members ensures that initiatives are culturally sensitive, sustainable, and aligned with the unique needs and aspirations of the host community.

5.5 Areas for Further Study.

The study explored the effect of refugee settlements on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. The recommendation made is that further study can be done in investigating the resilience and coping mechanisms employed by host communities in the face of challenges, disruptions, or changes could provide valuable insights into community dynamics and adaptive strategies.

Thus further study can be done on assessing the environmental impact of community development initiatives and exploring sustainable practices can be crucial for promoting eco-friendly and resilient communities.

More study can be done to examine the negative impact of hosting refugees in an area or country. To determine how they affect the environments, resource depletion, cultural erosion and other negative effects.

Lastly, further study can be done to conduct a comprehensive analysis of existing policies related to community development and evaluating their effectiveness in achieving desired outcomes can inform policy recommendations and improvements.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Introduction letter

Am **MOHAMED ABDI FARAH**, Mount Kenya University student pursuing a Master of Arts in Public Administration and Management. Am carry out a research project on the topic **“EFFECTS OF REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS ON THE HOST COMMUNITY AROUND DADAAB REFUGEE CAMPS IN NORTHERN KENYA.** To assist in achieving this objective, you are requested spare some time and respond the questionnaire given below to to aid in achieving the academic objective given. The data you provide is for will be used for academics only. It will be handled with great privacy and confidentiality. Kindly, fill the consent form below before filling the questionnaire. Your assistance in this research process is highly appreciated

Yours faithfully,

MOHAMED ABDI FARAH

APPENDIX II: Consent form

I, the undersigned, hereby consent to participate in the study on “EFFECTS OF REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS ON THE HOST COMMUNITY AROUND DADAAB REFUGEE CAMPS IN NORTHERN KENYA” I acknowledge that my involvement in this endeavor is entirely optional, and I reserve the right to retract my agreement at any point without facing any repercussions. The purpose of this research has been explained to me satisfactorily. I also understand that any information or data collected during the course of this activity are confidential. Am not under obligation to provide my personal information, except as required by law. I understand that out that i have the right to: Ask questions and seek clarification about the activity, I have the right to decline participation or revoke my consent at any moment without facing repercussions, and I will be provided with a copy of this consent form for my personal records..

I confirm that I have thoroughly reviewed and comprehended the contents of this consent form, and I willingly agree to take part in the research endeavor.

Participant's sign _____ Date _____

Researcher's sign _____ Date _____

APPENDIX III Research Questionnaire

SECTION A: Respondent's Biodata

1. Indicate your gender.

- i. Female { }
- ii. Male []

2. What are the number of years have you lived in the locality.

- i. 1 to 10 years []
- ii. 11 to 20 years []
- iii. 21 to 20 years []
- iv. 31 to 40 years []
- v. 40 years and over []

3. Kindly indicate your position in your community

- a. Community leader { }
- b. Public administrator { }
- c. Household head { }
- d. Other { }

4. Indicate your education level

- a. KCPE certificate ()
- b. KCSE certificate ()
- c. Diploma level ()
- d. Bachelor degree ()
- e. Post graduate degree ()
- f. None ()

5. Has the presence of refugees affected your livelihood?

Yes { }

No { }

SECTION B: Refugee Settlements

Using 5 Likert scale that 1 for strongly disagrees, 2 for disagrees, 3 for neutral 4 for agrees, and 5 for strongly agrees. Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the statements provided.

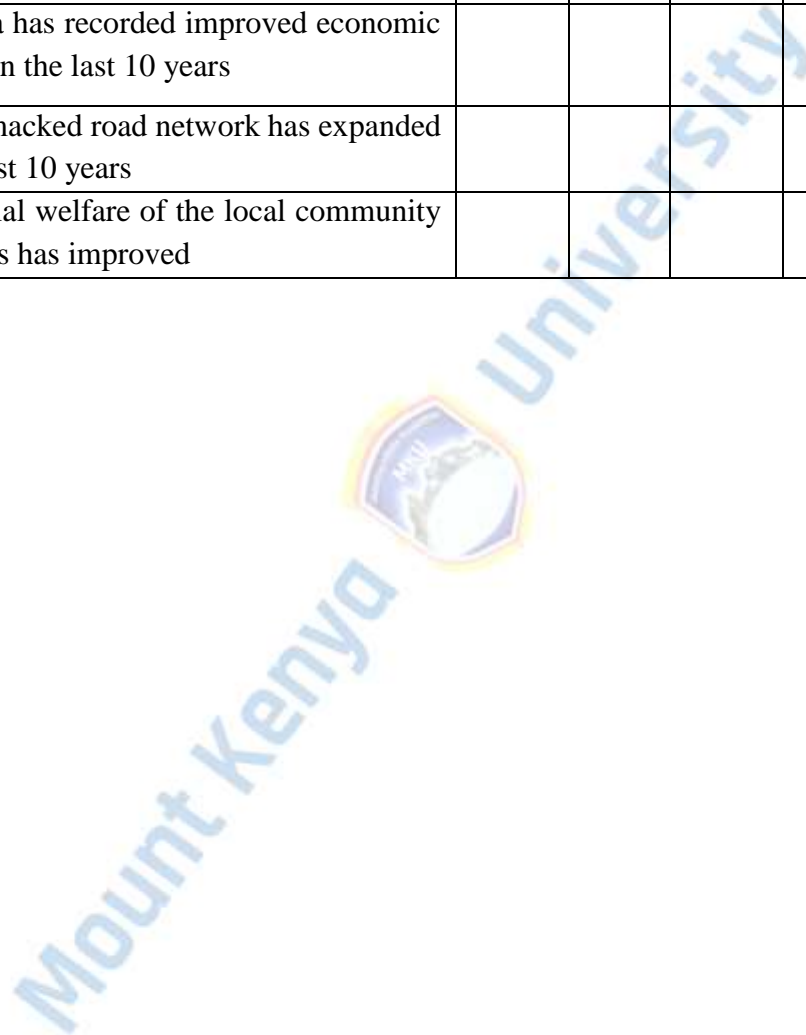
I)	Camp social facilities					
	Statement	1	2	3	4	5

1	Our people seek medical attention in the refugee camp health centers					
2	Our people benefit from the educational centers in the camps					
3	We fetch clean water from the water points in the refugee camps					
4	Our people make use of the camp's sports grounds					
II)	Infrastructure projects	1	2	3	4	5
1	Our village has benefitted from electricity drawn from the refugee camp					
2	Our community has benefitted from piped water drawn from the camps					
3	The roads network in our community have been improved courtesy to availability of refugee camps					
4	the community has benefitted from street lights installation					
III)	Humanitarian aid	1	2	3	4	5
1	Our community gets food relief from the refugees donor agencies often					
2	My community benefits from free medical camps offered by refugees donor agencies					
3	We get free clothing and other essentials from the refugee camps courtesy of donors					
4	We have benefitted from free education scholarships for our children offered by refugee donor agencies					
IV)	Emergent markets	1	2	3	4	5
1	New markets have flourished in our community due to refugees arrival					
2	The trading activities in our local area have increased due to refugee settlements					
3	We are able to access all essential commodities in the market near our community					

4	The emergence of trading centers in our community has increased the flow of money in the area thus contributing to the welfare of the residents					
---	---	--	--	--	--	--

SECTION C: Host Community

		1	2	3	4	5
1.	The number of development projects in the area have increased in the last 10 years					
2.	The area has recorded improved economic growth in the last 10 years					
3.	The tarmacked road network has expanded in the last 10 years					
4.	The social welfare of the local community members has improved					



APPENDIX IV: Interview Schedule

The interview schedule is based on research objective.

Camp social facilities
What is the level of usage health facilities by locals in the refugee camps to seek medical services?
How accessible locals and do the locals get the same treatment like refugees in the schools in terms of fees payment?
Infrastructure projects
How accessible is electricity generated within refugee camps to the locals? At what cost do they access energy need?
How have the local community local roads improved as a result of hosting refugees?
Humanitarian aid
How often do the locals enjoy free medical camps organized within the camps?
What are your views on overall locals welfare vis-à-vis that of refugees in the camps
Emergent markets
How beneficial is hosting refugee's to the community in terms of new markets development and trading activities?
In your views has the hosting refugee increased the money flow in the region in the emergence of trading centers within the community?

APPENDIX V: Introductory letter



DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MPAM/2019/54406

12th October, 2023

National Commission for Science Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI)
Off Waiyaki, Upper Kabete
P.O Box 30623- 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: MOHAMED ABDI FARAH- REGISTRATION NO. MPAM/2019/54406

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Arts in Public Administration and Management** in the **Department of Management** in the **School of Business and Economics**.

The title of the research is **"Effects of Refugee Settlements on the Host Community around Dadaab Refugee Camps in Northern Kenya."** It been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data between **October, 2023 and December, 2023**.


Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.

Dr. Samuel M. Karenga, Ph.D
Director, Graduate Studies
Enc.



APPENDIX VII: ERC Letter


Mount Kenya University

REF: **MKU/ISERC/3149** Date: 18 September 2023
TO: **MOHAMED ABDI FARAH**
REG: **MPAM/2019/54406**

Dear Sir/Madam,

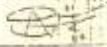
RE: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS ON THE HOST COMMUNITY AROUND DADAAB REFUGEE CAMPS IN NORTHERN KENYA

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **2193**. The approval period is **18/09/2023 - 17/09/2024**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**






Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) <https://researchportal.nacosti.go.ke/> and also obtain other clearances needed.

Yours sincerely,

The Chairman
Mount Kenya University
Ethics Review Committee
P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika

Dr. Alfred Cwino, PhD
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika.
Tel: 020-2878 000; Cell: +254 709 153 000
Email: info@mku.ac.ke, Web: www.mku.ac.ke
Chartered and ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution.
Unlocking Infinite Possibilities

APPENDIX VIII: Research Permit

 REPUBLIC OF KENYA	 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Ref No: 786465	Date of Issue: 26/October/2023
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
This is to Certify that Mr.. MOHAMED ABDI FARAH of Mount Kenya University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Garissa on the topic: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS ON THE HOST COMMUNITY AROUND DADAAB REFUGEE CAMPS IN NORTHERN KENYA for the period ending : 26/October/2024.	
License No: NACOSTI/P/23/30611	
786465 Applicant Identification Number	 Director General NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
	Verification QR Code 
NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.	
See overleaf for conditions	

APPENDIX IX: Similarity Index Report

**EFFECTS OF REFUGEE
SETTLEMENTS ON THE HOST
COMMUNITY AROUND
DADAAB REFUGEE CAMPS IN
NORTHERN KENYA**

by Mohamed Abdi Farah

Submission date: 26-Apr-2024 11:42AM (UTC+0300)

Submission ID: 2360254400

File name: FINAL_THESIS_FOR_MOHAMED_ABDI_FARAH_APRIL_2024_1.docx (2.9M)

Word count: 20059

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