

**THE NEXUS BETWEEN PROTRACTED REFUGEE CRISIS AND HUMAN
SECURITY DYNAMICS IN GARISSA COUNTY, KENYA**

Oscar Amadi Lusiola

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Conferment
of Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Peace and Conflict Studies of Masinde Muliro
University of Science and Technology**

November, 2022

DECLARATION AND CERTIFICATION

Declaration by the Candidate

This thesis is my original work prepared with no other than the indicated sources and support has not been presented elsewhere for a degree any other award.

Signature.....

Date.....

Oscar Amadi Lusiola

CPC/H/14-56492/2017

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that they have read and hereby recommend for acceptance of Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology a thesis entitled “The Nexus between Protracted Refugee Crisis and Dynamics of Human Security in Garissa County, Kenya”

Signature.....Date.....

Prof. Frank K. Matanga (Ph.D.)

Department of Peace and Conflict Studies

Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology

Signature.....Date.....

Dr. Ruth Simiyu (Ph.D.)

Department of Peace and Conflict Studies

Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology

COPYRIGHT

This thesis is copyright material protected under Berne Convention, the Copyright Act 1999, and other international and national enactments on that behalf, on intellectual property. It may not be produced by any means in full or in part except for short extracts in fair dealing for research or private study, critical scholarly review or discourse with acknowledgement, and with the written permission of the directorate of Post Graduate Studies on behalf of both the author and Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my immediate family especially my wife Sarah Wamuyu, for being there even at my worst moments and encouraging me when I felt like quitting. My Son Jeffrey Amadi and daughters Shanice and Eddah Amadi have been pillars of strength too. My parents James Lusiola and Priscillah Kavogoi ensured that I acquire education even with their meager resources.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost I give thanks to the Almighty God for the free life that he has enabled me to travel the academic journey this far due to his grace and mercies. Unmatched appreciation goes to Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology for accepting and admitting me as a Ph.D. Student. Special thanks to Professor Frank Khachina Matanga (Ph. D), Dr. Ruth Simiyu (Ph.D.), and Dr. Stanclause Odhiambo for their never-ending academic support and honest critical analysis and guidance of my Thesis. I appreciate my former employer German Internal Cooperation (GIZ) Somalia for the time-offs to study and travel back home for exams and presentations.

Special thanks to the inputs of my research assistant, Mr. David Nzioka for the endless editing and printing of this thesis. Thanks to the Garissa Police OCPD, Hagadera OCS, County NIS officials, and NGO Coordinator for security assurance and also ensuring seamless field data collection exercise was seamless and well-coordinated. I do further return many thanks to the various Non-Governmental organizations and Garissa County government that gave me a free hand in utilizing their staff, especially during data collection and analysis. I truly thank Mrs. Zainabu Hamed who organized for me the focus groups and ensured that the questionnaires were filled and submitted on time.

ABSTRACT

By the end of 2019, the UNHCR estimated that 42.5 million people had been displaced around the world. As a result, short- and long-term effects were felt on host communities, from humanitarian disasters to security threats. This study conceptualizes that the refugee issue and human security are inextricably linked. For example, the incessant terrorist assaults in Kenya. Statement of the problem was to bridge knowledge gap by assessing the influence of the refugee crisis on human security. Therefore, the overall goal of this research was to analyze the impact of Kenya's long-running refugee crisis on human security, with a focus on Garissa County. The specific objectives were to: examine the nature and scope of protracted refugee crisis in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County; evaluate the nature, status, and levels of human security; determine the relationship between protracted refugee crisis and human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County and; identify the barriers to resolving human security challenges in light of the current protracted refugee crisis with specific reference to four theories: the New Security Paradigm, Critical Theory, securitization and Push-Pull theories were used in this research. A descriptive survey research design was used with a study sample comprising 339 household heads including refugees' and community household heads, UN Refugee Agency staff, NGOs officials, County and National Government officials. Primary data was collected using structured questionnaires and interview schedules. Secondary data was gathered from textbooks, newspapers, periodicals, and articles. Quantitative data was coded and put into SPSS Version 21.0, and descriptive and inferential statistics such as Pearson Correlation, Spearman Rank Correlation, and multiple regression analysis were used to analyze it. Qualitative data was analyzed based on the content matter of the responses. The study found that a variety of factors contributed to the long-running refugee issue. Civil conflict, lawlessness and high crime rates, religious extremism, and the search for greener pastures are among them. A positive and statistically significant link existed between prolonged refugee crises and refugee crises ($r=0.885$, $p0.01$). Food insecurity, a lack of economic prospects, health risks, environmental degradation, rape, sexual assault, theft, burglary, and violence in the camp were all severe consequences. According to Pearson Correlation ($r=0.776$, $p0.01$), there was a positive and statistically significant association between the numerous challenges and establishing human security in Garissa County. Some of the major challenges to achieving human security included: a large refugee population; the proliferation of small arms and light weapons; pressure on the budget and service provision; the perpetuation of terrorism by some refugees; territorial and political integrity; and pressure on socioeconomic resources. The study concludes that the main reasons of the refugee crisis in Kenya are push factors from their home countries, such as civil war, lawlessness, high crime rates, and religious fanaticism. Refugees contribute to the deterioration of human security by competing for resources and economic opportunities, environmental degradation, pressure on social amenities, radicalization and terrorism breeding grounds. The study recommends a need for measures aimed at reining in on the protracted refugee crisis and also enhancement of human security which can be achieved via funding to deal with deplorable living conditions in refugee camps.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
DECLARATION AND CERTIFICATION	ii
COPYRIGHT	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ABSTRACT.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES	xv
LIST OF FIGURES	xix
LIST OF PLATES	xx
Plate 5.1 Drought in Garissa County 112.....	xx
Plate 6.1 Sprawling Tents at Dadaab 253	xx
LIST OF APPENDICES	xxi
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	xxii
OPERATIONALIZATION OF KEY CONCEPTS AND VARIABLES	xxiii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	7
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	8
1.4 Research Questions.....	8
1.5 Justification of the Study	9
1.5.1 Academic Justification	10
1.5.2 Philosophical Justification	11
1.5.3 Policy Justification.....	13
1.6 Scope of the Study	13

1.7 Chapter Summary	14
CHAPTER TWO	16
LITERATURE REVIEW	16
2.1 Protracted Refugee Crisis	16
2.2 Human Security	18
2.3 Relationship between Refugee Crisis and Human Security.....	24
2.4 Barriers to Resolving Human Security Challenges in Refugees Host Countries	32
2.4 Conceptual Framework.....	36
2.4.1 New Security Paradigm.....	37
2.4.2 Critical Theory.....	38
2.4.3 Securitization theory.....	40
2.4.4 Lee’s Push-Pull Theory (1966).....	42
2.5 Conceptual Framework Model.....	44
2.6 Knowledge and Research Gaps in Literature	45
2.7 Chapter Summary	47
CHAPTER THREE	49
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	49
3.1 Research Design	49
3.2 Study Area	49
3.3 Study Population.....	53
3.4 Sampling Techniques and Sample size	53
3.5 Data Collection Instruments	55
3.5.1 Primary Data	55
3.5.2 Secondary Data	56
3.6 Validity and Reliability of Instruments	57

3.6.1 Validity.....	57
3.6.2 Reliability.....	57
3.7 Administration of research instrument	58
3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation	58
3.9 Limitations of the study	59
3.10 Ethical considerations	60
3.11 Chapter Summary	60
CHAPTER FOUR.....	61
EXTENT AND SCOPE OF PROTRACTED REFUGEE CRISIS IN GARISSA COUNTY, KENYA.....	61
4.1 Introduction.....	61
4.2 Response Rate.....	61
4.3 Length of stay in Dadaab Refugee Camp	62
4.3.2 Level of Education of Respondents	66
4.4 Causes of the Protracted Refugee Crisis in Garissa County	70
4.4.1 Whether Refugee fled their countries due to civil war.....	70
4.4.2 Whether Refugees Fled their Countries due to Genocide Targeted at their People	72
4.5.3 Whether Refugees Fled their Countries Due to Lawlessness and High Levels of Crime.....	76
4.5.4 Religious Extremism is one of the Major Reasons for My Decision to Flee into this Country.....	79
4.5.5 Rises in Terrorist Attacks in the Refugees Countries Pushed Their Family to Flee Into Kenya	83

4.5.6 Inabilities by security forces in my country to offer us security forced us to flee into this country	86
4.5.7 High Rates of Poverty in the Home Country of Refugees Forced Them to Leave Their Homes in Search of Greener Pastures	89
4.5.8 Forced Conscription into the Army is Not a Major Cause of Refugee Crisis	92
4.5.9 Cases of Abduction, Rape, Torture and Other Forms of Sexual Abuse Causes Refugees to Flee Their Country	96
4.5.10 Deplorable Living Conditions Due to Congestion at the Refugee Camp....	100
4.5 Magnitude of the Refugee Crisis in Garissa County	103
4.7 Chapter Summary	106
CHAPTER FIVE	110
NATURE, STATUS AND LEVELS OF HUMAN SECURITY IN KENYA WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO GARISSA COUNTY	110
5.0 Introduction.....	110
5.1 Food Security in Garissa County	110
5.2 Lack of Employment Opportunities in Garissa County	113
5.3 Numerous Health-Risk Security Challenges in Garissa County	116
5.4 Environmental Degradation in Garissa County Due to Population Growth ..	118
5.5 Cases of Rape, Sexual Assault, Theft and Burglary, and Violence in Garissa County.....	124
5.6 Cases of Human Rights Abuses in Garissa County	126
5.7 Challenges to Quality Education in Garissa County	127
5.8 Challenges Related to Quality Healthcare in Garissa County	130
5.9 Proliferation of Small Arms into Garissa County	131
5.10 Competition over Scarce Resources	135

5.11 False Accusation for Taking Part in Terrorism and Other Crimes.....	137
5.12 Main forms of Human Security in Garissa County, Kenya.....	138
5.13 Chapter Summary	142
CHAPTER SIX	146
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROTRACTED REFUGEE CRISIS AND HUMAN SECURITY IN GARISSA COUNTY, KENYA.....	146
6.0 Introduction.....	146
6.1 Effects of Protracted Refugee Crisis on Human Security in Garissa County.	146
6.2 Lack of Employment Opportunities in Camp Leads to Hard Life	150
6.3 High Numbers of Refugees Lead to Numerous Health-Risk Security Challenges in the Camp	153
6.4 Increase in Refugee Population is the Main Cause of Environmental Degradation in Camp.....	158
6.5 Cases of Rape, Sexual Assault, Theft and Burglary, and Violence in the Camp	165
6.6 Cases of Human Rights Abuses in the Camp	170
6.7 High Refugees' Population Affects the Quality Education in the Camp	172
6.8 Lack of Access to Quality Healthcare in the Camp due to High Number of Refugees	178
6.9 Proliferation of Small Arms into the Camp	180
6.10 Insecurity in the Camp Due to the Risks Associated with Living in a Foreign Country	184
6.11 Effects of Political Differences between Kenya and Countries of Origin on the Treatment of Refugees in the Camp	187

6.12 Inadequate Stipend given is not enough to Take Care of All Refugees' Needs	191
6.13 Competition over Scarce Resources among Refugees	195
6.14 Terrorism and other crimes accusations	198
6.15 Losses of Values, Culture, and Identity in the Camp	203
6.16 Effect of Refugees Crisis on Human Security in Garissa County, Kenya	206
6.6 Correlation Analysis	210
6.7 Univariate Regression Analysis	213
6.7.1 Model Summary	213
5.6.2 Analysis of Variance	214
6.7.3 Regression Coefficients	214
6.8 Chapter Summary	215
CHAPTER SEVEN	220
BARRIERS TO RESOLVING HUMAN SECURITY IN LIGHT OF THE CURRENT PROTRACTED REFUGEE CRISIS WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO GARISSA COUNTY	220
7.0 Introduction	220
7.1 Contribution of Refugees to Humanitarian and Security Concerns in Kenya	220
6.2 Contribution of Refugees to the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Kenya	223
7.3 Threat posed by refugees to the environment, society, and the economy of Kenya	226
7.4 Competition over Scarce Resources between Refugees and Residents of the Host Countries Contributes to Insecurity	231

7.7 Use of Terror Techniques by Refugees Challenges National Security, Territorial Integrity, and Political Integrity	234
7.8 Refugee Camps Used for Recruiting Terrorist Fighters and Providing Them with Food and Shelter	238
7.9 Impact of Refugees on the Socio-Economic Resources at the Disposal of the State and the International Community.....	243
Effect of Refugees on Health, Education, Food and, Nutrition and Other Basic Needs Sectors in Kenya.....	249
7.11 Link of Refugees to the Increase in Theft and Other Forms of Insecurity in Kenya	258
7.12 Some Refugees are Economic Migrants and a Threat to Kenya's Human Security	264
7.13 High Numbers of Refugees Strained the Fragile Social Environment in Garissa County.....	268
6.14 Ways in Which the Refugee Crisis in Garissa County be Assuaged.....	272
7.15 Pearson Correlation.....	276
7.16 Univariate Regression Analysis	277
7.16.1 Model Summary.....	277
7.16.2 Analysis of Variance between the Dependent and Independent Variable .	278
7.16.3 Regression Coefficients.....	278
7.17 Chapter Summary	279
CHAPTER EIGHT.....	283
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS ...	283
8.1 Introduction.....	283
8.2 Summary of Findings	283

8.2.1 Nature and Scope of Protracted Refugee Crisis in Garissa County, Kenya	283
8.2.2 Nature, Status and Levels of Human Security in Garissa County, Kenya...	286
8.2.3 Nexus between Protracted Refugee Crisis and Human Security in Garissa County, Kenya.....	290
8.2.4 Challenges Posed By Refugee Crisis towards Achieving Human Security with Specific Reference to Garissa County	294
8.3 Conclusions of the Study	297
8.4 Recommendations of the study	299
8.5 Suggestions for Further Research	300
REFERENCES.....	302
APPENDICES	326

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Target Population.....	53
Table 3.2: Sample Size Determination	54
Table 4.2 Length of stay in Dadaab Refugee Camp	63
Figure 4.1 Map of Dadaab Refugee Camp	64
Table 4.3 Level of Formal Education	67
Table 4.4 Whether Refugee fled their Countries Due to Civil War	70
Table 4.5 Refugees Fled their Countries due to Genocide Targeted at their People	73
Table 4.6 Refugees Fled Their Countries Due to Lawlessness & High Levels of Crime	76
Table 4.7 Religious Extremism is one of the Major Reasons for My Decision to Flee into this Country	79
Table 4.8 Rises in Terrorist Attacks in the Refugees Countries Pushed their Family to Flee into Kenya.....	84
Table 4.9 Inabilities by Security Forces in My Country to Offer Us Security Refugees to Flee into this Country	87
Table 4.10 High Rates of Poverty in the Home Country of Refugees Forced Them to Leave Their Homes in Search of Greener Pastures	90
Table 4.11 Forced Conscription into the Army is Not a Major Cause of Refugee Crisis	93
Table 4.12 Cases of Abduction, Rape, Torture and Other Forms of Sexual Abuse Causes Refugees to Flee Their Country	96
Table 4.13 Deplorable Living Conditions Due to Congestion at the Refugee Camp...	100
Table 4.14 Strained Living Conditions in the Camp	104
Table 5.1 Security challenges related to food security	110

Table 5.2 Lack of Employment Opportunities in Camp Leads to Hard Life	114
Table 5.3 Numerous Health-Risk Security Challenges in Garissa County	116
Table 5.4 Environmental Degradation in Garissa County	119
Table 5.5 Cases of rape, sexual assault, theft and burglary, and violence in the camp	124
Table 5.6 Cases of Human Rights Abuses in the Camp	126
Table 5.7 Challenges to Quality Education in Garissa County	128
Table 5.8 Lack of Access to Quality Healthcare in Garissa County	130
Table 5.9 Proliferation of Small Arms into the Camp	132
Table 5.10 Competition over Scarce Resources	135
Table 5.11 False Accusation for Taking Part in Terrorism and Other Crimes	137
Table 6.1 Security challenges related to food security	146
Table 6.2 Lack of Employment Opportunities in Camp Leads to Hard Life	150
Table 6.3 There Are Numerous Health-Risk Security Challenges in the Camp	154
Table 6.4 Increase in Refugee Population is the Main Cause of Environmental Degradation in Camp	158
Table 6.5 Cases of rape, sexual assault, theft and burglary, and violence in the camp	165
Table 6.6 Cases of Human Rights Abuses in the Camp	170
Table 6.7 Large Refugees' Population Affects the Quality Education in the Camp	172
Table 6.8 Lack of access to quality healthcare in the camp	178
Table 6.9 Proliferation of Small Arms into the Camp	181
Table 6.10 Insecurity in the Camp Due to the Risks Associated With Living in a Foreign Country	185
Table 6.11 Political Differences between Kenya and Countries of Origin on the Treatment of Refugees in the Camp	188
Table 6.12 Inadequate stipend given is not enough to take care of all refugees' needs	192

Table 6.13 Competition over Scarce Resources	195
Table 6.14 False accusation for taking part in terrorism and other crimes.....	199
Table 6.15 Losses of Values, Culture, and Identity in the Camp	203
Table 6.16 Pearson Correlation Analysis	213
Table 6.17 Model Summary	213
Table 6.18 Analysis of Variance.....	214
Table 6.19 Regression Coefficients	215
Table 7.1 Contribution of Refugees to Humanitarian and Security Concerns in Kenya	220
Table 7.2 Contribution of Refugees to the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Kenya	224
Table 7.3 Threat posed by Refugees to the Environment, Society, And the Economy of Kenya	227
Table 7.4 Competition over Scarce Natural Resources between Refugees and Residents of the Host Countries Contributes to Insecurity	231
Table 7.7 Use of Terror Techniques by Refugees Which Challenges National Security, Territorial Integrity, and Political Integrity	235
Table 7.8 Refugee Camps Used for Recruiting Terrorist Fighters and Providing Them with Food and Shelter	238
Table 7.9 Impact of Refugees on the Socio-Economic Resources at the Disposal of the State and the International Community in Dadaab Refugee Camps	243
Table 7.10 Effect of refugees on health, education, food and, nutrition and other basic needs sectors in Kenya.....	250
Table 7.11 Link of Refugees to the Increase in Theft and Other Forms of Insecurity in Kenya	259

Table 7.12 Refugees as Economic Migrants and a Threat to Kenya's Human Security	264
Table 7.13 High Numbers of Refugees Strained the Fragile Social Environment in Garissa County.....	268
Table 7.14 Pearson Correlation	277
Table 7.15 Model Summary	277
Table 7.16 Analysis of Variance.....	278
Table 7.17 Regression Coefficients	278

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptualization of the Nexus between Protracted Refugees Crises on Human Security Dynamics	44
Figure 3.1 Map of Dadaab Refugee Camp	52
Figure 4.1 Map of Dadaab Refugee Camp	64

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 5.1 Drought in Garissa County	112
Plate 6.1 Sprawling Tents at Dadaab	252

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION	326
APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR REFUGEES' HOUSEHOLD HEADS AND UNHCR WORKERS	327
APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR NGOs OFFICIALS, SECURITY AGENCIES OFFICERS, COUNTY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS	330
APPENDIX IV: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGDs) HOST COMMUNITY HOUSEHOLD HEADS.....	331
APPENDIX V: NACOSTI AUTHORIZATION LETTER.....	332
APPENDIX VI: RESEARCH PERMIT	333
APPENDIX VII: COUNTY GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZATION LETTER.....	334
APPENDIX VIII: UNHCR AUTHORIZATION LETTER.....	335

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CHS	Commission on Human Security
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIS	National Intelligence Service
NPS	National Police Service
OAS	Operational Activities for Development Segment
SALWs	Small and Light Weapons
SWI	Windle International Kenya
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USA	United States of America

OPERATIONALIZATION OF KEY CONCEPTS AND VARIABLES

Causes and magnitude of the refugee crisis: In this study, these include the various causes of mass movement of persons from their home country to another country due to security-related challenges such as war, drought, genocide, disease among others.

Challenges of achieving human security: These are the constraints to the realization of human security emanating from the influx of refugees such as the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, environmental, social, and economic costs to the host country as well as competition for natural resources between refugees and residents of the host countries.

Human security: This is the protection of the local populations from severe and pervasive situations. It entails the creation of socioeconomic, political, and military systems that enable people to live in dignity and devoid of the negative influences of poverty.

Protracted Refugee crisis: This is the situation whereby the host country faces an immense influx of refugees. This goes on to strain living conditions in the camps which further contributes to challenges related to deterioration in human security. In this study, this entails the security challenges stemming from the untiring influx of refugees such as deplorable living conditions, increases in terrorism, and petty crime among others.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, justification, and the scope of the study. In conclusion, a summary is also included.

1.1 Background to the Study

Since the beginning of human history, individuals have migrated throughout the globe. People relocate for a variety of reasons, based on a variety of factors in their place of origin and destination. On numerous times, individuals leave persecution in their native nations and seek asylum in other nations, thereby becoming refugees. Refugees are individuals who seek improved conditions of human security in a region remote from their place of origin. According to the UNHCR Global Trend Report (2020), by the end of 2020, there were 82.4 million forcibly displaced people worldwide. Of these, 26.4 million were refugees. Developing countries hosted 86% of the global refugee population.

The procedure by which refugees opt to relocate to their desired country of asylum has a considerable impact on their human security challenges, and it differs from region to region, regardless of whether they reside in developed or developing countries. The current refugee problem is the worst since the conclusion of the world wars. According to estimates, one in every 113 individuals in the globe is a refugee (Wildman, 2017). In 2014 alone, about 42,500 people abandoned their homes each and every day, which is four times as many as in 2010. Currently, Middle-Eastern countries, particularly Syria, Iraq, and Yemen, are experiencing civil turmoil. Asian nations include Nigeria, South

Sudan, Burundi, and the Central African Republic. The Rakhine province in Myanmar has caused an influx of refugees.

It is believed that there are 65 million refugees, roughly the size of six Swedens (Slaughter, 2015). During travel, refugees confront numerous obstacles, including mortality; it is estimated that 7,500 migrants died in 2016 alone (Haque, 2017), and another 2,000 died crossing the Mediterranean (Khasru, 2017). Approximately 5 million migrants originate from Syria, although refugees from Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia, and South Sudan are also present. The Middle East and North Africa are home to 39% of asylum-seekers, Sub-Saharan Africa to 29%, the United States to 18%, Asia-Pacific to 18%, and Europe, particularly Germany, Hungary, and Sweden, to the greatest number of refugees in the region (Ross, 2017).

Currently, the number of refugees in Africa remains alarmingly high, as many flee deadly local conflicts or political persecution. According to Schultheis (1989), the escalation of environmental issues such as drought and the endurance of famine have also produced a substantial number of migrants. In 2017, the UNHCR was responsible for an estimated 43 million refugees, a third of whom resided in Africa, with 13 million in Sub-Saharan Africa and over 400,000 in Northern Africa. According to the UNHCR, the refugee population in Africa in 2018 consists of 7.7 million internally displaced persons, 3.4 million refugees, of which more than 2.9 million are in Sub-Saharan Africa and more than 400,000 are in Northern Africa, and 721,000 stateless people.

This study proposes that there is a close relationship between refugee crises and global human security. Due to the shifting global stage, human security is becoming an increasingly novel idea in terms of security. Security is not just the protection of

territory, but also of people; it is the protection of nations and individuals. It also involves protection through growth rather than through the use of force (Haq, 1995). It involves safeguarding individuals not only in the workplace, but also in their homes, streets, communities, and natural surroundings. Nonetheless, conflict is inherent to human society. This means that individuals are frequently exposed to hazards at home and at work. People are compelled to migrate to other nations in search of economic security, health security, food security, personal security, environmental security, political security, and community security in the case of ongoing conflict (UN, 1994). However, this action does not always result in the pursuit of safety. It frequently has adverse impacts on refugees themselves.

Every day, millions of people flee their own countries for safety in other countries. Moving from one nation to another is not a simple task, and refugees typically confront a variety of difficulties upon arrival. Although it is assumed that refugees will integrate into their new communities, this is not always the case (Penninx, 2004). In the majority of instances, the new society is expected to accommodate new inhabitants despite culturally differences. Sadly, this frequently results in unanticipated issues for the recipient society. At the grassroots level, growing multiculturalism and fast demographic shifts are experienced. Consequently, competition for resources and limited possibilities may result in conflict between refugees and indigenous. To be investigated, however, is the extent to which refugees influence human security in certain regions of Kenya.

In certain cases, refugees are viewed as usurpers of opportunity that are legitimately due to the natives, so inciting violence. This is evident in South Africa, where people from other African nations are frequently compared to white colonizers. In that nation,

land expropriation spawned two separate economies. During the long apartheid era, locals were frequently forced into enclaves with worse living standards than those of white settlers. In post-independence South Africa, the sharp decline in living standards (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2012) fostered a culture of intolerance toward others.

Indeed, economic factors contribute to the animosity between refugees and locals. If some migrants are incorporated into the host society and begin applying for work, a sense of rivalry for available positions develops. There are also the stresses that an inflow of refugees places on social welfare services. International law requires the host nation to provide social services for all refugees. This, in turn, tends to occasionally strain the resources of governments, particularly in developing and even developed nations. People in the host nation may fear that the government will increase taxes, school costs, and other infrastructural responsibilities. The result is that the residents of the host nation become strongly opposed to immigration, which contributes to security issues (Penninx, 2004).

In Kenya, the refugee crisis has led to tensions and violence between community members and refugees in Turkana County, where the Kakuma Refugee Camp is situated. The primary cause of these conflicts has been rivalry for scarce resources. In most instances, the local populace continues to believe that refugees are economically better off than natives due to aid from refugee aid organizations (Ali et al., 2017). Conflict is also fueled by the differential treatment of the host community and refugees by the government and relief organizations. As a result of help, refugees have better access to health care, education, and living conditions than the majority of the local population, which frequently leads to hostility and conflict.

Due to competition for shared limited and scarce resources, refugee camps are sometimes marked by intermittent disputes between the host community and refugees (Betts, 2009). According to Ali et al.,(2017) the refugee population in Kakuma had exceeded the native population, leading to fierce competition for few resources including water, land, and wood . This is exacerbated at Kakuma by the camp's location in an arid and semiarid terrain.

Massive Somali refugee numbers in Kenya's Dadaab Camp have presented enormous hurdles to the Kenyan government. Kenya has borne the cost of hosting refugees for extended periods of time, frequently with adverse implications on national security (Manyala, 2016). In the war against terrorism, refugees in the Dadaab Camps have frequently found themselves in the firing line. Kenya has conducted police and military operations to combat insecurity, which is frequently attributed to refugees. This has had a significant toll on refugees, who have been subjected to forced repatriation and intimidation.

The predicament refugees face is a result of the growing consensus that there is an unmistakable connection between refugees and factors that threaten human security. According to Salehyan and Gleditsch (2006) in *Refugees and the Dissemination of Civil War*, the flood of refugees has led to the proliferation of weapons, the importation of combatants, and the spread of harmful ideas from neighboring nations into the host countries. These contributed to the conflict. In *Victims as threats: Refugee influence on host state security in Africa*, Mogire (2011) asserts that refugee crises result in the breakdown of law and order within and surrounding refugee camps. This results in

injuries and deaths among refugees, host populations, and relief workers. It also results in the misallocation of government resources, which strains civilian lifestyles.

In Kenya, refugees are regarded as a major source of terrorism (Kilonzo, 2017). The majority of Kenyans view refugee camps as breeding grounds for terrorist organizations. They are regarded as breeding grounds for radicalisation and launching pads for violent terrorism in other regions of the country. Refugees frequently utilize their proximity to Kenya's weak borders to support the proliferation of Small and Light Weapons (SALWs) into the country. The extent to which these and other issues provided by the refugee crisis impact human security in Kenya with relation to the Dadaab Refugee Camp has not been extensively explored.

In contrast, refugees are viewed as unwilling contributors to the decline in human security in their host countries. Refugees only pose a threat to human security, according to Barasa and Matanga (2018), in the context of other organized local and transnational criminal groups in the country. The majority of the time, refugees are concerned with their own safety and financial well-being and do not have ulterior objectives regarding the safety of the host population. However, outsider parties take advantage of their weakness to further their own illegal purposes. This study aims to examine this hypothesized complex relationship in the Dadaab Refugee Camp.

The Dadaab refugee camp, located north-east of Kenya, was established in 1991. The region receives severe weather, with extremely high temperatures during the dry seasons and flash floods during the wet seasons. The camp was supposed to house 90,000 refugees, but it now houses more than five times that amount. The main Dadaab

camp includes of the Dagahaley, Hagadera, and Ifo refugee camps, as well as the Ifo East, Ifo West, and Kambioos coping sites. The majority of refugees are Somali, followed by Sudanese, Ugandans, Eritreans, and Ethiopians.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The prolonged refugee crisis in Kenya is a persistent problem, and the state of the refugees living in camps remains tenuous in many parts. In 2020, there were 490,000 refugees in Kenya (Julia, 2022). More than half were children and young people, and more than half of them were from the Horn of Africa. Most were fleeing from Somalia, although there are also significant numbers of refugees from Burundi, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, and Democratic Republic of Congo.

According to the UNHCR Situation Report (2017), there were 247,798 refugees in Garissa County's Dadaab Refugee Camps. This is a significant number in a camp that was built to accommodate 90,000 refugees. An earlier UNHCR report (2016), showed that the population in Dadaab increased dramatically from 90,000 to 439,000 between 1992 and 2010. As a result, the number of refugees in Dadaab has fluctuated dramatically over time. This has had substantial negative consequences for the Garissa County host community, including humanitarian and security problems, competition for few resources, and environmental damage, among other things (Kumssa & Jones, 2014; Williams, 2011; Iteyo, 2018).

The aforementioned predicament should not be the case, as the county already suffers enormous livelihood issues as a result of ongoing drought and a very arid climate (Kumssa & Jones, 2014). However, little research has been done on the true impact of the refugee crisis on regional security. This has resulted in significant, though not

empirically confirmed, assumptions about the real and assumed contribution of refugees to regional human security. Despite the constant outcry about the obstacles posed by refugees in multiple humanitarian reports, a complete academic representation of the impact of refugees on human security in Garissa County remains virtually absent from the public realm. This study thus sets out to bridge this knowledge gap by assessing the influence of the protracted refugee crisis on human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study was to examine the influence of the protracted refugee crisis on human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County.

The specific objectives were:

- i. To examine the nature and scope of protracted refugee crisis in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County;
- ii. To evaluate the nature, status, and levels of human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County;
- iii. To analyse the relationship between protracted refugee crisis and human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County.
- iv. To assess the barriers to resolving human security challenges in light of the current protracted refugee crisis in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County.

1.4 Research Questions

The research questions guiding this study are:

- i. What is the nature and scope of protracted refugee crisis in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County?
- ii. What is the nature, status, and levels of human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County?
- iii. What is the relationship between protracted refugee crisis and human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County?
- v. What are the barriers to resolving human security challenges in light of the current protracted refugee crisis in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County?

1.5 Justification of the Study

Refugees are vulnerable groups of individuals forced to traverse international borders, where they typically have restricted access to basic needs and services such as health, food, education, shelter, and physical security. In rare instances, the circumstances are so terrible that they result in death. The number of refugees has increased over the years. It is imperative to intervene and reduce the threats migrants face. This research may shed light on the causes of refugee migration and their living situations in countries of sanctuary. Therefore, gives informative data that may be utilized to enhance policies and actions intended to handle refugee challenges effectively. In addition, human security and refugees are intricately intertwined, as refugees are the result of human security crises, are vulnerable, and face human security dangers. However, there is little research on refugees and human security. In this light, this research would greatly contribute to the understanding of the human security challenges associated with this vulnerable group. In the study of refugees and human security, it would provide techniques, theories, and practical outcomes.

This research's justification can be interpreted in three dimensions: The information supplied here may motivate the host countries to improve the living conditions of refugees. This research could provide receiving nations with insights that aid in the formulation and execution of policies and activities to address refugee challenges and mitigate their possible negative effects. For human security research, the study would demonstrate the connection between human security and refugees, so facilitating the comprehension and study of both parts as an integrated issue.

1.5.1 Academic Justification

Previous research has found a correlation between refugees and human security (Iteyo, 2018, p.400;, & Muchilwa, 2018; Ngao, 2018; Natariana, 2017; Williams et al., 2014; Kitur, 2016; Kumssa, & Jones, 2014, among others). However, contemporary empirical literature on the impact of the refugee crisis on human security is lacking. The majority of studies have focused on the impact of refugees on traditional state security at the expense of human security, which has recently emerged as a critical dimension of security that can affect traditional security. Furthermore, the majority of the literature studied is American and European-centric.

The research on the link between Kenya's long-running refugee crisis and human security dynamics, particularly in Garissa County, is limited. This generates an empirical gap that needs to be filled. The main reason for this has been a lack of understanding of how the refugee crisis is putting a strain on scarce resources in developing countries like Kenya, due to increasing demand on education, health services, infrastructure, water supply, sanitation, natural resources, and security, all of

which have an impact on the host country's economic, social, political, and environmental aspects (UNHCR, 2004).

As a result, critical questions have arisen, such as what is the relationship between the refugee crisis and human security in Kenya, with a focus on Garissa County. What are the obstacles to attaining human security in Kenya as a result of the refugee crisis, with a focus on Garissa County? are still unsolved. With this in mind, the current study sets out to determine the link between Kenya's long-running refugee crisis and human security dynamics, with a focus on Garissa County.

The conclusions of this investigation would thus be crucial to the academic community. Academicians would obtain a better knowledge of the link between refugee crises and human security in the camp in this way. The findings could pave the way for more research into the association between the two variables in other parts of the world, as the number of refugees continues to climb as a result of global terrorism, war, and other factors. The findings acquired would also serve as helpful literature for other human security investigations. Students interested in peace and conflict studies, political science and diplomacy, and international relations at all levels can benefit from this course.

1.5.2 Philosophical Justification

There are significant philosophical gaps in our knowledge of the true impact of refugees on human security that need to be addressed. Most academics ignore the issue of human security in the context of refugees, choosing to focus on other types of security. This explains the abundance of peace and conflict resolution literature. Despite growing evidence that migrants frequently transition from victims in need of humanitarian aid

to willing participants in crimes against the host population, this conception remains merely rhetoric in the lack of empirical data.

In Kenya, for example, the local populace has long held the belief that refugees are better off economically than locals as a result of refugee aid (Ali et al., 2017). However, because international help to refugees may not have a significant impact on local resource competitiveness, the conversation is diverted away from the main implications of refugees on human security in the country. Thus, in the context of external (international) help, it is necessary to investigate the impact of the refugee crisis on resource competition with local people.

This research is particularly essential because it will clarify the hazy areas between the refugee crisis and terrorism. The reason for this is because terrorism has an impact on the physical security of local inhabitants, among other things. However, the link between refugees and human security is frequently left to conjecture. Frequent terrorist assaults in Garissa County, Kenya, where the Dadaab refugee camp is located; have raised various human security concerns, prompting lawmakers to call for the camp's relocation to Somalia and the eventual shutdown of its Kenyan operations. However, the relative importance of the contribution to the rise in terrorism may be difficult to assess in the context of the region's other geopolitical concerns.

Indeed, refugees have been viewed as breeding grounds for radicalization and the rise of SALWs. However, given evidence that terrorists and organized criminal groups exploit security vulnerabilities in refugee camps to further their evil purposes while blaming refugees, this could be by chance. Competition for finite resources and

opportunities in the host country, which has been blamed for rising human insecurity, may not be due to the refugees' dilemma. This could be due to poor planning by humanitarian organizations like the UNHCR and the host country. Understanding the interplay between the multitudes of elements that influence the relationship between the refugee crisis and human security in Kenya may remain a challenge without studies like this one.

1.5.3 Policy Justification

The study would produce policy recommendations that are empirically tested and that could inform policy formulation on dealing with refugee crises the world over. The study would also provide valuable information that could help policymakers come up with policies aimed at dealing with such crises the world over. Furthermore, the findings obtained would be crucial in facilitating policy direction regarding ways of enhancing human security the world over. In this regard, the bodies that deal with refugees, governments as well as regional bodies would gain valuable literature for use in the formulation of policies aimed at dealing with refugees' crises as well as the associated challenges. National security agencies would also gain pertinent information for use in the formulation of policies aimed at strengthening their operations against the negative influences associated with refugees' crises.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study was concerned with the refugees' crisis at the Dadaab Refugee Camp. The study was carried out in Garissa County and focused on employees at the camp, host community, and refugees at Dadaab Refugee Camp as well as national government and county government relevant ministries such as the ministries of culture and social

services, planning, economic development, health and sanitation, water, education, housing, security. Furthermore, development agencies such as local and international NGOs and other development partners such as UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council were also targeted.

The study was only concerned with the causes, nature, and magnitude of the refugee crisis in Garissa County for a period of ten years prior to the study (2011-2020). To this end, the factors underlying the refugees' crisis and the nature and extent of the crisis shall be extensively studied. For purposes of making sure that we don't lose focus of the study's core variables and concerns, the only social demographics analysed included the respondents religion, sex, education and age. Additionally, the prevailing status of human security was also explored. Lastly, a nexus between the refugee crisis and human security was also studied. Due to the extensiveness of Garissa County, the study was undertaken in Garissa Town as well as at the Dadaab Refugee camp. Field work for the study was conducted from April 2021 to June 2021.

1.7 Chapter Summary

The background of the study brought about the key concepts regarding refugees' crises and the nexus between such crises and human security. The various ways in which refugees' crises could affect human security were looked at from global to local perspectives. Furthermore, the prevailing refugees' status in Dadaab was also highlighted. The problem statement underlying the need for the current study was incorporated. Additionally, the objectives of the study namely: examine the nature and scope of protracted refugee crisis in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County; evaluate the nature, status, and levels of human security in Kenya with specific

reference to Garissa County; determine the relationship between protracted refugee crisis and human security in Garissa County, Kenya and; identify the barriers to resolving human security challenges in light of the current protracted refugee crisis in Garissa County, Kenya. The next chapter presents the literature review as well as the gaps that the study sets out to bridge.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviews the literature on the nexus between protracted refugees' crisis on human security dynamics. It is pegged to the objectives of the study which include; protracted refugee crisis; human security; the relationship between the protracted refugee crisis and human security and; barriers to resolving human security in light of the current protracted refugee crisis. Lastly, the chapter describes the theoretical orientation.

2.1 Protracted Refugee Crisis

Many of the asylum seekers and refugees from Latin America flee their countries due to various reasons the main one being violence as a result of high crime in the region especially in relation to drug trafficking (UNDP/OAS, 2010). The level of violence continues to rise as different gangs fight for control of routes through which they can smuggle their drugs en route to the United States and Europe. The fact that the region is the main source of cocaine in the world has seen to the immense flow of resources including millions of dollars of money from the sale of the drugs and thus further threatening the security of the region as this has exposed political institutions, the police, and the military to the risk of corruption (UNDP/OAS, 2010). Though most refugees in Kenya are a result of conflicts in their mother countries, it is evident that unfavourable conditions at home are major causes of the refugee crisis as envisaged by this current study.

The South American region often faces major natural disasters such as the two major earthquakes that hit Haiti and Chile in 2010 (ECLAC, 2010). The high risk of

occurrence of natural disasters also forces people to flee their homes. The region is highly susceptible to the changing weather phenomena and is often hit by hurricanes, heavy flooding which leads to landslides, tropical storms among others. The high rates of poverty also force people to leave their homes in search of greener pastures. This is in line with this study that hypothesises that conducive environment a host country to lead to an upsurge of immigrants and refugees.

Since 2015, there has been a massive influx of refugees in Europe especially in Greece and others crossing the Balkans to get into Germany. This inflow of refugees has demanded the attention of politicians, the media, and experts. Although prior to 2015 there were still refugees immigrating to Europe the number has increased since 2015. The refugees are not only coming from Syria due to the conflict there, but others also come from countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Eritrea, Sudan, Somalia, among others. According to UNHCR (2015), Afghans make the second largest group of refugees arriving in Europe due to the increased insurgent activities in their country and the continued political and economic instability. The advancement of the Islamic State towards Mosul and Erbil in Iraq has further deteriorated the sectarian violence that has been witnessed over the last decade (UNHCR, 2015). Religious-motivated violence such as terrorism, which accounts for most of the refugees in Europe, could also explain the refugee crisis in Kenya where Somali refugees seek refuge from the onslaught of terrorist groups such as the Al-Shabaab.

According to Al Jazeera (2014), as cited in UNHCR (2015), Eritrea is described as an open-air prison, this is because every man and woman must join the military when they reach the age of 18 years for 18 months and at times the service lasts indefinitely, during

this time the conscripts are exposed to torture and sexual abuse and many are used for forced labour by the government on construction projects. This has created a substantial number of migrants that have been witnessed from Eritrea. The presence of Boko Haram in Nigeria has also forced many people to find their way to Europe to escape from this group. The kidnapping of schoolgirls in 2014 gained the world's attention and saw to the escalation of Boko Harams activities leading to more than 1.5 million people escaping the conflict zone. Several long-lasting conflicts have worsened since 2015 thus leading the UN to describe it as the worst humanitarian crisis since World War II (UNHCR, 2015). This is in line with this current study that conceptualises that there is an undeniable link between terrorism and conflict from the originating country and the refugee crisis.

There are numerous studies on the protracted refugee crisis the world over. However, pertinent gaps arise. First, some of the studies reviewed are quite out-dated and may not show the current situation of the issues under investigation. Though some of the studies are focused on Kenya, their trueness to Garissa County is hard to hard to fathom without studies such as this current one. Further, some of the studies were based on a desk review of extant literature which leaves apparent empirical literature gaps. This underlines the importance of this current study.

2.2 Human Security

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) coined the term human security in its Human Development Report in 1994. The following were identified as the core elements of human security: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security

were the seven facets of security outlined in the report (UNDP, 1994). Our findings and discussion on the impact of the refugee crisis on human security is thus based on these seven elements. Safety for humans encompasses more than just the absence of threats and the satisfaction of basic needs. It's connected to other things, like a lack of violence and criminality.

Human security is a term differentiating itself from the collective definition of security. Security mainly focuses on the state and birthed the word 'National Security'. However, according to Okoth *et al.*, (2018:28), the concept of security emerged from human needs within the national and international systems. National security is the protection of state using military responses to maintain its sovereignty or preservation of territorial integrity. A notion accepted by states and international organizations, the UN Charter defines security in terms of the state thus advancing the whole security concept as state security.

Chapter VII of the UN charter urges that "states to promote collective security which is an idealization of the East-West tensions which related to the use of military force to avert external threats which are not only limited to political, strategic, economic, social or ecological nature (Vale, 1992). This has been viewed as a narrow approach to the conceptualization of security (Henk, 2005).

Human security creates a new line of thought of what security entails. The idea that states can exclusively run their security has been shattered by the international systems. International systems have led to globalization which comprises non-state actors that influence states which has led to less emphasis on national borders. The increasing

interdependencies among states have led to a change in the traditional focus on the goal of security. As Lodgaard, 2000 argues the narrow focus on the concept and practice of security is no longer practical based on globalization.

Human security is a more all-encompassing concept than only peace; it also includes respect for human rights, effective government, universal health care, quality education, and the chance for every person to reach his or her full potential. Its primary goals are poverty alleviation and accelerated economic growth. Okoth et al. (2018: 29) hypothesize that human security has a direct effect on human growth and is crucial for survival, livelihood, and human dignity. Freedom from want and fear and the ability of future generations to pass on a pristine natural environment are all essential considerations of human security (Martin & Owen, 2011). The use of landmines, the availability of small guns, the drug trade, and the spread of HIV/AIDS all pose threats to human safety. First, people need to be protected from things like starvation, disease, and oppression to feel secure. Second, safety from harmful interruptions to normal routines. Human insecurity stems from several sources, including national income and development, economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, and political security.

Overall, human security focuses on the individual other than the traditional focus on states. This is in tandem with the work of Okoth *et al.*, (2018) on peace, security, and development in 21st century Africa that there is a shift from state safety to individual and communities' safety. The concept has received its fair share of criticisms. Some view is similar to the traditional view of security which both concerns themselves with freedom from fear and want. Human security addresses the economic entitlements of an individual while national security addresses political liberties. Others argue human

security is an idealistic notion in the ever-changing international systems and geopolitical powers.

Various schools of thought have defined human securities differently. A narrow view of human security has been associated with the Human Security Network Canada (Fuentes & Brauch, 2009). It states a threat of political violence instigated against people caused by states or political entities should be focused on human security (Kerr, 2007). The broader view by the Commission on Human Security (CHS, 2003) Japan states human security does not concern itself only with freedom from fear but also freedom from want. A combination of both views to create a third perspective is being coined by a European School (Martin & Owen, 2003).

The Human Development Report by UNDP 1994 entitled 'New Dimensions of Human Security' defines human security in a universal way. The concept categorizes human security into seven dimensions encompassing human development (UNDP, 2001). They include; economic security which focuses on basic income, access to employment and resources as well as food security which focuses on access to food always and for all. A large population of the world lack food due to low purchasing power caused by the scarcity of resources. Health security focuses on access to medical treatment and improved health. Developing countries face challenges in this area and the main causes of death are infectious and parasitic diseases.

Environmental security refers to a physical environment free of desertification, deforestation, and other environmental concerns that threaten the life of humans. The concept of personal safety refers to the assurance that an individual will not be subjected to any form of physical violence at the hands of the state, a foreign power, a social

group (such as an ethnic minority), an individual, or a gang. Community security is concerned with how people feel safe as a result of their connections to others, such as their families, communities, organizations, political parties, and ethnic groups. Disagreements often flare up when groups of people try to divide up a finite supply of goods and services. Living in a politically stable society that protects citizens' rights to due process and other fundamental liberties (Hussein & Gnisci, 2004).

Shepherd (2013) in his work on critical approaches to security argues that human security essentially entails protecting fundamental freedoms. In this regard, it is pegged to the protection of the local populations from severe and pervasive situations. It is pegged to the creation of socioeconomic, political, cultural, and military systems that enable people to live in dignity and devoid of the negative influences of poverty. In essence, human security is challenged by factors included by not limited to conflicts arising from scarce resources and an unhealthy environment.

Kumssa and Williams (2011) studied conflict and human security in Northern Kenya. They take cognizance of the fact that the fall of the Soviet System and the end of the Cold War play pivotal roles in the political order the world over. It also offered a different international relations system. The current global order is replete with new human security challenges. This includes rampant international terrorism, climate change, human trafficking, ethnic cleansing, HIV/AIDS, transnational crime, and ever-increasing inequality between developing and developing nations. There have also been ever-increasing socioeconomic inequalities between countries. The war in Somalia erupted shortly after the collapse of the Soviet Union and has had an impact on human security in the Northeastern region of Kenya due to the influx of refugees from Somalia.

Makori (2011) studied ethnic conflict and national security in Kenya. According to the findings of the study, the government of Kenya identifies numerous security challenges that have had an impact on human security in the country. These include money laundering; drug trafficking, terrorism, human trafficking, and cybercrime among others. Human security was also influenced by the proliferation of small arms and light weapons as well as instability in neighboring countries. The study by Makori casts light on this current study since it highlights some of the factors that affect human security; some of them are linked to the breakdown of social order due to violence in the originating countries of refugees.

Bernauer *et al.* (2012), show that deterioration in human security is often exacerbated by water wars. This was also a major driver of the conflict in Darfur. Due to climatic challenges and ever-increasing challenges related to competition for resources, people have often taken to arms. This has been worsened by climatic change because it is a threat to human security. This calls for concerted efforts to deal with the adverse effects of climate change. Indeed climate change has led to the loss of livelihoods, compromised culture and identity as well as migration that could have been avoided altogether (Mack, 2005)

Chaudhry (2014), in a study on Climate Change and Human Security in Africa, posits show that human security is pegged to chronic threats which include but are not limited to hunger, disease, and repression. It also entails protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the day-to-day patterns of life which could include loss of homes, jobs, and communities. Conversely, human insecurity could lead to negative repercussions

that include genocide, human rights violations, war, terrorism, mass displacement of people and, climate change among others. Human security focuses on the seven dimensions of human development unlike classical security, which entails protecting individuals and communities from day-to-day threats. Oscar, Gómez, and Des Gasper (2013) point out that human security transcends the boundaries of security from violence and crime. The human security approach focuses on the security of people's livelihoods. This entails economic, food, environment or health security. It also entails personal, community and political security.

There is a plethora of literature on human security. Numerous studies were reviewed on human security and its implication on human populations. However, the studies reviewed were not expressly focused on nations faced with refugee crises. Also, the studies the wider body of literature is not focused on Kenya or African countries for that matter. This means that it is untenable to understand all issues concerning human security in Garissa County from the studies reviewed only. This leaves a knowledge lacuna that can only be filled by this study.

2.3 Relationship between Refugee Crisis and Human Security

Refugees are not only considered to be a threat, but they are also placed in the same group of problems such as drugs, infectious diseases, and crimes. Their activities, characters, and behaviors affect their neighboring countries (Adelman, 2001). Many refugee camps have turned into a hub for terrorist groups that have continued to plan and execute attacks on innocent people. Therefore, this has rendered refugees to be considered a threat to the state and human security. Further, refugees are considered the epicenter of human security because they are vulnerable groups and their rights and

freedoms are always violated. States need to put more emphasis on the issues of refugees because their interactions impact more negatively on the state's social, political, and economic aspects. The majority of stakeholders, non-state actors, and organizations have placed a great concern on the world refugee problem.

There are many different operational and analytical tiers when it comes to security. These tiers include global (International) security, continental (continental) security, regional security, national security, state security, communal security, and human (person) security (Hough, 2003). Because of this, defining it is more difficult. There will be ripple effects throughout society if a threat impacts one layer (Sahu, 2002). Human security discourse also considers refugees through the lens of the state of security in a given country or region. Ogata (1999) posits that migrants have exacerbated the human insecurity dilemma in poor countries. The Human Security Report Project (2007) takes a similar tack in connecting the dots between falling refugee numbers and societal trends away from violence, death, and war since 1994. While such a correlation could be useful in assessing the security situation at a given location and time, it is important to keep in mind that there are situations in which the number of refugees actually decreases even as the number of people displaced by armed conflict rises. This could happen if the displaced people decide to move within their own country rather than risk crossing an international border.

As a result of more refugees, the host countries confront a variety of security challenges. Their problems are multidimensional, combining political, socioeconomic, domestic, diplomatic interstate, regional, and global security. They have been blamed for adding to political unrest in their host countries, fueling xenophobia, damaging the

environment, committing more crimes like drug smuggling and terrorism, and causing a variety of other social and economic problems and costs. This is especially true of the camps where they are said to be hiding terrorists. All of these things are bad for a country's economy and threaten its citizens' safety, especially in the third world (Waeber et al., 1993; Bernstein & Weiner, 1999; Mawadza, 2008). In this light, Job (1992) draws the following conclusion: the relationship between the insecurity problem and weak state structure as a phenomenon in the Third World, affects their security measures and policies as a whole. This is in stark contrast to the industrialized world, where refugee problems are routinely handled by well-established agencies. As a result, several African countries are struggling to cope with the influx of refugees and are unable to guarantee their inhabitants' safety.

Iteyo (2018) conducted research on state conflicts and the refugee issue in Eastern Africa. The research shows that political instability contributes to the influx of refugees in Eastern Africa. These refugees present security risks in addition to humanitarian ones. This poses an immediate risk to the safety of our nation and its citizens. This is because to the correlation between the influx of migrants and the spread of SALWs in the region. Further, refugees have monetary, social, and ecological costs for the receiving nation. Another factor that leads to insecurity is the competition between refugees and locals for access to natural resources in host countries. The purpose of this investigation is to verify these results in Garissa County, Kenya.

Matanga and Muchilwa (2018, p.416) in a paper titled, “the refugee crisis and implications for national and international security,” posit that the refugee phenomenon has significant implications on both notions of security: conventional and human at

national and international levels. This is particularly so since refugees threaten state security in situations where they choose to employ terror techniques in destabilizing a state's principal national interests regarding territorial integrity and political integrity. Refugees have a negative impact on the ever-depleting socio-economic resources at the disposal of the state and the international community. This affects health, education, food, nutrition, and other basic needs sectors. As conceptualised in this current study, this could lead to conflicts over scarce resources; leading to surges in insecurity.

Ngao (2018) studied Urban Refugees and Human Security Management in Africa with a special focus on Kenya. The study was based on primary data sources and was guided by the push and pull theory and Copenhagen Securitization Theory. The findings obtained show that refugees presented a security problem in Kenya. This was due to the fact that refugee camps have often been used as camps for recruiting fighters as well as providing them with food and shelter. Indeed refugees have linked us to terrorism as well as the proliferation of arms. Refugees were also linked with the increase in theft and other forms of insecurity. This current study sets out to investigate the link between refugees and human security in the Dadaab Refugee Camps.

Natariana (2017) studied the security challenges in Africa with a special focus on the role of refugees in Kenya. The study used the securitization theory as an analytical tool. The main constructs of the study were refugees as a non-security issue; a humanitarian concern; and potential threats to national security. The study employed mixed methods with data being collected from both qualitative and quantitative methods. The findings obtained show that refugees were seen as perceived as potential threats to security in Kenya. They were also seen as major drivers of terrorism. Most of

the respondents pointed out that refugees provided breeding grounds for terrorist groups since they created platforms for radicalization. They were also avenues for violent extremism for the combatant and contributed to the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. These weapons went on to be used to train other vulnerable refugees in the camps. This posed human security challenges in the country.

Asfaw, Williams, Jones, and Des Marais (2014) carried out a study on conflict and migration with reference to Somali refugees in Northeastern Kenya. The findings obtained show that the influx of refugees in the Northeastern region of Kenya contributed to increases in insecurity in the region. A related study by Kitur (2016), sought to find out if refugees posed a major threat to the national security of Kenya. The findings obtained show that some refugees were economic migrants and were a threat to Kenya's human security. It was thus pertinent for the government to put in place an efficient national security strategy in relation to asylum.

Kumssa and Jones (2014), carried out a study on, human security issues of Somali refugees and the host community in Northeastern Kenya. The findings obtained show that most of the Somali refugees, who were housed at Dadaab in Garissa County, had strained living conditions in the camp. This was due to the fact that the camp was home to more than a million refugees; which was way beyond its capacity. The findings obtained show that the high numbers of refugees at the camp posed human security issues in the host communities. They also strained the fragile social environment in the North-Eastern region that has had been beset by numerous conflicts in the past.

Ali *et al.* (2017) studied *The Refugee Crisis in Kenya: Exploring Refugee-Host Community Causes of Tensions and Conflicts in Kakuma Refugee Camp*. The variable under investigation in the study was factors that had led to community-refugee tensions and conflicts in Turkana County where the refugee camp is located. These included limited resources, socio-cultural, political and security, and social welfare. The findings show that conflicts between refugees and the local population were mostly due to the perceptions that refugees were more economically endowed than the locals. This was due to aid from refugee aid organizations. The fact that the refugee population had also outnumbered the local population, resulted in conflicts. Competition for limited resources such as water, land, and wood is also a major challenge. This is aggravated by the fact that the Kakuma refugee camp is located in a poor arid and semi-arid region.

Betts (2009) in “Development Assistance and Refugees, Towards a North-South Grand Bargain?” argues that there are intermittent conflicts between the host community and refugees. This is due to competition for shared limited and scarce resources; which corroborates the study by Ali *et al.* (2017). Furthermore, unequal treatment between the host community and refugees by both government and aid agencies also breeds conflict. Due to aid, refugees have better chances to access health, education, and living standards than most of the local population. This poses security challenges around the refugee camps.

Manyala (2016) carried out a study titled, “States’ response to the refugee crisis: the case of Somali refugees in Kenya.” The findings show that the burden of hosting refugees for a long period has had immense challenges in Kenya. This emanates from the fact that huge refugee populations have had negative effects on national security in

the country. Indeed, Kenya has been accused of human rights violations in the way it has dealt with the refugee crisis. The country has used the police and military operations within and without the borders with Somalia to deal with insecurity; which has often been blamed on refugees. This has had negative influences on the refugees since it has led to forced repatriations and harassment of urban refugees. The government of Kenya justifies this action in the pursuit of national interests.

Salehyan and Gleditsch (2006), studied refugees and the spread of civil war. The study established that refugee crises had adverse effects on local populations. These included but were not limited to arms and combatants importation. Refugee influxes also led to the diffusion of dangerous ideologies into the host countries from neighbouring countries. This had the propensity to cause conflict. Neighbouring countries can also support the escalation of conflict through refugees.

Mogire (2011) in *Victims as threats: Refugee impact on host state security in Africa* highlights some of the challenges associated with refugees' crises. Due to the breakdown of law and order within and around the refugee camps, conflicts could arise. This would lead to injuries and loss of lives among the refugees, host populations as well as aid workers. Refugees also lead to misallocation of government resources; straining ways of life in other parts of the country. This can lead to poverty and vicious cycles of violence.

Kilonzo (2017) carried out a study titled, "Security challenges in Africa: the role of refugees in Kenya." Based on the mixed methods research design, data were collected using qualitative and quantitative methods. The findings show that refugees are

perceived as an important threat to security in Kenya. They are considered a major driver of terrorism. The study also established that most Kenyans considered refugee camps breeding grounds for terrorist groups. The camps were also seen as ideal grounds for radicalization and perpetuation of violent terrorism in other parts of the country. There was also a feeling that the porous borders in Kenya were often exploited by refugees to sustain the proliferation of SALWs into the country. These were eventually used in the training of vulnerable refugees in the camps.

Barasa and Matanga (2018) studied the nature of human security in Nairobi, Kenya. The study argues that refugees did not pose major security threats in Kenya. They only became a threat in the context of other organized local and transnational criminal groups in the country. In most cases, the refugees themselves were concerned with their security and socioeconomic well-being. Since refugees moved to urban areas such as in Nairobi in search of economic opportunities, it was important to. External groups thus took advantage of their vulnerability to infiltrate them and commit crimes. It was thus pertinent to mean the humanitarian objectives in refugee camps to reduce this vulnerability to radicalization and recruitment by terrorist organizations.

From the preceding discourse, it is evident that the refugee crisis has significant effects on human security. This has been attested to by numerous studies from the world over. Even studies undertaken in Kenya underline this link. However, none of the studies reviewed examine all the issues under investigation in this study under one banner. This means the extant literature cannot be relied upon to holistically explain the interrelations between all the subjects under investigation in this study. This leaves room for further studies such as this current one.

2.4 Barriers to Resolving Human Security Challenges in Refugees Host Countries

According to Mitchell (2009), the increased numbers of refugees have brought several humanitarian concerns not just for the millions of people forced into exile but also for the social, political, and economic stability of the host countries that have to shelter them. The host countries are then forced to strike a balance between the need to maintain control over their borders and the need to protect the refugees who are seeking asylum (Kirui & Mwaruvie, 2012).

Alix-Garcia and Saah (2009) observed that in metropolitan regions of Tanzania, food costs had increased, particularly for food products that suited the diet of the refugees, while the prices of other types of food had decreased as the refugees sold their food quota aids that did not match their diet. The result was a rocky market for food suppliers and unstable prices for urban Tanzanian families. Irbid and Mefriq, two cities in Jordan that saw a large influx of Syrian refugees between 2010 and 2013, saw price increases of 15.4 percent as a result of this surge. Apartment rents, grocery prices, and retail clothing prices all increased. Sixty-four percent of the Jordanians in these two cities reported water shortages, and many also voiced concerns about the lack of suitable educational and medical resources for both locals and refugees (Sobh, 2014).

As Salehyan and Gleditsch (2006) point out, there are a number of ways in which the presence of refugees might contribute to the instability of host countries. The refugee camps, especially those near the border of the nation of origin, can operate as a base from which the rebels can carry out their operations and recruit additional members in their organization, especially among the youth. A recent increase in terror attacks,

including one on the Dusit Hotel by homegrown terrorists, illustrates this trend in Kenya. Terrorist cells have found the refugee camps to be a welcoming environment, where they may operate undetected and recruit the most defenseless of the displaced to commit acts of violence against the host country. The global spread of armaments, combatants, and ideologies that led to violence was facilitated by the flood of refugees (Salehyan & Gleditsch, 2006).

Refugees typically do not have a working knowledge of the official language of their host country. This separates them from the community and makes it hard for them to communicate with its residents. Most indigenous are resentful of the refugees because of the economic danger they pose. Refugees are seen as threats by locals since they are often hired while receiving lower pay than locals do. Syrian refugees in Jordan impacted the informal labor market badly due to their willingness to work longer hours for lower compensation (Stave & Hillesund, 2015).

Abdirahman (2014) claims that a descriptive survey was used to investigate Influx of Somali Refugees and State Security: Kenya (2002-2012). Primary statistics from the questionnaires were used to examine the data. According to the research, the Somali refugees have been blamed for the continuous violence and lawlessness in Kenya. Refugees from Somalia are often seen by Kenyans as bringing their country's issues with them. This is due to the fact that Somalia has been a troubled country for quite some time. Somali refugees are becoming more wary of Kenyans as a result of the rise in terrorist strikes there. The purpose of this research is to examine the validity of these presuppositions.

According to an article written by Tariq (2017) Human security challenges in India, India is one of the fastest-growing economies, thus it is the home of both the world's richest people and the poorest people as the wealth is not distributed evenly across the population. There are significant indicators that dictate that India is still a fragile state. These indicators include poverty, hunger, increased economic disparity, number of refugees, internally displaced people, population growth, corruption, violent groups within the state, and inadequate social services. All these indicators fall under the broader term of human security.

The threats to human security can take many forms and affect people in different ways based on their background, gender, and race. Threats to human security are enormous, pervasive, and complex in the Latin American setting. Since this region has the highest levels of inequality and criminal violence in the world, all research and publications on human security in this area concur that these two factors pose the greatest threat to human security. ECLAC (2010) estimates that 71 million, or 12%, of the population in this region live in extreme poverty. These people are a subset of the poor, who make up 33% of the population, because they lack the financial resources to provide for themselves with necessities like food (about 180 million people)

The ILO (2010) estimates that approximately 18 million people living in metropolitan areas are currently unemployed. A staggering 15.8% of Latin American women are employed in the domestic sector, and the ILO reports that their working conditions are extremely unsafe. Among the most discriminated against are the region's 58 million Indigenous people and 174 million individuals of African descent. Most have below-poverty incomes, poor levels of education, and limited or no access to social safety.

Women in these communities have it much tougher, as they face more barriers to economic advancement and family provision. ECLAC (2010) reports that forty percent of women in the region suffer physical violence and sixty percent experience emotional violence. Statistical surveys in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru suggest that between 5.5 and 11.5% of women in the Dominican Republic and Colombia are victims of sexual violence, and that the number of women affected by emotional abuse is typically very high. Women in the Dominican Republic are almost 16% less likely than women in Peru to have experienced physical abuse (ECLAC, 2010).

Human security in Nigeria has been seriously compromised by the country's several wars and civil uprisings since its independence. Numerous human rights violations have taken place, and the country is currently experiencing alarmingly high levels of poverty, starvation, unemployment, health hazards, discrimination, and ecological destruction. Terrorist strikes in the country have greatly reduced citizens' sense of safety. There are over 68.8 million people in this country, and of those, approximately half live below the poverty line on extremely low wages. One of the primary reasons there is so much poverty in the country is that wealth is so unevenly distributed (Obadan, 2001). Lamido (2013) reports that the unemployment rate increased from 15% in 2008 to 20% in 2011, with those aged 15-25 (Akande & Okuwa, 2009) and those aged 18-45 being the most negatively impacted (Rotimi, 2011). One of the factors that contribute to the widespread poverty in the country is the high rate of unemployment and underemployment. Unemployment disproportionately affects young people since they make up a sizable proportion of the population and are more likely to become bitter and criminal as a result (Akande and Okuwa, 2009).

Muoka's (2015) studied Urban refugees in Kenya: The Case of Banyamulenge Refugees in Nairobi: 1996-2012 used Alex Honneth's theory of the battle for recognition to illustrate that refugees from this community fought to be recognized by the Kenyan government and other urban communities. As a result of persecution in Congo, these people fled to Kenya, where they were promised safety and access to social services like housing, education, healthcare, and more. The research drew from a variety of primary and secondary resources. According to the study's findings, these refugees continue to face challenges in Kenya, particularly in the country's capital of Nairobi, where they are frequently harassed by police and other security organs for being viewed as a potential threat to public safety.

In summary, the literature analyzed indicates that refugees present a number of obstacles that would prevent human security from being fully realized. Many research have already uncovered these difficulties. The research' contexts and foci are very different from one another. Given the fact that refugee crises vary from nation to country, it is clear that the examined studies alone cannot provide sufficient context for understanding the significance of refugees in Garissa County. As a result, there is potential for specialized research on Garissa County, like the present investigation.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

In this aspect, the conceptual framework provides a method for theorizing the study in a sequential manner (McGaghie *et al.*, 2001). The New Security Paradigm, Critical Theory, securitization and Push-Pull theories will guide this research. The theories will be used to explain how the study variables interact.

2.4.1 New Security Paradigm

The new security paradigm approach to understanding global vulnerabilities that make it pertinent to reconsider traditional notions about national security. It is attributable to a report by UNDP (1994) and focuses on people as the key and main objects while underplaying the role of the state. Before the cold war era, security was state-based but the post-cold war has witnessed new threats that have emerged leading to the expansion of the concept of 'security'. Security has expanded to include human, economic, environmental, social, and political security. The UNDP Report (1994) identifies human security to involve two main components which include freedom from fear and freedom from want. The new security paradigm relates to this study since human security fits into its expanded definition of security. It can thus explain the extent of the protracted refugee crisis in Garissa County as well as, the challenges posed by the protracted refugee crisis on human security in the County.

There are several proponents of the theory including but not limited to Paris in "Human Security: Paradigm Shift or Hot Air?" MacFarlane and Khong (2006) in "Human Security and the UN: A Critical History," and Richmond (2013) in "Human Security in Turkey: Challenges for the 21st Century among others." The essentials of human security have been captured in a poetic yet practical way by Pettman (2005).

According to Pettman (2005) human security about the young child that did not die of neglect, the serious epidemic that did not break out, the job that was not cut, the gun that was not run, the ethnic prejudice that did not result in violence, the dissident voice that was not made silent, the landmine that was not sold and installed, the woman who was not trafficked across state borders and sexually abused, the agricultural product that was not dumped to the detriment of poor farmers, the short-term capital investment that

was not allowed to wreck an infant industry, the addictive drug that was not produced and shipped, the refugee who was not forced to flee or remain abroad, and soon (UNDP, 1994). It's believed that these are violated by incessant increases in refugees' crises. Since extant literature shows that, refugees contribute to human security challenges, the new security paradigm is fitting to this current study.

The theory is relevant to this study since it provides a broad framework under which the nexus between the protracted refugee situation and human security dynamics in Garissa County can be assessed. By broadening the definition of security to include the human attributes, the theory is best suited to assess the various security risks emanating from the refugees' phenomenon in areas such as terrorism and loss of livelihoods through competition for resources among others. The application of this theory to this study is however limited because apart from creating a broad framework for the analysis of human security, it does not delve into the challenges posed by insecurity to various actors. This limits its applicability in explaining the challenges faced by security actors in achieving human security in Garissa County, Kenya. That's why there is a need for the introduction of the second theory which is the critical theory.

2.4.2 Critical Theory

The idea of human security widened the scope of security while also challenging the realists' emphasis on state protection. It was believed that the government couldn't protect its citizens from the new dangers posed by globalization. This school of thought, often referred to as the Frankfurt School, is concerned with the critique of modernity and capitalist society, the defining of social emancipation, and the discovery of social illnesses. It provides a distinctive interpretation of Marxist philosophy with respect to

some of its core economic and political conceptions, such as commodification, reification, and critique of mass culture (Corradeti). Theorizing is always for somebody and some purpose, as Cox (1981) puts it. It places an emphasis on struggles for power and their distribution, as well as its underlying political, social, institutional, and ideological reasons. It discusses the effects of the post-Cold War shift from a unipolar to a multipolar world order on the relationships between individual states. It contends that states are not the only basic actors in international systems and that there is a fight for influence among non-state entities as well.

The importance of civil society, which prioritizes the well-being of its members, is also acknowledged (Peterson, 2006). Even civil society itself is a political construct, not an apolitical area or apolitical to economic and political objectives. Human security is a strategy that prioritizes the needs of the people, although it has been criticized for being a cover for interventionist, neocolonial, and neoimperialist practices because of its reliance on altruism (Papavac, 2005; Duffield & Waddell, 2006). (Peterson, 2006). Cox agrees with me that the international system is defined by anarchy, and that this affects the social, political, and economic concerns of each nation-state. However, the industrialized nations continually want dominance over the weaker governments to advance their own economic and political goals. Therefore, it is important to place an emphasis on human security in order to guarantee parity in all fields and prevent the abuse of human rights.

There are glaring advantages to using critical theory to this investigation. To begin with, it broadens the scope of who is considered liable for ensuring the safety of individuals. Human security is a shared duty, as the idea argues, involving not just governments but

also businesses, nonprofits, and private citizens. This theory is useful because it can direct the investigation of the broad measures put in place to deal with the refugee crises, where various parties are accountable for security in refugee camps and their environs. Garissa County will use this framework to analyze the effectiveness of state and non-state human security activities. The theory is flawed, however, because it does not offer any empirical explanations for the causes of human security threats or the effectiveness of the measures taken to counteract them. On the other hand, it doesn't delve far enough into what causes human insecurity, at least from the perpetrators' point of view. This raises questions about the efficacy of measures designed to address certain underlying causes of human insecurity in refugee camps and its environs, such as the current study. This is why we'll be using the securitization theory to shed light on the connection between the intake of refugees and national safety. An important factor being studied is how the refugee crisis, terrorism, and human security in Garissa County all interact with one another, and the securitization theory will be used to explain this.

2.4.3 Securitization theory

The securitization hypothesis is also the theoretical underpinning of this investigation. Within the context of international perspectives, the theory is a theoretical reflection of the Copenhagen school (Huysmans, 2006). Ole Waever first proposed the idea of securitization in 1995 with the intent of refining the terminological means of security. It does this by critiquing and questioning all prior theoretical approaches to security that tend to be ontologically materialistic (Waver, 1998).

When an industry is named as potentially dangerous in conversation or writing, securitization begins. In the next step, the possible danger is confirmed (defined) as an

actual danger requiring immediate measures to be taken. Ultimately, the target audience realizes the threat is real and calls for action (Léonard, 2010).

The theory is being utilized to explain the connection between the intake of migrants and security within the context of the discourse surrounding the refugee crisis. Many African countries that have taken in large numbers of refugees now view this influx of people as a huge security risk. Furthermore, transnational threats to security, like terrorism, make the situation worse (Schneider, 2015). Some of the countries of origin for refugees are also hotbeds for terrorist organizations, so a connection is often drawn between the two. This has resulted in the militarization of refugee camps, which were formerly recognized as non-security issues but are now viewed as possible risks to human security, as predicted by the current study.

The securitization theory is pertinent to the current investigation because it provides insights into the rationale behind the wide range of security measures enacted by Kenya in response to real and perceived security risks like terrorism brought on by refugee crises. It also clarifies why people believe that refugee camps foster the spread of terrorists and small arms and light weapons. Refugees, according to many UN systems, pose a security risk, thus they agree with this assessment (UNHCR News, 2013). As a result, countries dealing with large numbers of refugees should take precautions to reduce these threats to national security. However, the securitization theory does have certain flaws, primarily because it does not account for the primary drivers of refugee crises. The hypothesis may fail to account for the influx of migrants into Kenya because it assumes their presence in a given region. In this context, Lee's Push-Pull Theory

(1966) will be utilized to explain the origins and implications of the ongoing refugee situation in Garissa County.

2.4.4 Lee's Push-Pull Theory (1966)

Lee's Push-Pull Idea from 1966 is another relevant theory that helps to explain the current investigation. According to proponents of this view, all migratory patterns are the product of something in the home nation that is actively discouraging departure. On the other side, they are inspired to move by some sort of attractive feature in their new home. Intervening difficulties like transportation costs and migratory regulatory constraints affect the strength of the link between these two variables (Lee, 1966). These factors may promote migration, slow it down, or even halt it in its tracks. One of the driving forces behind migration is the individual's circumstances.

The push-pull theory has two primary flaws. To begin, its representation of the factors that influence people to move are oversimplified. Thus, it conceals the primary drivers of migration, both pull and push (De Hass, 2008). Although the theory's validity has been shown elsewhere, its micro-level applications remain controversial. So, it has little usefulness in understanding rural-to-urban migration (Mabogunje, 1970).

According to the findings of this analysis, war and domestic insecurity are two of the most common push factors. The vast majority of Kenya's displaced people fall under this category. Attractive factors include of the new country's peace and stability, as well as its economic potential. Refugees have been drawn to Kenya largely due to the country's relatively stable political climate. Distance and lack of reliable transportation are two of the most significant obstacles that migrants must surmount. As most of the refugees in Kenya have come from the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Regions, it

is clear that distance and transportation have not been major hurdles for entering the country. The country's open land and marine borders make it an attractive destination for Somali refugees.

There has been a steady influx of migrants into Kenya for the better part of three decades, and for good reason. Because of this, refugee camps are under extreme stress. The refugee problem in Kenya has been exacerbated by the presence of push factors, such civil conflict, in some of Kenya's neighboring nations. As this study suggests, this has had diverse effects on the nation's human security.

2.5 Conceptual Framework Model

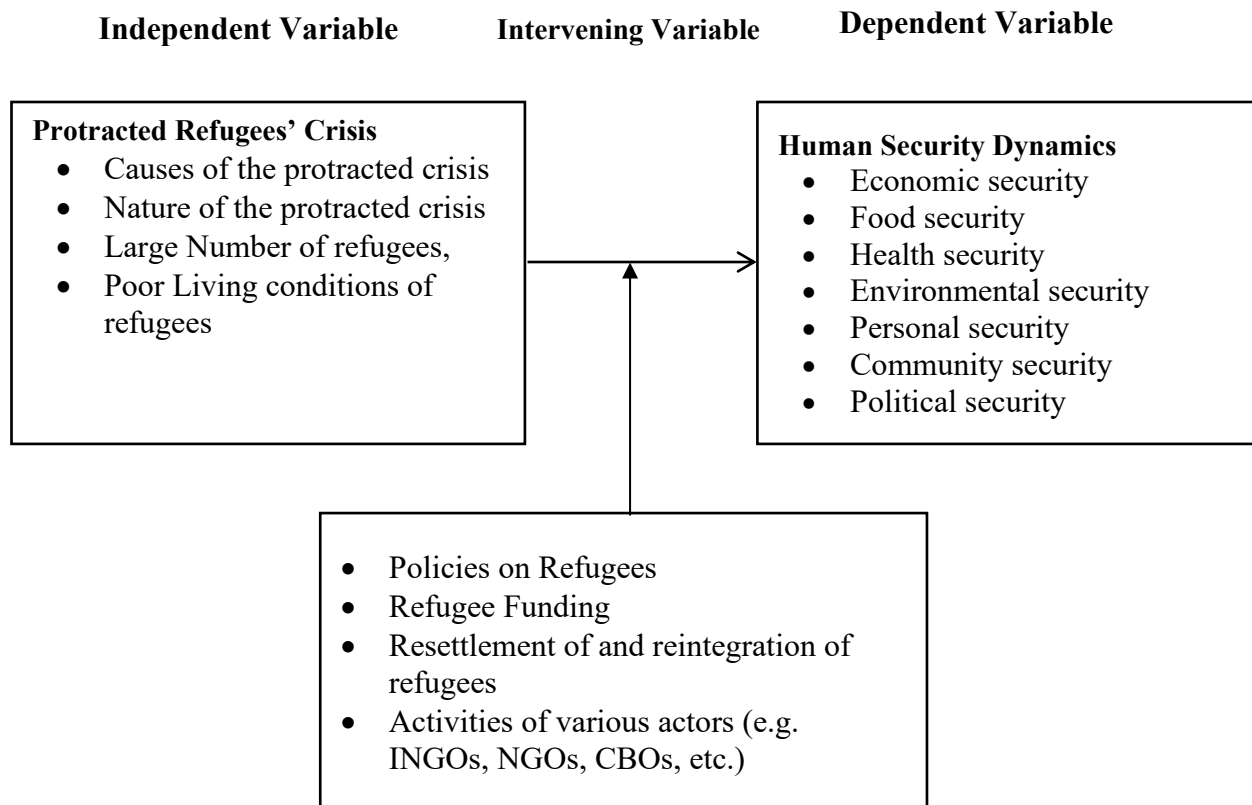


Figure 2.1: Conceptualization of the Nexus between Protracted Refugees Crises on Human Security Dynamics

Source: Researcher (2019)

This study hypothesizes that refugee crises, as represented by the influx of refugees, reasons of the crisis, nature of the crisis, quantity of refugees, and living circumstances of refugees, influence the independent variable that affects human security at Dadaab Refugees Camp (the dependent variable). Competition for economic possibilities, access to food, access to health, environmental consequences, and personal opportunities, as well as effects on Security at the local and national levels, shall be used to measure the extent of human security. The moderating element (policy framework) consists of refugee funding, refugee resettlement, and refugee

reintegration. Consequently, these factors are anticipated to impact the strength of the link between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

2.6 Knowledge and Research Gaps in Literature

Chapter two of the research study provided a literature assessment on the interplay between the prolonged refugee crisis and the dynamics of human security. Insufficient information on the nexus between the protracted refugee crisis and human security dynamics in Kenya, with specific reference to Garissa County, Kenya, and how this informs mitigation strategies, especially in developing countries like Kenya, which has been a host to refugees for decades, was found during the literature review, and this is what the current study aims to remedy.

The literature review on refugee crises revealed that most of the studies done on the topic focused on the classic causes of refugee's crisis, such as civil war, violence due to high crime, especially in relation to drug trafficking (UNDP/OAS, 2010), and natural disasters like the earthquakes that hit Haiti and Chile in 2010. (ECLAC, 2010). The refugee issue in Kenya, where Somalis fleeing the attacks of terrorist groups like Al-Shabaab, may have a similar religiously driven violent origin as the European refugee problem (Odhiambo, 2014). Global, national, and intellectual security discourses in the post-cold war era have been dominated by concerns about the high rates of poverty that push individuals to leave their homes. The literature on the connection between the prolonged refugee crisis and human security dynamics is scant. For this reason, discussions of causes tend to dominate the literature on migrants. Thus, there is a glaring lack of literature on the factors that contribute to the interplay of Kenya's prolonged refugee crisis and human security dynamics, especially in Garissa County. Research

question one of the current study aims to address this information gap and inform preventative measures.

Several study gaps were found in the literature examining the connection between being a refugee and human security. It is reasonable to emphasize that in nation states like Kenya, national security has taken precedence over human security. Several studies, including Kenya's Pre-Emptive & Preventive Incursion Against Al-Shabaab in the Light of International Law by Odhiambo et al. (2012) and Contact Dilemma: The Malady of African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) Troops by Ligawa et al. (2016), demonstrate that national security has been prioritized over human security. The way security is conceived of lends credence to this (Henk, 2005). Okoth et al. (2018:28) counter that human demands within national and international systems gave rise to the concept of security. As there is a lack of literature on the topic, the current research will aim to address that void by examining the connection between refugee status and human security.

When looking at the literature, it becomes clear that many different strategies have been implemented in an effort to manage refugee crises worldwide and in particular in the research area, which has implications for human security in Kenya. Judiciary, police, military, and community-based methods, as well as intelligence gathered and compiled by the National Intelligence Service, are all part of the picture.

Adelman (2001) claims that refugees are viewed as a security risk and are grouped with issues like narcotics, contagious diseases, and criminality. The countries around them are impacted by their actions, personalities, and ways of life. In a paper titled the refugee

crisis and implications for national and international security, Matanga and Muchilwa (2018, p. 416) write that the refugee phenomenon has significant implications on both notions of security, echoing the claims of Ogata (1999) that refugees have exacerbated the human insecurity crisis in developing countries. Though these researchers have made important contributions to our understanding of refugees more broadly, they have not assessed the impact of Kenya's refugee crisis on human security, particularly in Garissa County. This research aims to fill a vacuum in the literature by exploring the connections between the many methods already in use in the field.

2.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter has explored the link between extended refugees' crisis on human security dynamics. It looked at the causes, nature, and magnitude of the refugee crisis from global to local perspectives. In addition, the prevailing situation of human security and the difficulties presented on human security by the refugee crisis were reviewed. The extant research demonstrates that is insufficient material on the relationship between the refugee crisis and human security in Garissa County.

Most studies focus on the implications of refugee crises with relation to insecurity, terrorism, and struggle over resources and economic opportunities without much focus on the true effects on the environment as well as the political stability of the host country. In this regard, it is obvious that the origins, nature, and extent to which refugees' crisis affects Garissa County and the host community may not be comprehended from the available literature. This emphasizes how important the current study is.

Lastly, the theories guiding the work were assessed. These include the New Security Paradigm and, the Critical Theory. The next part, chapter three, focuses on the research methods.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the methodology which was employed to conduct the study. The research paradigm, methodology, and participants are all outlined in greater detail. Methods, including sample size and how it was determined, and tools for the study are also discussed in this chapter. Ethical considerations, data analysis, and the validity and reliability of research instruments are all discussed in this chapter.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher utilized a descriptive research approach. The design is accepted because it accurately, clearly, and credibly represents the findings (Marczyc et al., 2005). According to Cooper and Schindler (2003), descriptive research is concerned with determining who, what, when, where, and how something will be described. In this view, the design explains the current state of affairs at a certain location, the parties accountable for it, and those affected within a specified time frame. In comprehending the relationship between the refugee crisis and human security, this design has been found suitable. Since descriptive studies collect data using quantitative and qualitative methodologies, Primary data for this study were collected through interviews and questionnaires. Therefore, this study design is regarded optimal for achieving the study's aims.

3.2 Study Area

The research was conducted in Garissa County. The county, which shares an eastern border with the Republic of Somalia, is home to the Dadaab Refugee Camps, which as of 2016 housed more than 260,000 Somali refugees. The county is situated in Kenya's

northeastern area. Its headquarters are located in Garissa Town. The land area of the county is approximately 45,720.2 square kilometers. Islam is the predominant religion in the region. Due to recurrent drought, the county has a severely arid climate, and pastoralism is the primary agricultural and economic activity. Due to insufficient precipitation, Garissa County has limited arable land. This typically results in increased food prices. This results in malnutrition because individuals cannot afford the meals they want. Consequently, the majority of people who receive food assistance have no control over what they consume. Consequently, food insecurity is a significant issue in Garissa County (UNDP, 1994). This is another reason for conducting this research, as the inability to buy food would exacerbate the problems associated with human insecurity.

The majority of the county's residents are Somalis. According to Kumssa and Jones (2014), the living conditions in the Dadaab refugee camp in Garissa County were inadequate for the Somali refugees who were housed there. Nonetheless, the extent to which these refugees contributed to human security issues in the camp has not yet been rigorously determined.

Garissa County presents particular issues, despite not being the only county in Kenya to house refugees. Although Kakuma in Turkana County is home to one of Kenya's largest refugee populations, it does not face the same issues as Garissa County, such as constant terrorist threats and attacks (Kilonzo, 2017). In terms of the security challenges created by the enormous refugee population, this renders Garissa unusual. The conflict dynamics in Somalia impose additional difficulties on Garissa County, such as the periodic migration of refugees (Manyala, 2016). The bulk of Garissa County's

inhabitants are ethnic Somali Kenyans. This compounds the refugee issue because locals are frequently mistaken for Somali refugees.

Due to enormous security threat it poses, because of its proximity to Somalia and the high number of refugees, this study opted to conduct a study on Dadaab refugee camp. In Dadaab Refugee Camp, there are 518,873 refugees (UNHCR, 2020). The average number of children per refugee camp household is four (UNHCR, 2015). This is equivalent to around 54,718 households. According to Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC, 2019), there are 35,793 households in Dadaab. In Dadaab, there are 26 implementing partner NGOs (local and international) working with the UNHCR. These include Action Africa Help International, CARE International - Kenya, Danish Refugee Council, Africa Inland Church - Kenya, Salesians of Don Bosco - Kenya, Film Aid International - USA, Fafi Integrated Development Association, Fondation Terre Des Hommes, Francis Xavier Project, Haki Centre Organization, Finn Church Aid, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), Kenya Human Rights Commission, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Services, Kenya Red Cross Society, and Kenya Human Rights Commission.

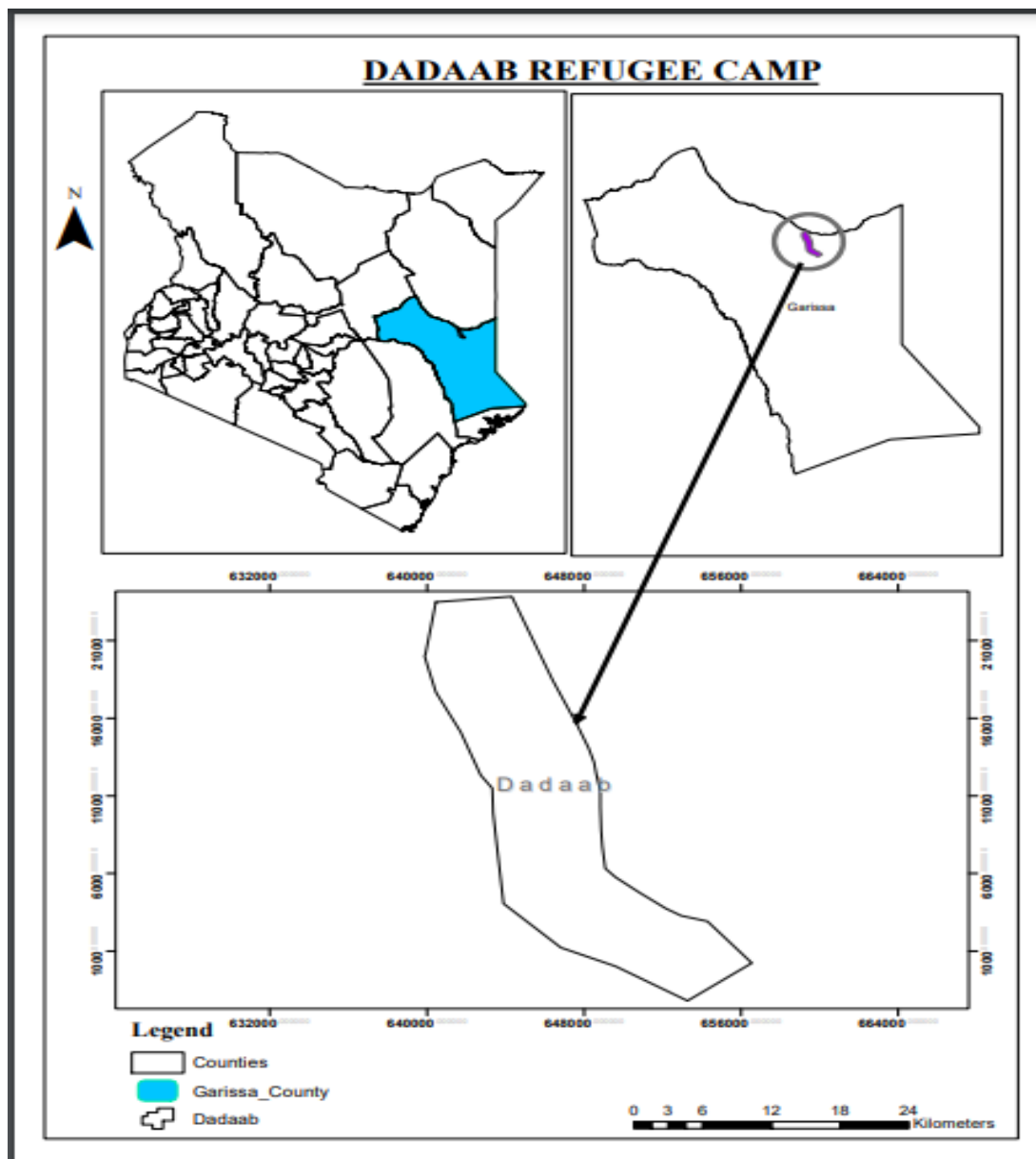


Figure 3.1 Map of Dadaab Refugee Camp

Source: County Government (Amendment Act), 2016.

3.3 Study Population

The target population for this study consists of 90,797 diverse individuals. These include 54,718 host community households, 35,793 refugee household heads in Dadaab, 200 UN Refugee Agency employees, 20 national government officials from ministries that partner with UNHCR, 20 Garissa County government officials, an official from each of the 26 UNHCR implementing partner NGOs, and 20 security agency officers. The survey only included officials from non-governmental organizations active in agriculture, health, and sanitation, as well as water and sanitation. The target population provided the information necessary for this study to meet its goals. This is illustrated in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Target Population

Category (Stratum)	Target Population
Household heads from the host community	54,718
Refugees household heads	35,793
UNHCR workers	200
NGOs (local/international) officials	26
Security Agencies (NPS/NIS) officials	20
County Government officials	20
National Government officers	20
Total	90,797

Source: KNBS, 2020

3.4 Sampling Techniques and Sample size

To determine the sample size, the study will use the following formula on the 90,797 targeted participants as suggested by Kothari (2003). The sample size will be obtained using the formula developed by Taro Yamane in 1967.

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

Where:

n =the sample size, N =population size, e = acceptable sampling error (assumed at 0.1)

The formula was applied for each stratum (category) as shown in Table 3.2. Thereafter, the samples for each stratum were added up to make the overall sample size 339. The sample of the study is presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Sample Size Determination

Category	Target Population	Sample Size	Sampling Methods
Host Community (household)	54,718	100	Stratified Random
Refugees household heads	35,793	100	Stratified Random
UNHCR workers	200	67	Purposive
NGOs (local/international) officials	26	21	Purposive
Security Agencies (NPS/NIS) officers	20	17	Purposive
County Government officials	20	17	Purposive
National Government officials	20	17	Purposive
Total	90,797	339	

Source: Researcher, 2020

The study used proportionate stratified random sampling to pick household heads from each of the specified study categories who participated in the study. Consequently, each category constituted a stratum (Cohen, Manion & Morrison, 2013). Within each stratum, people who fit the requirements of easy accessibility, availability at a given time, and willingness to engage in this study were selected using simple random sampling.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

This study collected both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected using questionnaires, interview guides, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) while secondary data was collected from various relevant published materials.

3.5.1 Primary Data

The researcher collected primary data from the respondents using structured questionnaires, interview guides for key informants (Appendix III), and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) (Appendix IV). These tools were constructed based on the objectives of the study. Questionnaires were administered to the respondents on the agreed time, answered, and collected by the researcher for analysis; while the interviews and FGDs were physically conducted by the researcher.

3.5.1.1 Questionnaires

The questionnaires were presented to refugees' household heads and UNHCR workers. They include both open-ended and closed-ended questions. The questionnaire (Appendix II) was divided into sections A and B. Section A of the questionnaire addressed the respondents' demographics, while Section B addressed the relationship between chronic refugee crises and human security. This section also had objectives-based questions. Both nominal and Likert - type scale was employed to characterize variables.

3.5.1.2 Interview Guide

During interviews, researchers can glean both factual information and subjective accounts from key informants (Yin, 2009). Interviews were conducted with NGOs

(local/international) officials, security Agency (NPS/NIS) officers, county government officials, and national government officials. The interview guide (Appendix III) gathered information regarding the economy, environment, food security, and politics. The interview guide was divided into two portions, A and B. In section A of the interview guide, questions related to demographic information were asked, but in section B, specific information about research factors was requested.

3.5.1.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

According to Bryman (2008), a focus group discussion can be used as a semi-structured data collection approach and a tool for conducting a fast assessment. The researcher hand-picks the group to ensure that they will have fruitful discussions about the study's predefined themes. To learn more about the connection between Kenya's prolonged refugee crisis and the dynamics of human security, this study used focus group discussions (Appendix IV). Host Community household heads were brought together to discuss the topic. The researcher was the moderator and guided on the issues to be discussed. The study conducted five FGDs in the study area with each consisting of 8 to 12 members based on gender. Due to the sociocultural values of the region, the groups considered gender. As such, both genders were not mixed. Age was also factored in such that the respondents from the same age groups were grouped.

3.5.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data was collected from relevant secondary materials such as research articles, reports by government and humanitarian agencies, research dissertations, and policy documents among others. Each material was assessed based on its relevance to

the study objectives. The data obtained was used to buttress the findings from primary data sources.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of Instruments

3.6.1 Validity

First, the researcher ran a pilot study to check the devices' accuracy and precision. Thirty-four people from Kakuma Refugee Camp were randomly selected to participate. The decision to use 10% of the sample was based on research by Kothari (2004), who found that such tests only needed to use 10% to 30% of the total sample. Ten heads of household from the host community and seven employees from the UN Refugee Agency filled out the surveys. This was helpful in determining how well the surveys were written and in pinpointing any mistakes. In addition, interviews were performed with seven individuals: four non-governmental organization leaders, one officer from a security agency, one representative from the county government, and one representative from the federal government. Additionally, 10 community household heads participated in 1 FGD. In doing so, the tool's efficiency in supplying the necessary data was much improved. The construct validity of the questionnaire was established by first defining the study variables operationally, and then basing the questions on the studied literature. Testing for content validity was used to see if the instrument provided satisfactory responses to all study questions. In addition, construct validity was evaluated using component analysis, which yielded accurate coefficients for the study's variables and allowed for subsequent use of those variables' results to make adjustments, revisions, and additions to the research instrument.

3.6.2 Reliability

Reliability is defined as the degree to which similar words, phrases, or other types of data are consistently assigned to the same pattern or topic by various researchers

(Hussey & Collis, 2009). Cronbach's Alpha, a measure of internal consistency reliability, was used by the investigator; items on a three-, four-, or five-point Likert scale were excluded if their alphas were below 0.7. (Oncu, 1994). Coefficients greater than 0.7 were found in this research, making them suitable for statistical analysis.

3.7 Administration of research instrument

The researcher started training two assistants to help him collect data from the respondents. Research assistants were found in the region, and they were given a crash course in data management. Before beginning data collecting, the research assistants were also given a briefing on research ethics. Data collection from a set number of participants was assigned to each research assistant. Data collection began with scheduling appointments with key informants and FGD participants. After that, she and her team went to the study site to conduct the interviews and focus groups herself. The time required for this was three weeks. Surveys were given out at the same time. The drop-and-pick technique was utilized to accomplish this. People in the refugee camp were given two weeks to fill out and return the surveys.

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

Descriptive statistics were used to data that had been coded and entered into SPSS 21.0, a statistical program designed for social scientists. The researcher drew upon secondary sources such textbooks, newspapers, journals, and articles to fill up the gaps in primary data. These were used in addition to questionnaires and interview instructions. Research findings were compiled after being cleaned, edited, coded, and tallied. It was organized and classified in accordance with the goals and hypotheses. Because of this, the report-writing process went more smoothly. All of the information we gathered went through

a thorough editing process to ensure its precision and completeness. The questionnaires and interview guidelines were edited to make sure they achieved their intended purposes. The interview data was analyzed using a theme framework (Kothari, 2004). Thus, it was transcribed, and the resulting transcript was further sorted according to the themes and categories that emerged from the data. The correlation between the variables was analyzed using Pearson's, Spearman's, and multivariate regression.

3.9 Limitations of the study

Wiersma and Jurs (2009) defined limitations as matters and occurrences that arise in the study that the researcher has no control over. Due to the busy schedules of some of the study respondents, some were not readily available during the study period. Others were not willing to participate in the study. The researcher overcame this challenge by telling the respondents that the findings obtained would only apply to the study that they would remain anonymous.

The researcher also faced challenges related to security issues in the areas due to radicalization and the potential of intermittent terrorist attacks around Garissa County. The researcher overcame this limitation by working closely with security agencies in the study area. Scanty literature on the study topic challenged access to information that could be used for making references on the study topic. There was also a challenge of denial and restriction of doing photography. The security agencies attributed this to the then existing government security measures that prohibited any form of photography. Effort was made to work in cooperation with the study participants, the relevant government authorities, and the organizations working in the study area to obtain sufficient information to guide the study.

3.10 Ethical considerations

The research was carried out with due regard to ethics and exhibited high standards of integrity, honesty, and above all confidentiality of sensitive information. The researcher sought permission from the department of peace and conflict, Masinde Muliro University. He further sought a permit from NACOSTI then consent from administrators of the Garissa County area to enable him to research with the selected respondents. All other licensing requirements were also sought. Confidentiality of information by all respondents was assured and guaranteed. Where a respondent was a Somali or Ethiopian lady woman, authority was sought from husband, brother, or parents to interview her. Where possible, shaking hands was avoided especially during this COVID-19 period. Social distancing and adherence to all other Ministry of Health requirements were also adhered to.

3.11 Chapter Summary

This chapter presented the methodology that was employed in the study. The descriptive survey design was used. Data was collected using questionnaires and interviews. The chapter also presented the target population, sample size, sampling procedure, validity and reliability, limitations of the study as well as ethical considerations.

CHAPTER FOUR

EXTENT AND SCOPE OF PROTRACTED REFUGEE CRISIS IN GARISSA COUNTY, KENYA

4.1 Introduction

The findings from the study's first goal, which was to examine the nature and scale of Kenya's ongoing refugee problem with a focus on Garissa County, are presented in this chapter. Questionnaires, interviews, and focus groups, as well as secondary data sources, were used to gather information. Quantitative data were evaluated using descriptive and inferential statistics, and qualitative data were submitted to content analysis, with some conclusions presented in prose. In the parts that follow, the findings are reported.

4.2 Response Rate

A total of 167 questionnaires were issued to refugees' household heads (100) and UN Refugee Agency workers (67). Out of these 98 (98%), community household heads and 65(97%) UN Refugee Agency workers responded. Further, all the Host Community household heads sampled (100%) took part in the FGD. At the same time, 15 (71.4%) NGOs (local/international) officials; 14 (82.4%) security Agencies (NPS/NIS) officers, 6(85.7%) county government officials and 4 (100%) national government officials were interviewed. The average return rate was 95.6% which was considered sufficient for analysis.

Table 4.1 Analysis of the Response Rate

Category	Targeted	Responded	Response Rate
Host Community (household) - FGD	100	100	100.0
Refugees household heads – questionnaire	100	98	98.0
UN Refugee Agency workers	67	65	97.0
NGOs (local/international) – interviewed	21	15	71.4
Security Agencies (NPS/NIS) officers	17	14	82.4
County Government officials	7	6	85.7
National Government officials	4	4	100.0
Total	316	302	95.6

Source: Field Data, 2021

4.3 Length of stay in Dadaab Refugee Camp

The study sought to investigate the duration of stay in refugee camps. This is pivotal since the duration of stay could influence the experiences of the respondents with the subject under investigation. These findings are shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Length of stay in Dadaab Refugee Camp

	UN Refugee Agency workers		Refugees Household Heads	
Duration	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1-5 years	5	7.7	4	4.1
6-10 years	6	9.2	9	9.2
11-15 years	19	29.2	22	22.4
16-20 years	20	30.8	27	27.6
21-25 years	10	15.4	18	18.4
25-28 years	5	7.7	18	18.4
Total	65	100	98	100.0

Source: Field Data, 2021

More than a quarter, 27 (27.6 %) of refugees polled had lived in Dadaab for about 20 years. Only 18 (18.4%) of the refugees had resided in the camp for about 28 years. Out of the total number of refugees interviewed, 22(22.4%) had lived in Dadaab for between 11 to 15 years, while 9(9.2%) of refugees had lived in Dadaab for between 6 to 10 years. A paltry 4(4.1%) had lived for between 1 to 5 years. On the other hand, about 20(30.8%) of UN Refugee Agency workers had worked in the Dadaab camp for up to 20 years. Only 5(7.7%) of the workers had worked for up to 28 years. About 19(29.2%) of the workers interviewed had worked in Daadab for between 11 to 15 years.

These results indicate that most respondents had extensive experience working in the study area and could offer valuable insight into the topic at hand. Thus, the results could be used to provide light on the impact of the Dadaab Refugee camp on human security in Garissa County and its evolution since its founding in 1991 (UNCHR, 2020). Figure 4.1 shows the sprawling refugee camps.

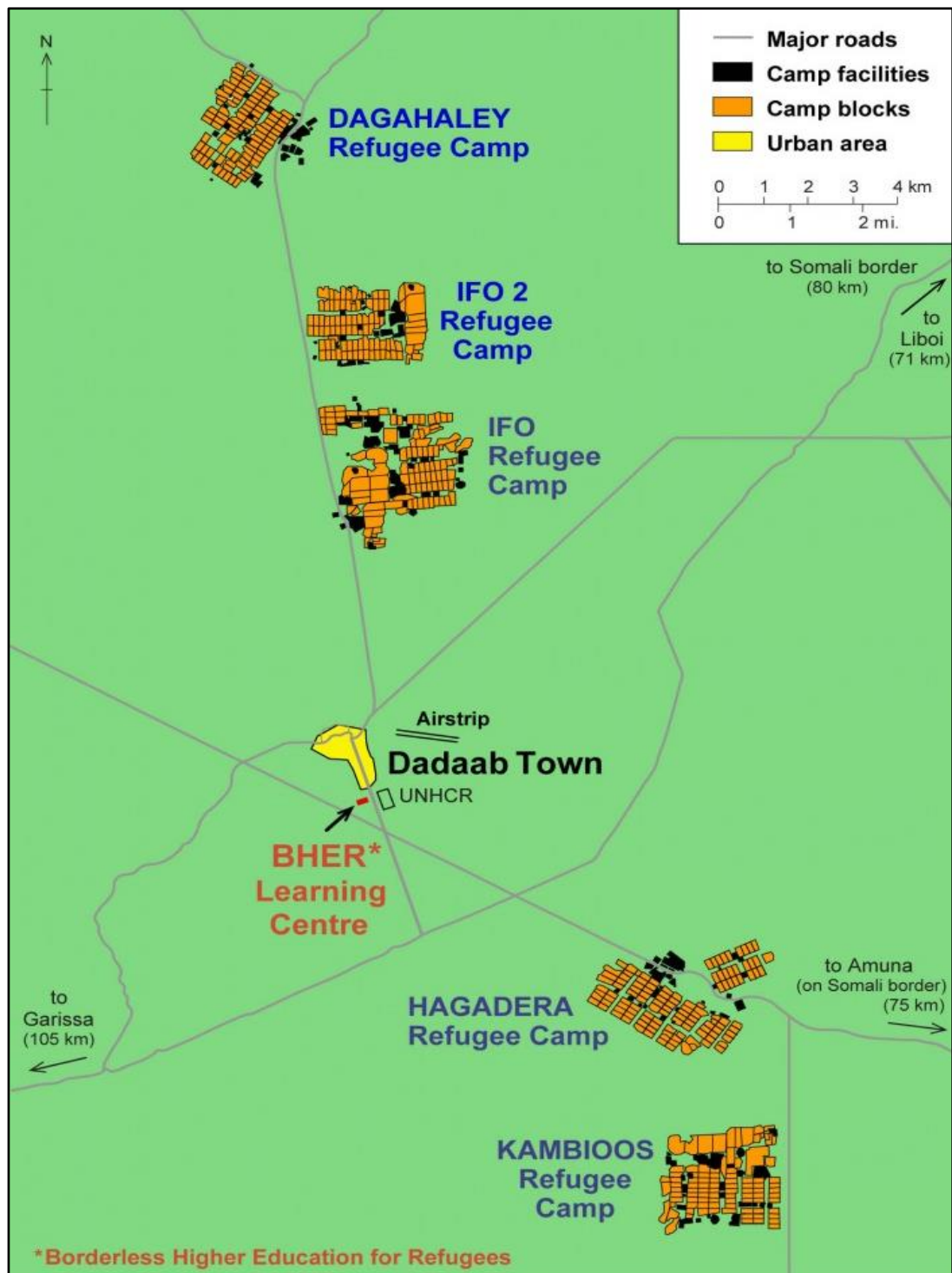


Figure 4.1 Map of Dadaab Refugee Camp

Source: UNHCR, 2017

The three camps at Dadaab are called Dagahaley, Ifo, and Hagadera. It wasn't until 1991, when Somalis fleeing the civil war crossed into Kenya, that the first camps were established there. Many people from the old camps (Ifo, Dagahaley, Hagadera)

relocated to Dadaab in the 1990s, and their children and grandkids were born there, as reported by UNHCR (2017). But now these agglomerations, which resemble preexisting towns, have expanded into commercial hubs linking northeastern Kenya and southern Somalia (World Bank Data, 2018).

According to UNHCR data, Dadaab is one of roughly 49 refugee situations worldwide that have persisted for more than 5 years (UNHCR, 2017). The severity of a crisis within a disaster can be gauged by these numbers. Irregular secondary migration of refugees from impoverished to affluent nations, the waste of human potential, and the radicalization of jobless young people stranded in limbo with no future would follow if the underlying reasons are not addressed and the associated hazards are not mitigated. However, the 1951 Refugee Convention outlines the rights of refugees, including the freedom to roam about. Even so, many people forced into exile are unable to return home. The unprecedented length of refugee situations and the increasing scale of forced migration call for a comprehensive response that goes beyond humanitarian aid.

Refugees from at least 19 countries are now residing in Kenya. The Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps are currently housing around 421,000 people. Many of these immigrants have been in a legal limbo for the past 27 years. Around 1990, when the Siad Barre regime collapsed and a civil war broke out, Dadaab saw a significant influx of migrants. The situation in Somalia deteriorated after 2006, when the Islamic Courts Union challenged the Transitional National Government, leading to an Ethiopian-led military intervention. As violence and famine ravaged Somalia in the late 2000s, many poor people were forced to flee their homes (Hammond, 2014).

Since the late 1990s, the average length of exile around the world has hovered between 10 and 15 years (Devictor & Do, 2016). This highlights the precarious situation of those in long-term exile. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (2004) argues that political deadlock is at the heart of most intractable refugee crises. They are not inevitable; rather, they are the consequence of political action and inaction on both the part of the country of origin (where the persecution and violence that prompted the refugees' flight occurred) and the part of the country where they have sought refuge. They persist because of persistent issues in the nation of origin and become stale and drawn-out because of reactions to refugee arrivals, which often involve limits on refugee movement and employment possibilities and confinement to camps.

There are a lot of refugees, yet financing to help them is inadequate. If the international community is unwilling to chip in, the nations hosting refugees will be less likely to find permanent fixes and more likely to reduce the level of security they offer. Kenya, for instance, has repeatedly threatened to shut down Dadaab and expel Somali refugees, citing insecurity and a lack of international attention as reasons. Refugees and internally displaced persons will not be able to return home until the situation in their country of origin is resolved. Inaction on the part of refugees might reinforce the host country's view of them as a burden and a security concern, leading to more people seeking shelter in already crowded urban areas where there are few resources to help them. Because of these setbacks, thousands of Somali refugees are still stuck in the Dadaab refugee camp (UNHCR 2010).

4.3.2 Level of Education of Respondents

The researcher sought to examine the level of education of respondents. This was motivated by the fact that the level of education of respondents can affect their

experiences and ability to make a significant contribution to a given of a particular study subject. These findings are shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Level of Formal Education

	UN Refugee Agency Workers		Refugee Household Heads	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never attended any school	0	0.0	10	10.2
Secondary	1	1.5	17	17.3
Diploma	14	21.5	42	42.9
Degree	33	50.8	22	22.4
Post Graduate Diploma	11	16.9	4	4.1
Master's	3	4.6	1	1.0
PhD	3	4.6	2	2.0
Total	65	100	98	100.0

Source: Field Data, 2020

According to the findings, 10.2 % never attended school. Those that attained secondary education were 17.3% while refugees with diploma certificates accounted for 42.4%. About 22.4% were degree holders while 4.1% had post-graduate diplomas. Two (2.0%) had master's level education and only 1.0 % were Ph.D. holders. According to Taylor and Karanja (2016), despite significant investment in the education system over the years, delivering education in Dadaab has proven to be a significant difficulty. According to UNHCR, Dadaab contains 35 elementary schools and seven high schools,

all of which follow the Kenyan curriculum (2017). There are formal pre-schools affiliated with primary schools, as well as community-based facilities. In primary school, an open-door policy has been implemented, meaning that every child who approaches the system is accepted. While this program promotes the idea that children are safer in school than in the community, it has resulted in severe congestion in teaching and learning facilities, with a pupil-to-classroom ratio of 1:87, more than twice the national average (Taylor & Karanja, 2016).

According to the study, this has added to the strain on already overworked teachers (20 percent of whom are female), who have limited training and support options and have high retention rates. 51 percent of school-aged children (3-17 years) were absent from school, which has major implications given that facilities and resources are insufficient to fulfill the expanding demand for education. These estimates do not account for the number of people in the camp over the age of 17 who have not completed their schooling and wish to enroll in basic or secondary school to increase their employability. Only 13% of young people can continue their education after primary school, and only 25% of secondary school pupils are female (Taylor & Karanja, 2016).

The low percentage of refugees who complete secondary school (17.3%) reflects a bigger, longer-standing problem: a lack of post-primary education choices to fulfill the requirements of a large number of out-of-school adolescents and youngsters. Despite this, tremendous improvement in terms of educational outcomes has been made over time, as indicated by the 2015 KCPE results, which show that 86 percent of candidates passed the KCPE exam, up from 46 percent in 2010 (UNHCR, 2017). This suggests

that if refugee students are given the correct school atmosphere and resources, they have the potential to succeed.

Even though secondary school is considered to be a period of opportunity, growth, and development, few refugees proceed to this level. Yet secondary education improves vulnerable young people's career chances, health, independence, and leadership, and makes them less likely to be forced into child labor. However, according to UNHCR data collected in 40 countries, the gross enrolment rate for refugees in secondary school in 2019-2020 was only 34%. In practically every country, the rate is lower than that of children from the host community (UNHCR, 2017).

As of 2018, only 1% of young refugees were enrolled in a postsecondary institution (UNHCR). This is astonishingly low when compared to the 37% of young people around the world who currently enroll in higher education. Refugee children who are given the opportunity to go to school will grow up to be productive members of the societies that take them in and of their home countries once peace returns. The refugee empowerment process begins and ends with higher education. It connects humanitarian aid with sustainable growth, preventing the wasted potential of refugees.

4.4 Causes of the Protracted Refugee Crisis in Garissa County

The study sought to establish the causes of the protracted refugees' crisis in Garissa County. The findings from the different respondents are presented in the following section.

4.4.1 Whether Refugee fled their countries due to civil war

The UN Refugee agency workers and refugees household heads were presented with the statement, refugees fled their countries due to civil war. Their level of agreement with the statement was assessed on a scale of 1=Strongly Disagree; 2=Disagree; 3=Neither Agree/Disagree; 4=Agree; 5=Strongly Agree. Means (M) were used to indicate the converge point along the psychometric scale by the various ratings. The responses of UN Refugees Agency Workers and Refugees Household Heads were contrasted. The findings are shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Whether Refugee fled their Countries Due to Civil War

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Refugees fled their countries due to civil war	163	4	5	5	0.16

Source: Field Data, 2021

The respondents strongly agreed with the statement that refugees fled their countries due to civil war. There was a high level of agreement with the statement as shown by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). In this regard, it can be deduced that civil war is the major cause of the refugee crisis. These findings are in line with the study by Salehyan and

Gleditsch (2006) that established that civil war was closely linked to refugees crises; leading to adverse effects on local populations.

The findings from the questionnaire corroborate the findings from one of the interviewees who when posed with the question, What are the causes of the protracted refugee crisis in Garissa County? pointed out that the major causes of the protracted refugee crisis were civil war which made it hard to survive in Somalia. To this one of the respondents said:

I fled Mogadishu in November 2009 because during the civil war, men wearing face masks were raping so many women near our home. There were many atrocities associated with the civil war such as rape, looting, and indiscriminate murder. Our family gave me money and when I reached the Kenyan border, I paid a smuggler \$200 to take me to Dadaab. (R4, 12/05/2021). Source: Field Data (12/05/2021)

It is thus evident that civil war was a major cause of the decision for refugees to flee their home country. This aligns with Lee's Push-Pull Theory (1966). In this regard, the study corroborates the findings by De Hass (2008) that posits that most push factors include war and insecurity in home countries.

Many experts, and even some Somalis themselves, have been unable to make sense of what started the civil war in their country. Many hypotheses have been advanced to explain the Somalia crisis. Scholars disagree on what exactly caused the civil war in Haiti, but common theories include colonial legacy clan rivalries, fight for resources or power, weapon availability, elite manipulation, and dictatorial rule by the Barre Mudane (2018). Yet, Edward Azar's PSC theory can be used to summarize the beginnings of the civil war in Somalia. According to Mudane (2018), the origins of the Somali conflict and the beginning of the Somali civil war may be traced back to five

main factors. The politics of clan identification or clanship is the root cause of the Somali civil war, along with four other factors: communal content, lack of basic requirements, poor governance and the oppressive role of the state, and international ties.

Kumssa, et al. (2014) note that although forced displacement is typically connected to a single proximal cause such as a war or natural disaster, the fact is that it occurs within a much broader context encompassing things including local, state, and global politics, environmental change, and the struggles of different racial and ethnic groups in the past. Due to the civil war and subsequent political instability in Somalia, as well as severe droughts in the region, a large number of Somalis were forced to relocate to neighboring countries, particularly Kenya.

Ingiriis (2016a) posits that the Somalia crisis began in 1991, when a popular revolt in Mogadishu, led by the United Somali Congress, overthrew Barre's two-decade autocratic military administration. Somalia quickly devolved into chaos after Barre fled. As a result, further political battles ended in a stalemate with no winner/no loser, causing the struggle to appear as a clan war evolving into a civil war.

4.4.2 Whether Refugees Fled their Countries due to Genocide Targeted at their People

The study sought to find out if refugees fled their countries due to genocide targeted at their people. This was because one of the major causes of the refugees' crisis is genocide targeted at specific populations.

Table 4.5 Refugees Fled their Countries due to Genocide Targeted at their People

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Refugees fled their countries due to genocide targeted at their people	163	1	5	3	1.04

Source: Researcher, 2021

Where are the responses?

Most of the respondents were not sure with the statement that refugees fled their countries due to genocide targeted at their people as shown by a mean of 3 ((Neither Agree/Disagree) (Table 4.5). In this regard, it can be deduced that genocide is not the major cause of the refugee crisis in the Dadaab Refugees Camp. This study thus is in disparity with the findings by Chaudhry (2014) that posits that genocide is one major determinant of refugees' crisis.

Findings from interview and FGD participants agreed to the findings from questionnaires by showing that genocide was not a major challenge facing refugees from SS. One of the FGD participants strengthened this by saying that:

There was no much evidence of genocide in the whole of Somalia. What happened was long before the civil war in parts of Somalia during the times of President Barre. We mostly fled to the country due to continued insecurity challenges emanating from the breakdown of social order. (F4, 11/05/2021).

These findings show that the security situation in the origin countries of the refugees played pivotal roles in augmenting the protracted refugees' crisis. Though, not as a result of genocide as posited by Chaudhry (20-14), most of the refugees fled their countries in pursuit of security. This contributed to the refugee crisis in Kenya. But,

according to UHCR Somalia Factsheet (2018), throughout the Somali civil war, many Somali of the Bantu origin fled from their villages in Jubba Valley, a site of profound violence and genocidal campaigns, to refugee camps in Kenya.

Genocide was committed. They came for us, took our fertile land in the Jubba Valley, and forced us to work for them. It was slavery. Those who resisted were killed. Women were raped and were married to the militias by force. As a result of the displacement from our ancestral land and the killings, we fled Somalia (R4, 21/5/2021).

s Besteman (2007) puts it, genocide is often conducted by state agents, such as troops in the national military or militias with the cooperation of individuals in positions of authority. However, Somalia stands apart because of the fact that genocide was committed by militias despite the absence of a centralized government. Local warlords in charge of private militias continued Barre's regime's tactic of eliminating political opponents following Barre's death and the breakdown of a governing structure. Unarmed civilians in the Jubba Valley were a particular target of murder and abuse by rival militias during the collapse of Somalia, which was characterised by clan-aligned militias competing for power in local and regional arenas (UNHCR, 2018).

Militias slaughtered communities of people because they were in the way of an effort to establish dominance in the valley. Numerous people lost their lives as a result of this. Militias also forcibly divorced young Somali Bantu women from their husbands in order to kidnap them and force them into involuntary marriages, the goal being to make sure the children of these marriages (whose identities follow the patrilineage) were members of the militia clan rather than Somali Bantus (Besteman, 2007).

This genocide is similar to others that have been committed in the past to deprive Somali Bantu of their rights. After Somalia's independence in 1960, the government, which was administered by and for the majority clans, repeatedly discriminated against the Bantu people. According to Cassanelli (1982), the government regarded the Somali Bantu language Maay illegal and created the majority clans' Maxaa language as the nation's only official written Somali language in 1973.

Further, the government had already made up its mind to seize the traditional territories of the Somali Bantu people in the Jubba Valley. As a result, the Bantu family lost vast swaths of territory to the government and the dominant clan, who were given legal ownership (Menkhaus, 2003). In the midst of the civil war that broke out in the 1990s, warring clans and Al Shabaab violently exploited Somali Bantu land and labor. They immediately began their campaign of enslavement, hunger, and persecution against the Somali Bantu. This sped up their progress. Consequently, many Somali Bantu emigrated to Kenya before settling in the United States (UNHCR, 2018).

Refugees have historically found safety in many nations, but recent events—including German citizens' reluctance to taking in Syrian refugees and the European Union's decision to prevent further migration into Europe—have highlighted the toll that refugees may take on their hosts' quality of life (Paige, 2017). Furthermore, the Kenyan government has decided to shut down Dadaab refugee camp, the world's largest refugee camp (Tom, 2016), due to recurrent terrorist attacks in Kenya and competition for already few resources.

The outcry from refugees and host countries revolves around issues such as genocide. Although such cries often fall on deaf ears, as the refugee crisis is usually considered a

political issue that will be resolved and refugees resettled back to their lands. However, in most developing countries, even civil war is usually fought over resources. The warring communities usually expect to benefit from land, mineral, or the general governance of the country. As is the case in Rwanda, the Tutsis were seen as ‘unwanted among the majority Hutu clan. This fomented resentment until the massacre in 1994. The same was also witnessed in South Sudan where certain clans are targeted. It is the same case as Somalia’s Bantu. Theirs’s has been a long struggle against the majority clans in Somalia who have always wanted to displace them from their ancestral land in the Jubba Valley.

4.5.3 Whether Refugees Fled their Countries Due to Lawlessness and High Levels of Crime

The respondents were presented with the statement, Refugees fled their countries due to lawlessness and high levels of crime. The statement was motivated by the fact that in addition to human security, refugees are likely to flee their home countries due to crime and violence. The findings are shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Refugees Fled Their Countries Due to Lawlessness and High Levels of Crime

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Refugees fled their countries due to lawlessness and high levels of crime	163	4	5	5	0.20

Source: Researcher, 2021

The respondents strongly agreed with the statement that refugees fled their countries due to lawlessness and high levels of crime. There was a high level of agreement with the statement as shown by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). In this regard, it can be deduced that lawlessness and high levels of crime are major causes of the refugee crisis. These findings agree with the study by Oscar et al. (2013) that shows that violence and crime aggravated human security challenges.

The foregoing findings make it apparent that the protracted refugees' crisis in the county was attributable to security challenges in Somalia. To support this, one of an elderly community member said:

There are immense numbers of refugees from Somalia in Kenya. Most fled insecurity and lawlessness from their countries. Sporadic conflicts over the years have contributed to the present-day challenges that have pushed more and more people into the country. As long as total security is not restored in Somalia and other neighboring countries, we may continue facing this refugee crisis. (R5, 21/5/2021).

It is evident that the protracted refugees' crisis is characterized by high numbers of refugees over the years was largely attributable to insecurity and lawlessness in Somalia. This leads us to the deduction that the protracted refugees' crisis in Garissa County is hard to reign in on as long as insecurity continues to persist in the refugees' countries of origin. This is in agreement with the study by Makori (2011) who posited that some of the factors that affect human security such as breakdown of social order due to violence in the originating countries contribute to the influx of refugees in Kenya.

The results outlined above are consistent with those found in a research by Mogire (2011) titled victims as threats: The effect of refugees on the safety of host countries in Africa, which argues that lawlessness and disorder are inevitable outcomes of refugee

crises. Refugees, locals, and humanitarian workers are all at risk, and many are hurt or killed as a result. It causes a waste of government funds, which has a knock-on effect on people's daily life.

Menkhaus (2006) argues that Somalia exemplifies the collapse of administration and morality at its worst. There has been no functioning administration in the country since 1991, and sporadic armed warfare has plagued the country ever since. Under Barre's control, Somalia hardly had a functioning government even before the present crisis broke out, with basic public services applied inconsistently. Following Barre's departure, however, warlords seized control of most of the country and fought among themselves using private armies, much like grand dukes did in Europe during the Middle Ages, while hundreds of thousands of Somalis starved to death (Cockburn, 2002).

To restore law and order, the international community led by the USA intervened but the intervention made things worse rather than better. The US troops were sent into the country as part of a United Nations mission to avert famine. However, US troops were quickly drawn into local power struggles. The clan militias were fighting for power. Considering that most of the residents were already armed, it was easy for each disgruntled group to form a militia and fight. The US troops were humiliated as they lost soldiers in the battle against the militias, resulting in a withdrawal from Somalia (Cockburn, 2002).

Lawlessness and criminality followed Somalia's collapse as a state. The collapse of the state paved the way for anarchy, just as the outbreak of war makes for a more fertile setting for petty crime (looting, rape). In Somalia, lawlessness resulted in the most

heinous crimes such as killings, massive land grabs, and mass population displacement (Bakonyi & Stuvoy, 2005). Many people were killed and their property taken by force. A good example is the Somali Bantu in the Jubba Valley who became the target and were quickly exterminated. With militias wallowing all over the country, Somalia became unsafe for the elderly, women, and children. Thus, they had to flee the country.

4.5.4 Religious Extremism is one of the Major Reasons for My Decision to Flee into this Country

The respondents were presented with the statement, Religious extremism is one of the major reasons for my decision to flee into this country. This was due to the fact religious extremism was one major cause of human insecurity and a possible cause of the refugees' crisis. Rampant religious extremism which leaves in its wake death and carnage could be accountable for the protracted refugees' crisis in Somalia. The findings are shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Religious Extremism is one of the Major Reasons for My Decision to Flee into this Country

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Religious extremism is one of the major reasons for my decision to flee into this country	163	2	5	4	0.85

Source: Researcher, 2021

The respondents agreed with the statement that refugees fled their countries due to religious extremism. This is indicated by a mean of 4 (agree). In this regard, it can be deduced that religious extremism is a major cause of the refugee crisis. These findings are in line with the study by Odhiambo (2014) that elicits that religiously motivated violence such as terrorism, which accounts for most of the refugees in Europe, could also explain the refugee crisis in Kenya where Somali refugees seek refuge from the onslaught of terrorist groups such as the Al-Shabaab.

Interview and FGD participants also pointed out that religious extremism was a major determinant of the protracted refugees' crisis in Garissa County. A senior NGO official supported this by saying that:

Suicide bombing, which occurs regularly in Somalia, has continuously pushed thousands upon thousands of Somalis to Kenya. Who does not want to live in insecurity? When large swathes of a country are frequently riddled with incessant terror attacks, many people decide to run away for their lives. This is one of the reasons why we have the bulging refugees population in Garissa County. (F5, 14/05/2021).

There is a correlation between religious extremism and undesirable results like war, as stated by Koopmans (2015). extremism as a motivator for terrorism is that extremism involves ideological ideas about a responsibility to bring back the political system to a form suggested by religious values through violence, as stated by Arena and Arrigo (2005). Therefore, groups fighting for their political goals against mainstream systems acceptable by the majority of people are branded as radicals.

And thus, in Somalia, religious extremists have spread violence fueled by politics. Hoffman argues that acts of religious extremism can constitute acts of war. In order to achieve political change while remaining anonymous, religious extremists may often

resort to violent or threatened means of intimidation (Hoffman, 2006). Regardless of how it is defined, religious extremism is widely regarded as the greatest security issue currently facing the world.

Fearing that Somalia's Islamic orientation would encourage terrorism, the United States gave military aid to Ethiopia so that it could invade Somalia to overthrow the Islamic Courts Union which was rapidly expanding its influence across Somalia. As a result of the invasion, Ethiopia was put back to power the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in 2006. However, the Ethiopian invasion served as a rallying point for the newly formed Al-Shabaab movement, a militant group that defined itself as opposed to foreign intervention (Hammond, 2013).

One of the most widespread explanations for state behavior places primary emphasis on the structure of the political system. However, the threat of radicalism, extremism, and terrorism to Somalia's survival has constantly changed over the past quarter century, often in terribly unforeseen ways. The complicated and serious threat to Somalia's statehood posed by violent extremist movements like al-Shabaab, its associates, and fellow sympathizers. The violent extremist ideology of today rejects the international system of warfare and its governing rules and structures. Its followers, if they ever acquire power, would want to deny people the right to decide for themselves and violate basic human rights. The already precarious political climate in Somalia is exacerbated by their acts, which inflame local rivalries and provide cover for organized crime networks.

Al-Shabaab has largely recruited from Muslim populations through radicalization, according to Botha and Abdile (2014). Militants have infiltrated communities, and educational institutions in order to influence students and recruit young people from all around the world to join their cause. This results in a collective identity that encapsulates a set of cultural features, social qualities, values, beliefs, myths, symbols, and images that are used to define their collective action. As a result, Al Shabab has indoctrinated its members to adopt radical Islamist ideology through religion.

As a result, the Ethiopian invasion was viewed as a foreign settlement in Somalia, one that would violate Islamic religious beliefs. As a result, the Al-Shabaab militia mobilized and developed in strength and influence, permitting the creation of a terrorist organization where none had previously existed, and increasing in numbers from roughly 400 to thousands between 2006 and 2008. (Hammond, 2013). According to the author, the group's ties to al-Qaeda emerged during this period. The radical organization became more violent and hostile to the general public. They implemented a number of measures, including forced conscription, a mobility ban, torture, and assassination, reducing people's ability to cope with a difficult situation and leading to the widespread exodus.

The idea that religious extremism can be used as a tool of politics has been explored at length by numerous academics. Sageman (2008) argues that religious radicals are driven by their anger over a perceived injustice, which they consider as a means to achieve martyrdom. Wiktorowicz (2005), on the other hand, presented a four-stage model of extremism culminating in violence: first, a cognitive openness to new individuals or new ideas, followed by personal or group grievance experiences, and

last, violent extremism (e.g., discrimination and oppression). Second, the person gets active in activism, and because of their newfound receptivity, they may begin to adopt the group's more extreme norms (for violence, for example).

In this dispensation of extremism, the actor's propensity to act in accordance with the group's norms may take precedence over rational choice views. Individuals will resort to violence on behalf of the group if the organization's norm enables the use of atypical methods, like as violence, to achieve its goals. The Al Shabaab group, for example, promotes a radical agenda in Somalia's political transformation and the neighboring East African region. This sparked a desire for the rebirth of an Islamic empire and the establishment of a borderless state including all Muslim countries (Osman, 2010). In line with this study thus, religious extremism could act as a push factor for refugees due to the associated effects on local populations.

4.5.5 Rises in Terrorist Attacks in the Refugees Countries Pushed Their Family to Flee Into Kenya

The respondents were presented with the statement, Rises in terrorist attacks in the refugees' countries pushed their family to flee into Kenya. This statement was guided by the fact that terrorist attacks could contribute to increases in the displacement of human populations as well as protracted refugees' crises. The findings are presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Rises in Terrorist Attacks in the Refugees Countries Pushed their Family to Flee into Kenya

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Rises in terrorist attacks in the refugees' countries pushed their families to flee into Kenya	163	2	5	4	0.99

Source: Researcher, 2021

The respondents were in agreement with the statement that terrorist attacks forced refugees to flee their countries as shown by a mean of 4. Thus, it can be deduced that the rise in terrorist attacks, as posited by Odhiambo, (2014) is a major cause of the refugee crisis. When there is a spike in insecurity at the home countries of refugees due to rampant attacks, people may opt to flee in search of peace and socioeconomic opportunities. This was underlined by one of the respondents who pointed out that:

Conflict at home and frequent attacks by refugees pushed many to leave their homes in search of better living conditions. This contributes to refugees' crises in the country of destination. In Dadaab Refugees Camp, a significant number of refugees fled their country due to terror attacks which resulted in the loss of the lives of family members as well as the loss of property and livelihood options. (R5, 17/05/2021).

It is thus evident that there is a clear nexus between terrorism and the refugee crisis in the Dadaab refugee camps. Frequent terrorist attacks push people from their homes. Most flock to the borders in search of security and green pastures in the wake of diminishing opportunities in a war-torn and terror-ridden environment. These findings strengthen those of the report by UNHCR (2015) that showed that religious-motivated violence such as terrorism is a major factor explaining the refugee crisis in the world.

This is the case with Kenya where Somali refugees seek refuge from the onslaught of terrorist groups such as the Al-Shabaab as posited by (Odhiambo, 2014).

Al-Shabaab is the deadliest terror group in Somalia, according to Kazeem (2017), and has killed more people than any other terror group. In its attempt to remove the Somali government, Al-Shabaab constantly attacked government institutions, civilians, international organizations, and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) (Human Rights Watch, 2017). In addition to direct attacks, the group imposed a strict taxation system on houses and was extremely successful in recruiting and training young people to join its ranks. These events have resulted in widespread displacement and one of the world's most complex and long-running refugee situations.

Since 2007, terrorist attacks in Somalia have displaced hundreds of thousands of people and resulted in the development of enormous displaced persons' camps throughout the region, including Kenyan refugee camps. There have been an unknown number of civilians killed or injured (Human Rights Watch, 2017). Terrorism and violent extremism are well-understood and accepted notions among Somali refugees. Terrorism is the most frequently understood term, which in Somali is referred to as 'Argagixiso.' In Somali, violent extremism is known as 'rashbado xad dhaafa,' and it is also known as 'seef la bood,' or 'Xagjirnimo.' Some distinctions were lost in translation into English, as these phrases were frequently used interchangeably among Somali respondents. Somalis, on the other hand, are well-versed in the distinctions between terrorist-driven violence and other forms of criminality or violence.

Generalized violence (such as bombings and community attacks) was mentioned more than individualized violence by respondents. Bombings, rockets, 'execution-style' deaths of family members, property devastation, rape, threats, and robbing were among the violent events.

“One morning, I saw masked and armed men. They looked mean, ready to kill. They descended on our town, detonating bombs and shooting everybody on sight people were frightened running. I jumped over the fence into a ditch where I took cover until the mayhem was over. I ran, just ran not knowing where I was going. I left my wife and kids there, and I haven't seen them since ...” (R6, 9/05/2021).

The respondent described migration as a method of resilience against violent extremism, indicating that the only way to avoid death was to flee.

4.5.6 Inabilities by security forces in my country to offer us security forced us to flee into this country

The respondents were presented with the statement, “Inabilities by security forces in my country to offer us security forced us to flee into this country.” This statement is important since in most cases lack of capacity by security forces to offer security often forced refugees to flee. When people perceive that their national security agencies cannot safeguard their security, there are likely to seek it else; leading to an influx of refugees in the host community. These findings are depicted in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9 Inabilities by Security Forces in My Country to Offer Us Security
Refugees to Flee into this Country**

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Inabilities by security forces in my country to offer us security forced us to flee into this country	163	4	5	5	0.25

Source: Field Data, 2020

The majority of the respondents were strongly agreed with the statement that inabilities by security forces in their country to offer them security forced them to flee their countries as shown by a mean of 5 (Strongly agree) as shown in table 4.9. Thus, it can be deduced that the rise in inabilities by security forces to offer security to the people is a major cause of the refugee crisis. This agrees with Ligawa *et al.* (2016) that points out that the security capacities of a country to offer security could lead to increases in human insecurity.

Insecurity at home was also highlighted by the interview participants who pointed out that anarchy in Somalia after the civil war led to immense security challenges. No one had an assurance of state-provided security. Consequently, most people decided to flee the country to safer zones in neighbouring Kenya and abroad. This explains the protracted refugee crisis in Kenya. In support of this, a community member said:

Insecurity in Somalia explains the high influx of numbers of refugees into Kenya. Failure of the government to provide security meant that most of the community members opted to run away into Kenya and other nations overseas in search of elusive peace. This largely accounts for the bulging refugee population in Kenya. (R5, 17/05/2021).

The foregoing statement shows that security is closely linked with refugees crises the world over. In Garissa County, lack of security in Somalia and the countries of origin of other refugees agrees with the study by Kumssa and Williams (2011) that posits that the war in Somalia which erupted shortly after the collapse of the Soviet Union had an impact on human security in the Northeastern region of Kenya [which includes Garissa County] due to the influx of refugees from Somalia.

Security, according to Hofreiter (2015), is a situation in which risks and threats posed by them are minimized or eliminated. Second, security is a situation in which a given object does not perceive that its legal interests are in jeopardy. Buzan (1983), on the other hand, took a broader view of security than the traditional viewpoint. Security, according to Buzan (1983), should be addressed on five different levels and based on how states are endangered. Political dangers, military threats, economic threats, societal threats, and environmental threats are the five tiers.

Somalia's security problems involve a number of basic causes that span multiple dimensions. Since the colonization, decolonization, and post-colonization processes, security is a concept that cannot be established within this region. Chaos reigned in the country after the collapse of the Barre regime, which was followed by the Transitional Federal Government's inept measures on guaranteeing power. Economic investments halted, trade rates fell, and markets plummeted as a result of the upheaval. As a result, a lack of opportunities prompted Somalis to join non-state and illegal entities such as pirates, terrorist groups, and criminal gangs (Paul, Clarke, and Serena, 2014).

The combat between different actors accelerated the violence and means of attacks on civilians. Mostly, Al-Shabaab was using the method of suicide bombing, while the Ethiopians were responding with the use of white phosphorous bombs to demolish the rebel-possessed neighborhoods as a whole (Menkhaus and Boucek, 2010). Long-lasting refugee crises can be traced back to security stalemates. Political action and inactivity on the part of the international community and the country of origin (which led to the persecution and bloodshed that prompted individuals to emigrate) are to blame (UNHCR 2004).

As a result, since the early 1990s, tens of thousands of Somali refugees have been living in Dadaab camps with little hope of a solution. These prospects have dwindled as Somalia continues to witness insecurity as a result of renewed fighting and international neglect (UNHCR 2010). Thus, long-term displacement is the result of a combination of prevailing insecurity conditions in Somalia, policy responses in the international community, and a lack of adequate engagement in these situations. If the situation in Somalia is not addressed, refugees and displaced people will be unable to return home (Milner, 2011).

4.5.7 High Rates of Poverty in the Home Country of Refugees Forced Them to Leave Their Homes in Search of Greener Pastures

The respondents were asked if high rates of poverty in the home country of refugees forced them to leave their homes in search of greener pastures. This is pertinent because poverty, which contributes to increases in human insecurity, could lead to the decision for people to flee their country.

Table 4.10 High Rates of Poverty in the Home Country of Refugees Forced Them to Leave Their Homes in Search of Greener Pastures

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
The high rates of poverty in the home country of refugees forced them to leave their homes in search of greener pastures	163	1	5	4	1.14

Source: Field Data, 2020

As shown in Table 4.10, the respondents agreed with the statement that high rates of poverty in their home country forced them to leave their homes in search of greener pastures as shown by a mean of 4 (agree). Thus, it can be deduced that high rates of poverty are a major cause of the refugee crisis. Conflict in the home countries of the refugees could push them to seek greener pastures elsewhere as reported by ECLAC (2010).

The fact that the search for greener pastures accounts for the protracted refugee crisis in the Dadaab Refugee camp was also affirmed by an NGO official who said that:

In most cases, the influx of refugees to Kenya emanated from reduced economic activities in Somalia. Once the civil war began, many lost their jobs, and shops were looted. As a result, many people fled the country in search of greener pastures elsewhere. This has of course contributed to the protracted refugee crisis in Kenya; which is not likely to wane down until socioeconomic conditions in Somalia improve. (R25, 20/04/2021).

The findings above are indicative of the fact that lack of economic opportunities in the wake of the conflict in the countries of origin contributes to spikes in the number of

refugees in various destinations in pursuit of greener pastures. This is supported by extant literature that shows that high rates of poverty, which often follows civil war, force people to leave their homes in search of greener pastures. This confirms the premise of this study that hypothesizes that conducive environment a host country to lead to an upsurge of immigrants and refugees (ECLAC, 2010).

Since the dawn of time, people have been on the move. Migration is neither a novel phenomenon, a development failure, nor a development replacement. People move for a variety of causes, over diverse distances, for varying lengths of time, and varying reasons. Individuals who migrate do so to better their lives and the lives of their families, to learn new skills, get new experiences, find work, or flee insecurity, calamity, or starvation. Migration is a socioeconomic, political, and economic process that impacts individuals who move, those who stay, and the places they travel. Migration should be an informed and voluntary decision (EU ECHO, 2016).

However, Somalia's political structures, economic infrastructure, and institutions have been damaged by more than two decades of conflict, which has been concentrated primarily in the south. As a result of the collapse of Barre's government in January 1991, deep cycles of internal conflict arose, undermining legitimate institutions and increasing fragmentation. Competition for resources and conflict dynamics were exacerbated by the systematic arrival of periodic disasters (e.g. floods and droughts), resulting in a complex protracted crisis in Somalia, which resulted in widespread displacement, poverty, and vulnerability. As a result, Somalia was ranked 165th out of 170 countries in terms of development and humanitarian aid in 2015. According to the World Bank's Socio-Economic Survey (2002), "43 percent of the population was

assessed to be living in extreme poverty (defined as US\$1 per day in PPP), with 73 percent living on less than \$2 per day.” Somalia is placed at 96th out of 102 countries in the Human Development Report with about 81 percent of Somalis living in multidimensional poverty.

4.5.8 Forced Conscription into the Army is Not a Major Cause of Refugee Crisis

The respondents were presented with the statement, “Refugees fled their country to escape forced conscription into the army.” The reason for the statement was that in some instances, people flee their countries to avoid being conscripted to fight on either side of the conflict.

Table 4.11 Forced Conscription into the Army is Not a Major Cause of Refugee Crisis

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Refugees fled their country to escape forced conscription into the army	163	1	5	2	1.34

Source: Field Data, 2020

The Refugees household heads and the UN Refugee Agency workers disagreed or agreed (mean of 2) with the statement that refugees fled their countries to escape forced conscription in the army. Thus, it can be deduced that forced conscription into the army is not a major cause of the refugee crisis. These findings do not align with the report by Al Jazeera (2014), as cited in UNHCR (2015) that shows that Eritrea conscripts are exposed to torture and sexual abuse and many are used for forced labour by the government on construction projects; creating a substantial number of migrants that have been witnessed from Eritrea.

In support of the preceding findings, some of the FGD participants said that forced conscription in the army was not a major challenge that forced refugees in their home countries. Though it could not be ignored, forced conscription only affected able-bodied men and women who could serve in active combat. In support of this, one of the respondents said:

In most cases, conscription in the army is not a major issue that pushed some of the refugees to leave their countries. Only those who are healthy and strong are often targeted for recruitment. This includes boys and young to middle-aged men. Girls and women are often not mainly targeted for this although they are often caught in the crossroads. (R5, 17/05/2021).

It is thus evident that refugees often flee their countries due to the other challenges but not forced conscription in the army. However, the confluence of forced conscription and other challenges contributed to the surges of persons fleeing Somalia. According to Al Jazeera (2014), conscription, which was often associated with torture and sexual abuse for conscripts, could contribute to the decision to flee.

Thousands of young men, according to IRIN (2009), were attempting to avoid being drafted into the various militias by fleeing the fighting in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia. There is a body of public international law protecting minors from being used as soldiers, however both rebel groups and the Somali government have used child soldiers. Save the Children (2019) argues, however, that children now have a better chance than ever before to experience a healthy, educated, and safe childhood and the ability to realize their full potential.

Unfortunately, numerous social dangers that endanger children's safety and well-being in Somalia continue to exist. When it comes to the number of children slain and recruited during a war, Somalia ranks high (931 total) and also ranks high in terms of the number of children used and exploited (2127 total) (AMISOM, 2018). Somali clans and smaller militias affiliated with one of the factions or with external actors like the regional peacekeeping effort known as the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) have fought in the civil war (2018). Despite the persistent instability, all parties to the conflict have actively recruited children into armed services, with al-Shabaab continuing to be the largest recruiting organisation for deploying children to war (Human Rights Watch, 2018).

As a result of the widespread conscription, the majority of Somalia's youth have fled the country. This is because conscription occurred at a vital juncture in their lives when they should be considering higher education and entering the workforce. Young people are often at a disadvantage as soldiers, in addition to the obvious risks that conscripts face when participating in armed warfare. Their inexperience may cause them to take unnecessary risks. Furthermore, because they are widely seen as disposable commodities, they often receive little or no training before being deployed to the front lines. As a result, they are frequently massacred in warfare.

Children as young as seven years old can begin to engage in conflict. Some begin as porters or couriers (bringing food or ammo), while others begin as spies. As a result, militias in Somalia adopted techniques such as sending them beyond enemy lines where no one would suspect them. As soon as they are mature enough to use an assault rifle or semi-automatic weapon, children are enlisted as soldiers. When they aren't out in the field fighting, children are often seen guarding checkpoints, with their adult counterparts standing back beyond the barrier to make sure the kids take the brunt of any gunfire. When even a small number of children are fighting on either side, all children, whether they are civilians or combatants, are automatically suspect. Although significantly fewer women than men serve in the military, the option is still available. They found themselves partners in the militia without even realizing it (Human Rights Watch, 2018).

All sides in the Somalia conflict have actively recruited children for military service, but al-Shabaab is the most aggressive recruiter. Al-Shabaab leaders use busy public spaces including schools, markets, villages, and streets to carry out kidnappings and

forced recruiting. Children are recruited and then sent to military academies where they are trained for roles like as warfare, intelligence collecting, suicide bombing, spying, cooking, hauling weights, and guarding army camps. However, government security services have not stopped kidnapping youngsters and forcing them to serve in the armed forces. In the government military, enlisted children serve largely as regular soldiers or as checkpoint guards. As a result, the widespread use of children in armed conflict is a serious violation of human rights that should prompt the Somali state to live up to the international and regional human rights treaties and conventions it has signed and ratified (Human Rights Watch, 2018).

4.5.9 Cases of Abduction, Rape, Torture and Other Forms of Sexual Abuse Causes Refugees to Flee Their Country

The respondents were presented with the statement, “Cases of abduction, rape, torture, and other forms of sexual abuse forced us to flee our country.” This is motivated by the fact that the reasons highlighted are often accountable for human insecurity.

Table 4.12 Cases of Abduction, Rape, Torture and Other Forms of Sexual Abuse Causes Refugees to Flee Their Country

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Cases of abduction, rape, torture, and other forms of sexual abuse forced us to flee our country	163	2	5	4	0.78

Source: Field Data, 2020

The findings are presented in Table 4.12, a mean of 4 (agree) was obtained from the questionnaire findings. This implies that the majority of the respondents were in agreement with the statement that cases of abduction, rape, torture, and other forms of sexual abuse forced them to flee their country. Thus, it can be deduced that cases of abduction, rape, torture, and other forms of sexual abuse are some of the causes of the refugee crisis. This is in line with the report by Al Jazeera (2014), as cited in UNHCR (2015) focused on Eritrea that shows that rape, torture, and other forms of sexual abuse are linked with decisions to flee one's country.

The findings in Table 4.12 show were supported by the findings from the interview and FGD participants. Cases of rape and sexual assault were often reported by some of the respondents. This pushed many refugees to flee their home country, especially those with families for fear of the stigma that went with rape and sexual assault. In response to this, one of the respondents said:

In our culture, those who are raped face a lot of stigmatization. Cases of rape and sexual assault increased in some parts of the country. As a result, some of the families opted to flee the country in fear of the rape of spouses and daughters. This is as such one of the reasons for the bulging refugee population in Kenya. (F1, 24/05/2021).

The findings are indicative of the fact that rape and sexual assault were major contributors to the decision to flee Somalia, which further agrees with the findings by UNHCR (2015). Protection from rape and other forms of sexual abuse in Kenya was thus one of the factors contributing to the influx of refugees in Somalia.

In Somalia, there is a high prevalence of conflict-related sexual violence, abductions, and torture. Unfortunately, most survivors of sexual abuse in war encounter formidable

societal and structural reporting barriers that prevent their cases from being counted, let alone handled. The bulk of sexual violence episodes is perpetrated by both state and non-state actors like armed groups, local militias, and criminal elements, according to the UN (2019). Sexual assault was coordinated as part of a larger conflict strategy, and women and girls were disproportionately harmed. It was used to evict villages, remove "undesirable" populations, and confiscate disputed land and other resources, particularly in the Juba Valley. For example, as part of a campaign to push opponents out of their ancestral territories, militias raped women and girls. Sexual violence was also used to repress, terrorize, and control people. Sexual violence has also been employed as a terrorism technique, with extremist groups abducting and sexually abusing women and girls as part of their financial calculus and self-perpetuation.

All over Somalia, radicalization and violent extremism have helped to solidify discriminatory gender norms that restrict women's duties and rights. Terrorists have used sexual violence as a tool to further their cause by scaring women and girls, displacing entire towns, gathering intel through torture, spreading their radical ideology, and weakening societal institutions. Terrorist organizations have also been accused of using sexual violence to attract new members, luring young men with the promise of marriage and sexual servitude as symbols of manhood and power. Kidnapping women and girls for use in slave markets and human trafficking, both offline and online, can be a lucrative business for terrorist organizations (Fink, Zeiger, & Bhulai, 2016).

Therefore, in most of Somalia, sexual assault related to the conflict, along with killing and pillaging, continued to serve as both a driver and a byproduct of forced

displacement. Many people have fled their homes as a result of sexual abuse and other crimes committed during the conflict. Particularly vulnerable to sexual assault at border crossings and checkpoints are women and girls who lack proper identification, funds, or legal status. Parents in such dire straits may pressure their daughters into early marriage in the hopes of protecting them from the exploitation of strangers or providing for the family financially. Intimate partner abuse and other forms of entrenched gender-based violence also contributed to the forced migration of women and girls (Perrin et al., 2019).

As a disturbing new trend, sexual abuse of young children is on the rise. Offenders often choose their victims based on their parents' suspected affiliations or the perceived utility or market value of their children. In other instances, family members such as spouses or children were attacked because of their partners' or parents' involvement. Because of the importance of women and girls of childbearing age to the continuation of the human race, efforts were made to limit their fertility. When a population is singled out for humiliation or extermination, participants to the war often try to eliminate or strictly regulate the role of women and their reproductive abilities (Lindsey, 2001).

Sexual violence against civilians is on the rise in Somalia due to a number of factors including the country's long history of instability, its discriminatory gender roles, the absence of official protection, and the recurrence of humanitarian crises. However, there have been allegations of occurrences involving boys as well, and women and girls are the primary targets. Because of the unreliable legal system, ongoing security concerns, and restricted access to areas where Al Shabaab is active, women and girls are at a heightened risk. Consequently, any potential victims had to run away..

4.5.10 Deplorable Living Conditions Due to Congestion at the Refugee Camp

The respondents were presented with the statement, “The camp has exceeded its original capacity and this makes living conditions deplorable.” This motivation for this question was that poor living conditions due to congestion could lead to human security challenges.

Table 4.13 Deplorable Living Conditions Due to Congestion at the Refugee Camp

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
The camp has exceeded its original capacity and this makes living conditions deplorable	163	4	5	5	0.31

Source: Field Data, 2020

Table 4.13 shows that most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that the refugee camp had exceeded its original capacity and thus the living conditions were deplorable as supported by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). This shows that the refugee camp was faced with human insecurity due to competition for limited resources (Penninx, 2004). This was affirmed by the interview and FGD participants who said that in most cases, the refugees had to be content with living in cramped-up spaces. There were limited resources to meet the needs of all, which further confounded living conditions in the camps. Stiff competition often led to conflict between locals and refugees. To support this, one of the respondents said:

There are occasional conflicts between locals and refugees over limited resources. Opportunities are fought over. Locals often feel excluded and feel

that refugees have better lives than them. This breeds bad blood and challenges interpersonal relationships between the refugees and these locals. It becomes difficult for refugees to access local resources thereafter. (F4, 11/05/2021).

The FGD participants were posed with the question, “Are the camps enough for everybody?” The respondents pointed out that the camps are at capacity or overcrowded, with more refugees crossing the border every day. To this one of the respondents said:

With an influx of new arrivals from 2009, Dadaab camp surpassed its capacity by over 100,000 individuals, leading to congestion in various sections. This makes living conditions deplorable and leads to challenges living in harmony in the camps. (F2, 12/05/2021).

Daily, refugees arrive in the Dadaab camp from neighbouring Somalia, creating one of the world's greatest refugee concentrations. The camp's surroundings have suffered as a result of the high concentration of refugees in an already tough semi-arid environment. As a result, one of the most prominent complaints among refugees has been the poor quality of their housing. The majority of Somali refugees in the camp live in prefabricated shelters, with tents added on occasion. These buildings do not offer adequate weather protection, and only a few people have access to shelter materials for repair or new construction. There is also no access to latrines. As a result, the refugees are compelled to seek sanctuary in the scrubland surrounding the camps. This has implications not only for cleanliness and thereby health but also for security. This scenario puts women's safety in jeopardy when they travel to the scrubland because they don't have access to latrines (UNHCR, 2016).

As a result of the overcrowding in the camps, poor hygiene and sanitation expose migrants to health and security risks. In extreme circumstances, 300 individuals share a single toilet. Even when they reach the Dadaab camps, women and children are

particularly vulnerable. Women are subjected to sexual violence in addition to having to evacuate their homes. Every refugee is affected by the overcrowding in the camps. Every day, women and children line for water under the scorching sun. However, not everyone is so fortunate; water supplies are restricted, and pumps are unable to accommodate the daily demand (UNHCR, 2016).

Around 223,420 refugees, mostly from Somalia, are housed in appalling conditions at Dadaab. Some individuals live in rotting tents, unfinished structures with no insulation or heat, and no windows. Despite being in charge, the UNHCR is constrained in its ability to provide food and other help to those stuck there. Residents of the camp make every effort to maintain some kind of order, including arranging the delivery of private charitable food gifts. The scenario in Dadaab exemplifies the sorry state of the refugee camps, as well as how inadequately local authorities and the international community have handled the massive influx of asylum seekers and migrants (Phillips, 2015)

Despite this, studies demonstrate that poor housing has serious consequences for both physical and mental wellbeing. According to one study, people whose home conditions are subpar always have poorer mental health (Pevalin, et al., 2017). Housing that is either inadequate or dirty can contribute to the spread of disease, which in turn drives up health-care costs, prevents people from working, and endangers the health of the community as a whole. Communities as a whole feel the effects of individuals' substandard living situations. If living conditions are crowded and hygiene is inadequate, the spread of infectious diseases is accelerated. People with mental health issues have a harder time finding and keeping a job, which can have a chilling effect on economic growth and development in a region.

Moreover, the terrible conditions in which the refugees are living have an impact on their ability to learn (Mahruf & Shohel, 2022). A child's access to the best education possible is compromised in such a situation. More than that, the entire refugee family suffers when the children are not well educated. However, educated communities provide numerous advantages for refugees, such as access to better job markets, greater wages, and the possibility of leaving refugee camps altogether. Further, one of the less explored ramifications of poor living situations is the impact on social relationships among refugees. Mental health is negatively impacted by poverty, which also has negative effects on crucial social networks including families and relationships. The reality is that people pay more attention to their daily challenges when they are living in appalling conditions.

4.5 Magnitude of the Refugee Crisis in Garissa County

The study also sought to establish the magnitude of the refugee crisis in Garissa. The respondents were presented with the statement, “More and more people are coming to the camp; which has strained living conditions in the camp.” The reason for this statement was that high numbers of refugees could strain living conditions in refugees’ camps.

Table 4.14 Strained Living Conditions in the Camp

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
More and more people are coming to the camp; which has strained living conditions in the camp	163	4	5	5	0.27

Source: Researcher, 2021

The majority of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that the increased influx of refugees into the camp had strained living conditions as supported by a mean of 5 as shown in Table 4.14. These findings buttress a study by Kumssa and Williams (2011) that shows that the influx of refugees from Somalia to Kenya contributed to deplorable living conditions in refugees' camps.

The subject of how severe the refugee crisis in Garissa County actually is warrants some clarification. According to the interviewees, the shortages of shelter, water, food, and healthcare have only gotten worse as thousands of fresh refugees have flooded into the already congested and under-resourced camps in Garissa. In addition, a large number of Somalis, perhaps in the thousands, have gone straight to Nairobi, where the most majority simply vanish into the city and are never seen again. To this one of the respondents said:

The Dadaab refugee camps were originally designed for 90,000 refugees, but currently, they host about 200,000 refugees. They are living in conditions well below minimum humanitarian standards (F3, 24/04/2021).

These findings make it apparent that the protracted refugee crisis has contributed to strained living conditions in Dadaab Refugee Camp. This is in line with extant literature that shows that challenges related to the immense influx of refugees in Kenya. According to Barasa and Matanga (2018) the Dadaab refugee camp was designed to accommodate 90,000 refugees but now holds over five times the number. It can thus be deduced that the influx of refugees into the refugees camp has contributed to the protracted refugee crisis.

Somalia's people have suffered greatly as a result of a series of violent conflicts during the previous three decades. As a result, vast numbers of people have moved to neighboring countries, particularly Kenya, where they feel safer. Between 1992 and 2010, the population of Dadaab grew substantially, from 90,000 to 439,000 (UNHCR, 2016), a rate far higher than that of comparable Kenyan camps.

Camps and settlement sites in the Garissa area are nearly full, and there is no plan in place for individuals who have been displaced for a long time. Humanitarian aid has been centered on the Dadaab complex camps in and around Garissa, but a broader strategy to improve living conditions both inside and outside the camps has yet to be identified. While humanitarian players are aware that there are a large number of refugees in the camp, data are shaky, and they have limited information about their predicament and living conditions. The public's understanding of the refugee crisis is extremely limited (IDMC, 2013).

Many refugees in the Dadaab camp confront the difficulties of being separated from their normal supplies from their home country, but there are also some serious obstacles

that refugee camps must deal with. When it comes to sanitation services within the camp, normal procedures are frequently abandoned, resulting in dreadful situations. Overcrowding, as well as a variety of other factors, has resulted in poor sanitation practices, such as people relieving themselves in open areas. As a result, disease and sickness can pose a serious threat to the entire population. Additionally, there are several reports of mental health issues across the refugee camp. Some of these migrants suffer from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) as a result of the awful violence they have witnessed, which can lead to suicide attempts (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2008).

It is difficult to live in a refugee camp. Moving away from one's birthplace and seeking to establish new customs within these camps are challenging situations. There are new threats, fewer choices, and life may never be the same, yet there is always hope. Families assisting other families, teachers leading big groups of students, and volunteers giving up their time to make a difference inside camps. Unemployment among refugees is higher, and they are more likely to work in insecure or low-paying areas such as informal construction, agricultural labor, or camp portering. Much of this labor is part-time, with no certainty of a stable paycheck. As a result, small companies, money from relatives, and gifts are the most commonly stated primary sources of income. In addition, refugees consistently face food insecurity and can barely afford most of their basic needs (Maharaj, et al., 2017).

4.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter presents findings from the first objective of the study which was “to examine the nature and scope of protracted refugee crisis in Garissa County, Kenya. To begin with, the study sought to establish the causes of the protracted refugees’ crisis in

Garissa County. The respondents strongly agreed with the statement that refugees fled their countries due to civil war. There was a high level of agreement with the statement as shown by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). In this regard, it can be deduced that civil war is the major cause of the refugee crisis.”

The findings from the questionnaire corroborate the findings from one of the interviewees who when posed with the question, “What are the causes of the protracted refugee crisis in Garissa County?” pointed out that the major causes of the protracted refugee crisis were civil war which made it hard to survive in Somalia. It is thus evident that civil war was a major cause of the decision for refugees to flee their home country.

Most of the respondents were not sure with the statement that refugees fled their countries due to genocide targeted at their people as shown by a mean of 3 ((Neither Agree/Disagree). In this regard, it can be deduced that genocide is not the major cause of the refugee crisis in the Dadaab Refugees Camp. Findings from interview and FGD participants agreed to the findings from questionnaires by showing that genocide was not a major challenge facing refugees from South Sudan.

The respondents strongly agreed with the statement that refugees fled their countries due to lawlessness and high levels of crime. There was a high level of agreement with the statement as shown by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). In this regard, it can be deduced that lawlessness and high levels of crime are major causes of the refugee crisis. The foregoing findings make it apparent that the protracted refugees’ crisis in the county was attributable to security challenges in Somalia.

The respondents were in agreement with the statement that refugees fled their countries due to religious extremism. This is indicated by a mean of 4 (agree). In this regard, it can be deduced that religious extremism is a major cause of the refugee crisis (mean=4). This is supported by similar findings that show that terrorist attacks forced refugees to flee their countries as shown by a means of 4. It is thus evident that there is a clear nexus between terrorism and the refugee crisis in the Dadaab refugee camps. Frequent terrorist attack pushes people from their homes. Most flock to the borders in search of security and green pastures in the wake of diminishing opportunities in a war-torn and terror-ridden environment. Inabilities by security forces in my country to offer security also forced refugees to flee into Kenya (Mean=5). Search for greener pastures due to poverty was also another major reason for the refugee crisis (mean=4). Most of the refugees did not flee their countries to escape forced conscription in the army (Mean=2). It is thus evident that refugees often flee their countries due to the other challenges but not forced conscription in the army. Although this was a challenge for the younger persons, older persons were not much affected by this challenge.

The majority of the respondents were in agreement with the statement that cases of abduction, rape, torture, and other forms of sexual abuse forced them to flee their country (mean=4). Further, most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that the refugee camp had exceeded its original capacity and thus the living conditions were deplorable as supported by a mean of 5.

The study also sought to establish the magnitude of the refugee crisis in Somalia. The respondents were presented with the statement, “More and more people are coming to the camp; which has strained living conditions in the camp.” The reason for this

statement was that high numbers of refugees could strain living conditions in refugees' camps.

The majority of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that the increased influx of refugees into the camp had strained living conditions as supported by a mean of 5. The interview participants pointed out that the influx of thousands of new arrivals into the already severely overcrowded and under-resourced refugee camps in Garissa has exacerbated shortages of shelter, water, food, and healthcare for all refugees-new and old. In addition, an unknown number of Somalis, possibly in the thousands, have travelled directly to Nairobi where most disappear into the city, receiving no support and remaining invisible to the outside world. These findings make it apparent that the protracted refugee crisis has contributed to strained living conditions in Dadaab.

CHAPTER FIVE

NATURE, STATUS AND LEVELS OF HUMAN SECURITY IN KENYA

WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO GARISSA COUNTY

5.0 Introduction

This chapter set out to evaluate the nature, status, and levels of human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County. Data were collected from primary sources using questionnaires, interviews, and FGDs as well as from secondary sources and presented in the following section. The findings are also analyzed against extant literature.

5.1 Food Security in Garissa County

The respondents were asked, “If Garissa County was faced with challenges related to food security.” This is due to the fact that food insecurity is a major indicator of the state of human security in a country.

Table 5.1 Security challenges related to food security

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Garissa County is faced with challenges related to food security	163	2	5	5	.41

Source: Researcher, 2021

The majority of the respondents strongly agreed with the assertion that Garissa county has food insecurity, as evidenced by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). There was thus a lot

of agreement with the statement. This is in line with the belief that Garissa County, being a semi-arid location, receives little rainfall and hence has limited arable land. This frequently results in females experiencing higher food prices and so being unable to purchase the meals they desire. As a result, they typically receive food assistance and have no control over what they eat. In this sense, it may be argued that food insecurity is a major issue in Garissa County (UNDP, 1994).

These findings were also corroborated by some of the NGO officials who pointed out that residents of Garissa County were faced with major food insecurity challenges. The food aid provided was often not enough, leading to poor living conditions. This could affect human security in the context of poor nutrition. To support this, one of the respondents said that:

People in Garissa County encountered significant hardships due to a scarcity of food. This made living conditions difficult because more often than not they depend on food aid from the national government and NGOs operating in the region which was insufficient. As a result, they had to live on hand to mouth basis. As a result, some of them were easily recruited into terrorist organizations (R2/ 22/05 2021).

Food insecurity, as evidenced by the statistics above, is a major contributor to the general insecurity in Garissa County. As a result, human security in Garissa County was severely hampered by a lack of sufficient food (UNDP, 1994). As predicted by this research, there was a strong link between national security and food insecurity in Garissa County.

The majority of households in Garissa County, Kenya are considered to be in a strained (IPC Phase 2) status due to their inability to afford both essential food and non-food expenses. Due to severe food consumption gaps, high and above-average acute

malnutrition, and drought-related water and pasture scarcity, certain pastoral livelihood zones in the Ijara/Hulugho, Dadaab, Balambala, and Lagdera sub-counties are classified as being in the Crisis (IPC Phase 3) phase. Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food insecurity persists in the middle-class, white-collar, government-supported, Western lifestyle zone. One in five households experienced food insecurity in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones, and a similar percentage used coping methods to make ends meet (GoK, 2017). The gravity of drought at Garissa County is shown in Plate 5.1.



Plate 5.1 Drought in Garissa County, Kenya

Source: Hiraan.com (2016).

Due to a decrease in maize production, food scarcity is a common occurrence. Outward cattle migration, along with longer trekking distances and bad pasture conditions, causes a major drop in home milk output and consumption. As a result, the majority of households have restricted access to food. Household purchasing power is eroding due to falling cattle prices and rising food commodity prices. Low demand for cattle and

poor bodily conditions are connected to lower livestock prices. Furthermore, higher distances to residential water sources result in a decrease in population water consumption. This leads to inadequate food utilisation, which creates an environment favourable to illness occurrence and poor nutritional intake. Due to climate change, the situation is expected to worsen even more (GoK, 2017).

The poor performance of the short rains, low demand for cattle in the markets, high food commodity prices, and decreases in livestock prices are all key contributors to food insecurity in the county. In addition, insecurity is common along the Somali-Garissa border and in places abutting the Boni forest in Ijara / Hulugho Sub-county. Along the Kenya-Somalia border, the insecurity situation is mostly linked to terrorism and the dread that comes with it. As a result of the insecurity, access to the traditional dry season grazing sites inside the forest and in Somalia is hampered. Migrating pastoralists are unable to move to locations with enough grass to feed their livestock due to insecurity. Food insecurity is exacerbated by the insecurity and conflict scenario, which results in food shortages as a result of people fleeing conflict areas and not participating in agricultural and livestock production, market disruptions, and the destruction of crops, livestock, and other assets (Delgado, Murugani & Tschunkert, 2021).

5.2 Lack of Employment Opportunities in Garissa County

The respondents were asked, “If there were a lack of employment opportunities in Garissa County.” This statement is important since employment is an indicator of human security challenges.

Table 5.2 Lack of Employment Opportunities in Camp Leads to Hard Life

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
If there were lack of employment opportunities in Garissa County	163	4	5	5	.28

Source: Researcher, 2021

The majority of respondents strongly agreed that it was difficult to make a living in Garissa county due to a lack of job options, as evidenced by a mean of 5 responses (strongly agree). In this regard, it is reasonable to conclude that the absence of work options in Garissa County causes human suffering. This is due to the fact that employment leads to financial stability (UNDP, 2001).

The county's human security has been harmed by a lack of work options. In the refugee camp and the surrounding area, it was tough to make a living. As a result of the limited livelihood options, it was a big order for locals to live without dread of hunger. This was confirmed by one of the interviewees, who stated:

In Garissa County, including the refugee camps, it is difficult to obtain work. Locals are finding it difficult to get work due to fierce competition for limited chances, most of which go to well-educated Kenyans from all over the country. This severely limits their opportunities for self-improvement. As a result, the vast majority of them live without significant chances for a better life in the future. (R20, May 18, 2021).

Casual labor is the only source of money for most residents. A few are employed as drivers and guards in the refugee camps. The issue of unemployment Garissa has a very challenging work market for young people. Youth in Garissa, as well as the rest of Kenya, have substantially greater unemployment rates than the rest of the population.

One of the causes of radicalization has been mentioned as a lack of work for the youth, with idle adolescents turning to terrorism for a sense of identity and financial stability (Njari, 2015). The frustrations of poverty encourage young people to seek solace from their hopelessness through alcohol or drugs abuse, which exacerbates the problem and drives people to illegal activities. The rationale for this connection is based on sound and well-considered economic theories (Burgard, Brand & House, 2017).

In terms of social-economic, emotional, and other dimensions, the youth are also the most volatile and yet most susceptible part of the population. Many young people in the County remain vulnerable to recruitment into the ranks of militants and insurgents if the current wave of unemployment continues unabated, while their female counterparts would end up as prostitutes (Were, 2017).

Unemployment can lead to a slew of social and, by extension, political issues in every country. Furthermore, unemployment is a sign of a variety of possible flaws and wrongdoings in terms of public policy or the basic structure of a society and economy. High unemployment rates have been the norm in Garissa for a long time, posing a significant threat to national security. This is in line with a study by Kayoda, Arome, and Anyio (2014) that draws a link between unemployment and threat to national security. It is thus apparent that limited livelihoods options are major stumbling blocks to the achievement of sustainable human security in the County.

5.3 Numerous Health-Risk Security Challenges in Garissa County

The respondents were asked, “If Garissa County is faced with numerous health-risk security challenges.” This statement is motivated by the fact that health is one major indicator of human security.

Table 5.3 Numerous Health-Risk Security Challenges in Garissa County

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Garissa County is faced with numerous health-risk security challenges	163	3	5	5	.31

Source: Researcher, 2021

In agreement, the respondents stated that indeed they faced numerous health risks in sprawling refugee camps. This argument was supported by a mean of 5 (strongly agree) as shown in Table 5.3. Thus, it can be concluded that health-risk security challenges are a threat to human security in Garissa. This corroborates the findings of Martin and Owen (2011) which draw a link between health and human security. It was thus pertinent to put in place tangible ways of dealing with the challenges facing access to health services in the county

To underline the importance of putting in place ways of dealing with the challenges related to access to health-related risks, the interview and FGD respondents highlighted various plausible strategies. These include increasing funding of healthcare projects by a county and national governments. To support this, one of the respondents said:

There are insufficient drugs in our hospitals. The healthcare system is frequently overburdened. This makes it difficult for people to receive timely care. Due to restricted resources, human congestion poses a number of health hazards. This creates a slew of human security issues that necessitate methods like health insurance coverage and the creation of suitable health facilities. (201) (R 21/20/05 2021).

The statistics above reveal that the population of Garissa suffered significant health hazards due to a lack of proper healthcare services. This exacerbated human insecurity in the study area since existing health facilities were unable to address the demands of both refugees and host populations. Even though refugees frequently fled their nations in search of health security, they did not obtain enough healthcare to match the health risks they encountered in refugee camps (UN, 1994).

Thousands of people in Garissa live in deplorable circumstances. Sunburns and insect bites caused a lot of skin problems, as well as dehydration, otitis media, and lack of appetite in people of all ages (WHO, 2017). Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are the country's top cause of death. NCDs such as diabetes and hypertension are becoming more common in adults in some low- and middle-income countries, according to the WHO. Long, exhausting journeys in search of pasture and water are known to worsen the cardiovascular disease, hypertension, diabetes, asthma, and cancer, as well as disrupt existing NCD management therapy (UNHCR, 2016).

Residents in rural locations such as Mbalambala and Garissa town have difficulty receiving health services. Those in the camps, on the other hand, are in a better situation, as these settings are often designed to provide humanitarian aid to refugees, such as health, education, and employment opportunities. Outside of the city, there are no such complicated refugee-specific organizations, and people are generally left to fend for

themselves and their families. People in Garissa continue to suffer despite Kenya's 2010 Constitution guaranteeing everyone the right to health (IOM, 2011a).

The impact of refugees on Garissa's health system is equally significant, particularly for those who live outside of the camps. This put a lot of burden on the limited healthcare facilities, causing delays in receiving treatment (UNHCR, 2010). Garissa's public health problems are numerous and alarming. In 2008, Oxfam conducted an evaluation and assessed the situation to be grave (Oxfam, 2008). According to Human Rights Watch, the county's "acute malnutrition rate" is 13%, affecting mostly women and children. While the Kenyan government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) give food help, the minimal calorie intake required each day is insufficient, worsening people's health problems. Water is also scarce due to the semi-arid climate. Garissa residents walk for vast distances in quest of water due to a paucity of water. As a result, they are unable to consume the appropriate amount of water daily, which has negative health repercussions. (Human Rights Watch, 2009).

5.4 Environmental Degradation in Garissa County Due to Population Growth

The study sought to find out, "If there was environmental degradation in Garissa County due to population growth." The reason for this statement was the fact that there was an increase in environmental degradation in Garissa County.

Table 5.4 Environmental Degradation in Garissa County

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
There is immense environmental degradation in Garissa County due to population growth	163	4	5	5	.22

Source: Researcher, 2021

As shown in Table 5.4, the majority of respondents highly agreed with the statement, with a mean of 5 (strongly agree). As a result, there was a lot of agreement with the statement. In this sense, as proposed by Martin and Owen, population growth leads to environmental degradation, which in turn impacts the living conditions of refugees (2011). This could have a negative impact on the study area's living circumstances.

The findings from the questionnaires were corroborated by those from interviews, FGDs, and document analysis. One of the participants agreed to this by pointing out that:

As the refugee population grows in Garissa so does the demand for land for human habitation, resulting in worsening living conditions. Since the establishment of refugee camps, the environment has deteriorated. There is fierce competition between the locals and refugees over limited resources available in the area. As a result of the increased demand for the few remaining tree and timber supplies, as well as water resources, the environment is deteriorating fast (F3, May 11, 2021).

Environmental degradation was a key concern for refugees in Garissa, as evidenced by the findings above. Many fields were cleared to meet the demand for land to expand refugee camps. As a result, the land lost its vegetation cover, making the environment for those who live there harsher. As observed in Garissa, which has dry characteristics,

research by Ali et al., (2017) reveals that refugee camps can lead to environmental deterioration owing to competition for scarce resources like water, land, and wood.

Refugee camps are generally large and positioned in sparsely populated places, like Garissa, for logistical and political reasons. Garissa is, unfortunately, environmentally sensitive. The environmental impact of the Dadaab refugee complex is greater than if several smaller camps catering to the same total number of people were built. Furthermore, the Dadaab refugee camp is a long-term scenario that is having a negative impact on the ecosystem surrounding the camp. As a result, the environmental impact of such camps is sometimes irreversible.

Garissa is feeling the full force of environmental degradation. Having access to contaminated water puts a lot of people at danger, especially in an environment where diseases can easily spread. As forests are cut down, women and children are forced to go further to collect firewood, placing them in harm's way. Children may miss classes to pitch in, meal preparation times are cut down, and water is often not boiled. Since host populations are currently expected to endure many of the costs associated with the entry of refugees in their territory without quick recompense, tensions are inevitable.

Overall, the rate of human settlement in Garissa has increased dramatically, which is having a severe effect on the region's mobility and grazing patterns. Despite the dramatic growth in the quantity of livestock, the available pasture and browse have not been depleted. Extremely high total demand exists for firewood and construction materials from both the camp and host community populations. Now that wood is a commodity, camp-based harvesters control the supply chain. Over the course of its 12

years of operation, an agency-managed firewood supply system has contributed approximately 11% of expected camp use. Though it is unpopular with many in the host community, the World Health Organization claims that only a select few in the community actually benefit from the contracts that provide for their needs.

When I first visited Dadaab thirty years ago, it was a tranquil, barren, little-known division, yet it was lush with vegetation. The terrain was formerly covered in dense bushes and natural woodland before the refugee camps were established. After President Mohammed Siad Barre was deposed and civil war broke out in Somalia in 1991, the situation quickly evolved with the arrival of the first group of refugees (New York Times, 1995). An influx of refugees from the 2001 Somalian drought did not help the situation. Dadaab rose to notoriety and geographic prominence as a result of the proliferation of human settlements in primarily IFO.

In order to satisfy their endless basic needs, this quickly led to the reckless destruction of natural habitats. Reduced biodiversity, desertification, pollution of soil, water, and air, accumulation of nonbiodegradable items, eutrophication, and a general decline in aesthetic value are only some of the consequences of human activity that have become all too common in wildlife habitats. Concerns regarding the long-term viability of the environment are warranted in light of the aforementioned loss, degradation of the ecosystem, and restoration attempts caused by human settlement activities, as well as the pollution and unavoidable conflicts that come from these factors. This work aims to provide an answer to such question.

In order to ensure a peaceful coexistence for both the current generation and future generations, environmental conservation must be viewed as a fundamental tenet of any civilized society. Air, water, vegetation, and animals are only few of the environmental components that need protecting. Noor (2004) states that the increasing refugee population in Dadaab refugee camps has not only reduced firewood supply in harvesting zones, but has also disrupted rare plant and animal habitats. Vegetation takes many years to regrow in this area due to the scarce and unpredictable precipitation (Repetto & Holmes, 1983).

Minerals, trees, lakes, and farmland are all examples of natural resources. The world's natural resources are finite, but human appetite for them is boundless. All of this competition for few resources is hard on the ecosystem. In 2004, the Garissa Forest Department projected that the Dadaab, Jarajilla, and Liboi divisions will be totally deforested within five years (Hussein, 2004).

Natural resource extraction in Dadaab has contributed to the city's economy, but at the expense of its natural resources and the environment as a whole due to the rising demand for these commodities brought on by the city's expanding population and economy. After depleting the ecology to support the migrants, there is little effort taken to restore the natural world. These settlements have already had a significant environmental impact in Dadaab, Liboi, and are rapidly spreading to other areas, where they threaten to create irreversible land degradation, a loss of biodiversity, and a decrease in the economic value of the environment (Helin, 1990).

As a result, wood harvesters based in the camps now control the market and supply the majority of firewood to the settlements. An agency-managed firewood supply program met an average of 11% of expected camp usage for the first 12 years of the camp's existence. However, many locals were against it because only a select few local elite would benefit from supply contracts. While the use of thorn bushes for greenbelt fences has a small impact on the environment, enclosing areas of the rangeland leads to an undesirable process of resource alienation and undermines a pastoral mode of production that depends on the shared nature of those resources.

The UNHCR Situation Report (2017) states that 247,798 refugees in four Dadaab Refugee Camps receive water, sanitation, and hygiene services from the UNHCR's Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) division in partnership with three WASH Partners (CARE, NRC, and KRCS). This water is sent through a network of pipelines totaling 297.5 kilometers to 45 storage tanks with a combined capacity of 5,550 cubic meters, and from there it is distributed to 845 tap stands housing a total of 3,926 faucets in the four camps. This amounted to about 32.2 liters of water per day per individual. Approximately 2,275 m³ was distributed to other users.

Managing solid waste (SWM) has evolved into a major problem. Solid waste management is a significant problem in the Dadaab refugee camps, as reported by the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere. It's because of the increased demand for services like water, education, healthcare, and environmental cleanliness (especially solid waste management) brought on by the influx of migrants (CARE, 2009). Pastoralists in Garissa have taken the most hit from environmental deterioration, as stated by the UNHCR Environment Strategic Plan (2011). Therefore, undue pressure

on the environment is caused by the prolonged settlement of a large number of refugees in compact areas of such an ecosystem.

5.5 Cases of Rape, Sexual Assault, Theft and Burglary, and Violence in Garissa County

The respondents were asked, “If there were cases of rape, sexual assault, theft and burglary, and violence in Garissa County.” This statement was important since one significant measure of human security is the absence of sexual assault, crime, and violence in an area.

Table 5.5 Cases of rape, sexual assault, theft and burglary, and violence in the camp

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
There are cases of rape, sexual assault, theft burglary, and violence in Garissa County	163	2	5	5	.64

Source: Researcher, 2021

According to Table 5.5, most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5). Thus, it can be argued that there are rampant cases of rape, sexual assault, theft, burglary, and violence in the camp which in turn affects poses serious human security challenges to Garissa. These findings align with the report by ECLAC (2010) that registered similar findings. The fact that the people of Garissa are frequently faced with diverse cases of sexual violence, theft, and burglary was underlined by the

responses from interviews and FGDs. One of the study respondents pointed out that life was often risky. In this light, one of the respondents pointed out that:

Cases of sexual violence and assault are on the rise. There are also cases of fighting and theft in the county. This challenges the security of residents in Garissa county (R25, 17/05/2021).

Given that similar insecurity challenges have been reported in the Dadaab refugee complex, the preceding findings indicate that human security in Garissa County is in jeopardy. As a result, this study indicates that the ongoing refugee crisis and human security in Garissa County are inextricably linked. These findings corroborate an ECLAC research from 2010 that found high levels of sexual assault and violence in Kenya (Population Council, 2008).

Usdin et al. (2000) state that SGBV is a global problem that impacts people on an individual, societal, and national level. Identifying and developing a cooperative framework to combat sexual and gender-based violence requires the involvement of various actors and sectors.

UNFPA (2013) specifies a wide range of behaviors that fall under the umbrella of sexual and gender-based violence, including but not limited to threats, exploitation, humiliation, assaults, molestation, domestic violence, incest, coerced prostitution, torture, and attempted rape. Sexual and gender-based violence against women, such as female genital mutilation and other detrimental traditional practices (like early marriage, which significantly increases sickness and death rates), cannot be justified on the grounds of custom or culture (Vann, 2004).

According to Cavana, Delahaye, and Sekeran (2001), human rights instruments across the globe have acknowledged the gravity of the issue of gender-based violence. The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women defines gender-based violence (GBV) as any act of gender-based violence that causes physical, sexual, or mental harm to women. This includes threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether it happens in public or in private. Articles 1 and 2 of UN General Assembly Resolution 48/104, adopted on 20 December 1993.

5.6 Cases of Human Rights Abuses in Garissa County

The respondents were asked, “If there were cases of human rights abuses in Garissa County.” This statement is important since human rights abuses are a major challenge to human security.

Table 5.6 Cases of Human Rights Abuses in the Camp

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
There are cases of human rights abuses in Garissa County	163	3	5	5	.37

Source: Researcher, 2021

Table 5.6 shows that the majority of respondents strongly agreed with the statement, with a mean of 5 (strongly agree). As a result, there was a lot of agreement with the statement. In this sense, it may be argued that human rights violations in Garissa County are on the rise throughout the region, compounding refugee suffering. This meant that the majority of people, including refugees, were in grave danger of losing their dignity.

Human rights are a vital component of human security, according to a study by Okoth et al., (2018). In this sense, it was obvious that cases of human rights violations thwarted the absence of human security.

The findings from Garissa household heads are buttressed by a study by one of the interviews who also opined that there were rampant human rights abuses in the study area. In support of this, one of the respondents said that:

In Garissa, there have been numerous cases of human rights violations. It is not uncommon for security agencies to round up residents under the guise of apprehending terrorists and sympathizers. Competition for water and grazing pastures frequently leads to conflict among pastoralists. This can result in a lot of bloodshed, as well as retaliation from the victims' clans (R31, 23/05/2021).

As evidenced by the aforementioned consequences, regular human rights violations hampered the achievement of human security in Garissa County. Human rights breaches are a serious hindrance to human security in the twenty-first century, according to Okoth et al., (2018). Residents' human rights are further affected by the presence of long-term refugees who are now competing with them for few resources.

5.7 Challenges to Quality Education in Garissa County

The respondents were asked, “If there were challenges related to quality education in Garissa County.” Access to education is a significant indicator of human security.

Table 5.7 Challenges to Quality Education in Garissa County

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
There are challenges related to quality education in Garissa County	163	2	5	5	.51

Source: Researcher, 2021

The majority of responders strongly agreed with the statement, as indicated in Table 5.7. (Mean of 5). As a result, it might be argued that Garissa County's lack of high-quality education is a severe human security issue. These findings are consistent with the study by Muoka (2015), which found that education was a primary source of human insecurity for most Kenyans.

Lack of access to quality education was also cited by a government official. The transition from one level of education to another was often a tall order for most children in Garissa. Although basic and secondary education was mostly available, vocational and tertiary education was largely absent. To buttress this, the government official said that:

It is difficult for residents to obtain the level of education that they seek. The majority of households are always on the move in search of grass and water for their cattle. As a result, many students drop out. The county also has a teacher shortage due to insecurity, which is primarily directed at non-local instructors (R26, 22/05/2021).

The findings show that human security in Garissa was hampered by a lack of access to high-quality education. This supports the study by Muoka (2015), which claims that Garissa locals face a shortage of teachers and post-secondary opportunities.

Article 26 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966), and the Dakar World Education Forum Framework for Action (2000) affirm that access to quality education is a fundamental human right (INEE, 2004). In order to maximize one's potential, it's crucial to acquire the skills of reading and writing. According to the United Nations, "providing education is a critical contribution to the protection, human rights, and post-conflict reconstruction" because it helps people find peaceful solutions to disputes (Academy for Educational Development, 2003).

Teenagers in Garissa are discouraged from continuing their studies because of the poor conditions there. Adolescents who have nothing to do are at risk of being recruited by terrorist organizations like Al Shabaab in Somalia, which can lead to devastating security breakdowns (UNICEF Somalia, International Labour Organization, and UNDP 2012).

Due to financial constraints, many families either do not enroll their children in school or end up withdrawing them. These challenges contribute to the absence of a learning culture. Classroom congestion, insufficient training for instructors, and apathy on the part of educators all contribute to subpar learning environments and a decline in primary school education quality (UNHCR, 2016).

5.8 Challenges Related to Quality Healthcare in Garissa County

The respondents were asked, “if there were challenges related to access to quality healthcare in Garissa County.” This statement was motivated by the fact that access to healthcare is a major form of major human security.

Table 5.8 Lack of Access to Quality Healthcare in Garissa County

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
There are challenges related to access to quality healthcare in the camp	163	4	5	5	.31

Source: Researcher, 2021

Most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5) as shown in Table 5.8. Thus, it can be argued that the lack of access to quality healthcare in Garissa is a serious human security challenge for residents of Garissa. This corroborates findings by Okoth *et al.*, (2018) that underline the importance of healthcare as a source of human security.

The preceding findings support the previous findings, indicating that it is difficult for Garissa inhabitants to obtain the necessary medical care since health facilities are frequently overburdened. As a result, people found it difficult to receive fast treatment (R18, 15/05/2021). This contradicts the fundamentals of human security, as stated in UNDP's (1994) recommendations, which state that health security focuses on access to

medical treatment and improved health. People are largely unable to obtain the medical care of their choice due to a lack of this type of protection.

The prevalence of both severe and acute malnutrition has grown in Garissa, according to the findings of a recent UNHCR nutritional evaluation (UNHCR, 2017). Most children aged 6 to 59 months are acutely malnourished (moderately or severely), with one out of every hundred being severely malnourished (WHO, 2017). Approximately 49 malnourished youngsters with medical problems are admitted to the MSF hospital each month (MSF, 2013).

Water-borne infections such as hepatitis E and cholera have been constantly outbreak due to a lack of water and poor sanitation standards. Cases of this nature have also been reported in refugee camps (MSF, 2013). In such terrible conditions, the disease might spread quickly, forcing a speedy response from already overburdened aid organizations. Providing health treatment to Garissa inhabitants is a challenge for the country's health system for a variety of reasons. Nonetheless, the quality of health care is a critical part of the healthcare system's performance. "Whether persons have access to the health structures and procedures of care that they require, and if the treatment they receive is successful," is one definition of "quality of care" (MSF, 2017).

5.9 Proliferation of Small Arms into Garissa County

The respondents were asked, "If there was a proliferation of small arms into Garissa County." This emanates from the fact refugee camps are often seen as hotspots for gunrunning. These findings are presented in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9 Proliferation of Small Arms into the Camp

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
There is a proliferation of small arms into Garissa County	163	1	5	3	1.17

Source: Researcher, 2021

The majority of respondents (mean of 3) were undecided as to whether they could agree or disagree with the statement, despite universal consensus in Kenya that small arms are compounded by the fact that weapons used in conflict find their way into the country, posing a security danger not just in the camp but also in the surrounding environs (see Table 5.9). As Martin and Owen argue, this suggests that refugees were not a major source of small arms proliferation (2011).

These findings slightly differ from the findings from interviews and FGDs as well as secondary data sources that show that there were high instances of the proliferation of small arms among refugees in the refugee camps. To support this, one of the respondents said that:

Despite being extensively checked before entering refugee camps, some refugees establish ties with outsiders and may engage in gunrunning. Some people may also pass themselves off as real refugees while being part of a network involved in the proliferation of small and light weaponry. (R11, May 23, 2021).

The preceding results corroborate those found in the existing literature, which demonstrate that migrants are frequently accused of taking part in the spread of

weapons. For instance, Salehyan and Gleditsch's (2006) research suggests that the influx of migrants has resulted in an increase in the number of firearms in circulation.

The political establishment blames refugees for the proliferation of illegal light weapons throughout the country. Asylum seekers were blamed for a firearms trade. After living in Kenya for a long time, the theory goes, refugees will have made connections with the locals and will know the best ways to sneak weapons into the country. Some refugees have continued to use the networks they established during their exile to engage in legal and illegal commerce even after they returned home.

To continue, some of the Kenyan refugees are engaging in the black market arms trade. In Eastleigh, a poor neighborhood largely inhabited by Somalis, there is anecdotal evidence suggesting that some of Nairobi's arms traffickers are refugees or are acting as refugees (both indigenous and refugees). Because of its prominence in the underground arms trade, Eastleigh has earned the nickname "arms bazaar." According to one local administrator (Murunga, 2005), the presence of Somali refugees is to blame for the ease with which firearms can be obtained in Eastleigh.

Meanwhile, criminal gangs often utilize refugee camps as hubs for distributing illegal weapons. The camps are convenient locations for warehousing and distribution because they are out of the way and rarely monitored by authorities. Typically, arms traffickers from Somalia and Sudan get their wares to refugee camps in Dadaab and Kakuma by crossing the border on foot at one of the many unguarded crossing points. Brokers and middlemen move the arms from the camps to Nairobi and other large cities. It's

important to note that the local pastoralist groups who host these camps are also significant users of illegal firearms.

In North Eastern Kenya, khat merchants have a lot of customers, including bandits who run protection rackets, livestock rustlers, and local militias who defend their territory. Clans may attack other clans or launch attacks against them. The gangs based in Dadaab have also been linked to the exportation of weapons to neighboring countries like Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, and Sudan. Smugglers in Somalia maintain an intricate radio network that links the country to Kenya's refugee camps and the capital city of Nairobi.

The security situation is extremely precarious because to the presence of armed organizations, such as arms trafficking networks, ethnic militias, and robberies, in the camps. Both the civilian population and aid workers in the area are in danger from these armed groups. Several Somalian tribes fighting for dominance and control over smuggling routes into Kenya are likely to blame for much of the arms trafficking and bloodshed in the Dadaab camps.

Troops and rebels who are on the run from the conflict often make tactical retreats into the camps in order to regroup and resupply before returning to the fray. When the combatants retreat to the camps, they will likely not surrender their weapons. There is an influx of illegal weapons into the country because some troops sell or rent out their guns while in the camp. Kenyan police say that many migrants from countries in the region that are currently experiencing civil war bring various firearms with them. As the majority of them are ex-uniformed police, they bring the weapons across the border

and sell them to make a living. This results in the proliferation of weapons within refugee populations and camps.

5.10 Competition over Scarce Resources

The respondents were asked, “If there are challenges related to competition over limited access to opportunities and resources.” Competition for resources could contribute to conflict hence the need for this statement.

Table 5.10 Competition over Scarce Resources

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
There are challenges related to competition over limited access to opportunities and resources	163	4	5	5	.23

Source: Researcher, 2021

The findings show that most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5) as shown in Table 5.10. Competition over scarce resources in Garissa has amplified existing challenges for the people including refugees (Hussein & Gnisci, 2004). These findings were also confirmed by the interview and FGD participants who highlighted incessant conflict within the camps and the outside community over limited resources. In this regard, one of the respondents said:

There aren't enough resources for everyone. As a result, there have been recurrent [sporadic] clashes between the refugees and members of the local

communities. This made the already deplorable living circumstances much worse. The refugees' agony was exacerbated as well. (F2, 12/05/2021).

Penninx's (2004) findings are bolstered by the aforementioned ones, which show that locals and refugees may end up competing for the same limited resources and opportunities. Because of Garissa's high concentration of refugees, the city's locals are particularly at risk of poverty and economic instability. They are not necessarily better off financially than those who are seeking refuge in their communities. Because of this, there may be greater social tensions as host and refugee communities compete for few economic resources.

Research has mostly concentrated on the monetary and ecological effects of migration on recipient societies (Kreibaum, 2016). In the recent decade, many countries have had ethnic and local clashes over resources. The detrimental effects of refugees on the local economy, infrastructure, and environment have just lately been recognized. It is well known that when refugees are cut off from their traditional leaders, they are more prone to destroy resources by resorting to unsustainable management methods (IUCN, 2008).

More resources are used by refugees than by locals who welcome them. The environmental and social costs of deforestation and agricultural degradation in Garissa are significant. This is especially true for women and children who are often tasked with gathering firewood and must devote extra time and energy to the chore (Pukkala, 1991). Environmental damage and depletion of natural resources have been two of the most frequently mentioned negative effects in recent years, especially by the governments of host countries (UNHCR, 2005).

Natural resource depletion and environmental deterioration, as stated by Milimo (2009), have been demonstrated to initiate or intensify conflict between communities vying for the same limited resources. Environment-related conflicts are not inevitable, but they are more likely to occur in places like Garissa, which is hosting a large number of refugees, because of the significant environmental degradation and resource depletion that is occurring there (Murithi, 2007).

5.11 False Accusation for Taking Part in Terrorism and Other Crimes

The respondents were asked, “If some citizens were often accused of taking part in terrorism and other crimes; which denied them their dignity.” This question is important since accusations of participation in terrorism as well as racial and religious profiling could deny citizens human dignity; an aspect of human security.

Table 5.11 False Accusation for Taking Part in Terrorism and Other Crimes

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Some citizens are often accused of taking part in terrorism and other crimes; which denies them their dignity	163	4	5	5	.24

Source: Researcher, 2021

The statement about false accusations of terrorism links and other crimes leading to major abuses by law enforcement agencies was strongly supported by the respondents. As indicated in Table 5.14, the mean of 5 (strongly agree) attests to this. These findings are consistent with the study by Muoka (2015) study, which found that people of Garissa are viewed as a source of insecurity in the country and are frequently harassed

by the police and other security organs. An official from a non-governmental organization (NGO) backed this up by stating:

Being labeled as terrorists was a huge difficulty for the people of Garissa. In this aspect, some locals were never comfortable strolling around or interacting with the migrants for fear of being labeled as terrorists or complicit in violent extremism and terrorism. They lost their dignity as a result (R29, 12/05/2021).

Manyala (2016) revealed that citizens of Garissa, particularly those seeking asylum in the Dadaab Camps, have been caught in the crossfire during the war on terrorism. Garissa's residents are often held responsible for Kenya's persistent security issues, which prompt regular deployments of police and military forces. Terrorism, especially by al-Shabaab and al-Qaeda, increased as the number of refugees entering Kenya as a result of regional conflicts increased. Multiple attacks on Garissa University have been carried out by al-Shabaab (UNHCR, 2015). Terrorist assaults have resulted in greater scrutiny and revenge against ethnic Somalis, especially those residing in the city of Garissa (Human Rights First, 2013). Using securitization, the government enacts novel policies that would be rejected by other nations. The clear targeting of ethnic Somalis in Garissa, who are erroneously labeled as terrorists, stands out as particularly outrageous.

5.12 Main forms of Human Security in Garissa County, Kenya

The FGD participants were posed with the question, “What are the main forms of human security in Garissa County?” The respondents pointed out that the major forms of human security were economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security.

To this one of the respondents said:

The majority of families are either food insecure or lack reliable access to a sufficient quantity of inexpensive and nutritious food. Residents also lose self-

sufficiency as a result of arid climate and water constraints. Climate change, environmental degradation, health issues, and political insecurity all contribute to this (R35, 17/05/2021).

According to the data shown above, people living in Garissa County experience a wide range of human insecurity. The United Nations' concept of security encompasses a wide range of issues, including but not limited to: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security (1994).

As a broad concept, "human security" refers to the study of how to take action in order to ensure the safety of people. It's a set of practices that ensures individuals feel safe and cared for in their daily lives, whether at home, at work, or in their local community. For example, it guarantees people the "freedom from fear" (respect for human rights), "freedom from want" (adequacy of essential needs), and "freedom to live in dignity." The freedom from fear feature safeguards people from being subjected to repressive government policies and armed clashes. The freedom to think and speak freely is protected. Satisfying people's requirements for food, housing, and clothing is fundamental to the freedom from desire element. Individuals and groups must be allowed the freedom to live in dignity if they are to have any hope of achieving justice and peace.

Human security is based on the premise that violence, poverty, and inequality are inexorably linked, and that understanding this connection is essential to addressing and resolving the basic problem of insecurity. Having different levels of economic success and failure contributes to inequality (Kumssa, Jones, & Williams, 2010). Human security is threatened by poverty, disease, and armed bloodshed, especially in emerging

nations (Sen, 2003). Human security encompasses both the conflict and development sides of peace and sustainable development.

Providing people with safe housing, jobs, and communities as part of the human security agenda entails protecting people from harm on all fronts, including the physical, economic, social, and environmental. Local and national planners and legislators often fail to prioritize citizens' safety while making decisions. Despite the importance placed on human security in Kenya, few initiatives have been taken to mainstream this concept into the country's development plans and objectives (Kumssa, Jones, & Williams, 2010).

Providing for people's safety and enhancing their agency are the two most important means of achieving the goal of human security (UNTFHS, 2009). The term "protection" refers to "plans put in place by governments, international organizations, and the private sector to protect individuals from risks," while "empowerment" describes "policies that assist people increase their resilience in tough conditions" (CHS, 2003). Empowerment is a "bottom-up" strategy that focuses on developing the capabilities and institutions of individuals and communities to help them realize their full potential and deal with human security threats on their own, whereas protection is a "top-down" strategy that focuses on protecting people in a systematic, comprehensive, and preventative manner (UNTFHS, 2009).

Kumssa et al. (2014) state that massive influxes of refugees have severe consequences, especially in Garissa, by making it more difficult to obtain basic requirements and other resources in the area. Competition for basic necessities like land, water, and food will

rise in these locations as their populations rise. In a similar vein, Snyder (2008) stresses the connection between refugee migration and insecurity, arguing that demographic and economic transformations, together with ethnic, cultural, and religious identities, may become drivers of instability in refugee-hosting countries.

Humans in Garissa face a wide variety of threats. They have, however, been linked in several instances to the war in Somalia and the resulting flood of Somali refugees. Significant causes that have led to the human security difficulties in Kenya have been recognized, including porous borders, weak policies, and poor management of the influx of Somali refugees (Kumssa et al., 2014). Accordingly, the Kenyan government's first measures for the administration of Somali refugees were short-term because it was expected that the refugees would return home once the situation was calmed. In order to enable the refugees' ultimate return to Somalia, the government's first goal was to support, aid, and give temporary asylum for the Somali refugees.

According to Kumssa et al., (2014), the main human security challenges brought on by the inflow of Somali refugees tend to impair access to basic requirements and local resources like land, water, and food, which have been in distress, especially in Garissa, a rural location where refugee camps are located. Garissa has experienced severe deprivation as a result of underdevelopment and the added pressure of housing refugee communities, which has led to a shortage of food and increased competition for housing. A harsh environment has developed, with 75% of the population living in poverty because of the influx of refugees (Kumssa et al., 2009).

5.13 Chapter Summary

This study set out to evaluate the nature, status, and levels of human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County. First and foremost, the study sought to find out, “If Garissa County was faced with challenges related to food security.” This is due to the fact that food insecurity is a major indicator of the state of human security in a country. The majority of the respondents strongly agreed with the assertion that Garissa county has food insecurity, as evidenced by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). There was thus a lot of agreement with the statement.

The respondents were further asked, “If there were a lack of employment opportunities in Garissa County.” This statement is important since employment is an indicator of human security challenges. The majority of respondents strongly agreed that it was difficult to make a living in Garissa county due to a lack of job options, as evidenced by a mean of 5 responses (strongly agree). In this regard, it is reasonable to conclude that the absence of work options in Garissa County causes human suffering.

When asked, “If Garissa County is faced with numerous health-risk security challenges,” the respondents stated that indeed they faced numerous health risks sprawling refugee camps. This argument was supported by a mean of 5 (strongly agree) as shown in Table 5.3. Thus, it can be concluded that health-risk security challenges are a threat to human security in Garissa. Also, the study sought to find out, “If there was environmental degradation in Garissa County due to population growth.” The reason for this statement was the fact that there was an increase in environmental degradation in Garissa County. The majority of respondents highly agreed with the statement, with

a mean of 5 (strongly agree). As a result, there was a lot of agreement with the statement.

The respondents were asked, “If there were cases of rape, sexual assault, theft and burglary, and violence in Garissa County.” This statement was important since one significant measure of human security is the absence of sexual assault, crime, and violence in an area. To this, most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5). Thus, it can be argued that there are rampant cases of rape, sexual assault, theft, burglary, and violence in the camp which in turn affects poses serious human security challenges to Garissa. These findings align with the report by ECLAC (2010) that registered similar findings. The fact that the people of Garissa are frequently faced with diverse cases of sexual violence, theft, and burglary was underlined by the responses from interviews and FGDs.

The respondents were further asked, “If there were cases of human rights abuses in Garissa County.” To this, the majority of respondents strongly agreed with the statement, with a mean of 5 (strongly agree). As a result, there was a lot of agreement with the statement. In this sense, it may be argued that human rights violations in Garissa County are on the rise throughout the region, compounding refugee suffering. This meant that the majority of people, including refugees, were in grave danger of losing their dignity.

The study also sought to find out “If there were challenges related to quality education in Garissa County.” The majority of responders strongly agreed with the statement, as indicated in Table 5.7. (Mean of 5). As a result, it might be argued that Garissa County’s

lack of high-quality education is a severe human security issue. These findings are consistent with the study by Muoka (2015), which found that education was a primary source of human insecurity for most Kenyans. Lack of access to quality education was also cited by a government official. The transition from one level of education to another was often a tall order for most children in Garissa. Although basic and secondary education was mostly available, vocational and tertiary education was largely absent.

Regarding access to quality healthcare in Garissa County, most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5) as shown in Table 5.8. Thus, it can be argued that the lack of access to quality healthcare in Garissa is a serious human security challenge for residents of Garissa. The preceding findings support the previous findings, indicating that it is difficult for Garissa inhabitants to obtain the necessary medical care since health facilities are frequently overburdened.

The respondents were asked, “If there was a proliferation of small arms into Garissa County.” This emanates from the fact refugee camps are often seen as hotspots for gunrunning. Despite the fact that there is widespread agreement in Kenya that the issue of small arms is exacerbated by the fact that weapons used in conflict find their way into the country, posing a security threat not only in the camp but also in the surrounding environs, the findings show that the majority of respondents (mean of 3) were unsure whether they could agree or disagree with the statement. These findings slightly differ from the findings from interviews and FGDs as well as secondary data sources that show that there were high instances of the proliferation of small arms among refugees in the refugee camps.

The respondents were asked, “If there are challenges related to competition over limited access to opportunities and resources.” Competition for resources could contribute to conflict hence the need for this statement. The findings show that most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5). Competition over scarce resources in Garissa has amplified existing challenges for the people including refugees.

Lastly, the respondents were asked, “If some citizens were often accused of taking part in terrorism and other crimes; which denied them their dignity.” The statement about false accusations of terrorism links and other crimes leading to major abuses by law enforcement agencies was strongly supported by the respondents. As indicated in Table 5.14, the mean of 5 (strongly agree) attests to this. The FGD participants were posed with the question, “What are the main forms of human security in Garissa County?” The respondents pointed out that the major forms of human security were economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security.

CHAPTER SIX

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROTRACTED REFUGEE CRISIS AND HUMAN SECURITY IN GARISSA COUNTY, KENYA

6.0 Introduction

This chapter seeks to determine the relationship between protracted refugee crisis and human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County. Data were collected from primary sources using questionnaires, interviews, and FGDs as well as from secondary sources. The findings are presented in the following section.

6.1 Effects of Protracted Refugee Crisis on Human Security in Garissa County

The respondents were asked, “If the camp had security challenges related to food security.” This is due to the fact that food insecurity is a major indicator of the state of human security in a country.

Table 6.1 Security challenges related to food security

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
The camp has security challenges related to food security	163	2	5	5	.40

Source: Researcher, 2021

As shown by a mean of 5 (strongly agree), most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that refugee camps have food insecurity challenges. There was thus a high level of agreement with the statement. This is in agreement with the view that recipients of food rations within refugee camps do not have a choice in what they consume. This

commonly results in the selling or trading of food rations, often at a reduced price, so that refugees can buy the foods that they want to eat, originating outside of the camp. In this regard, it can be deduced that food insecurity in refugee camps causes human security challenges in Garissa as defined by (UNDP, 1994).

These findings were also corroborated by some of the NGO officials who pointed out that refugees were faced with major food insecurity challenges. The rations provided were often not enough, leading to poor living conditions. This could affect human security in the context of poor nutrition. To support this, one of the respondents said that:

Refugees were faced with major challenges related to lack of enough food. This made living conditions hard since some of the food distributed to them was often not enough. This made them live in squalid conditions. As a result, it was easy to recruit some of them into terrorist organizations. (R2, 22/05/2021).

The results presented above demonstrate that food insecurity was a major factor in the refugee crisis in Garissa County. It is therefore clear that the lack of food availability substantially impacted human security in Dadaab Refugee Camp (UNDP, 1994). This study's hypothesized link between the refugee crisis and food insecurity in Dadaab Refugee Camp supports that prediction.

The bulk of today's refugees has spent much too much time in exile, confined to camps or eking out a meager living in developing-world cities. Most people live in limbo and rely on others to help them find answers to their problems. They are in a similar situation to the tens of thousands of migrants who languished in camps across Western Europe in the 1950s and 1960s (UNHCR, 2016).

However, there are no signs that the world's protracted refugee issue due to Somalis will be resolved any time soon. Since the early 1990s, refugee issues have been at the forefront of the international community's attention. It has funded widespread repatriation projects and helped war-torn communities in high-profile areas such as the Balkans, Africa's Great Lakes region, and most recently, Darfur (Sudan) and Chad. However, over 60% of today's migrants are still stuck in places remote from the global spotlight. This condition, which is characterized by long periods of exile (which can last decades for some people), occurs everywhere and anywhere, be it a camp, a rural community, or a major city.

Most of them can be found in among of the world's poorest and most unstable areas, and they are typically the result of carelessness on the part of both regional and global players. Many times, the rights of refugees who fall victim to these overlooked situations are severely limited. At the same time, their presence raises security and political concerns for host countries and neighboring nations. Thus, protracted refugee situations pose a significant danger to human rights and national security (UNHCR, 2010).

Each individual concern above is a growing concern when considered in isolation. The full significance of prolonged refugee situations becomes clear when considered in context, especially in regards to the interplay between security, human rights, and development. Long-term refugee situations have not been addressed on the international political scene, despite the gravity of the crisis. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and similar organizations work tirelessly to help

those who have been forgotten and mitigate the negative effects of prolonged exile. While commendable, these initiatives fall short of what is needed.

Previously, similar crises in Europe, Southeast Asia, and Latin America were resolved through comprehensive plans of action involving humanitarian agencies as well as political, security, and development actors. Such an integrated approach is also needed today.

Undoubtedly, the challenges of detecting protracted refugee situations have delayed efforts to produce effective policy solutions, and a more in-depth understanding of the global magnitude and seriousness of the problem is essential. The UNHCR defines a protracted refugee situation as "one in which refugees find themselves in a long-term and persistent condition of limbo." They are not in immediate danger, but despite being in exile for a long time, their rights have not been respected and their economic, social, and psychological needs have not been satisfied. When this happens, the refugee often feels trapped and needs help from others (UNHCR, 2016).

Long-term refugee populations have moved past the emergency phase, where the priority is on providing protection and care for those who are most vulnerable, but they still cannot expect long-term solutions to be implemented anytime soon. These communities tend to congregate in a small area, however this is not always the case. The circumstances in the refugees' home country, the reactions and conditions of the host country, and the extent of involvement of the international community will all shape the trajectory of a protracted crisis. Members of the same displaced group in

different host countries will encounter varied conditions, as the experience of Somalia's refugees distributed throughout African states indicates.

Whether or not a prolonged refugee crisis is acknowledged politically is a matter of perspective. When people have been forced to flee their homes and remain there for a long period, it is called a protracted refugee situation. The core criterion of 25,000 refugees in exile for five years must not be used to unfairly exclude other communities. Circumstances in the place of origin, policy responses in the country of asylum, and inadequate support from donors have all played a role. They appear when those responsible for maintaining peace and security in a region fail to address issues like violence or violations of human rights.

6.2 Lack of Employment Opportunities in Camp Leads to Hard Life

The respondents were asked, “If it was hard to make a living in the camp due to lack of employment opportunities.” This statement is crucial since employment acts as a bulwark to human security challenges. The findings were presented in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Lack of Employment Opportunities in Camp Leads to Hard Life

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
It is hard to make a living in this camp due to a lack of employment opportunities	163	4	5	5	.24

Source: Researcher, 2021

Most of the respondents strongly agreed that it was hard to make a living in the refugee camp due to lack of employment opportunities as shown by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). In this regard, it can be deduced that lack of employment opportunities in camps causes human suffering. This emanates from the fact that employment contributes to economic security (UNDP, 2001).

Human security in the refugee camp was affected by limited opportunities for employment. It was difficult to etch a living in the refugee camp and the surrounding environment. Limited livelihoods option thus meant that it was a tall order for refugees to live without the fear of want. One of the interview respondents affirmed this by saying.

One can scarcely find employment in the refugee camps. Stiff competition for scanty opportunities, most of which go to locals [Kenyans] means that refugees cannot readily get any employment. This greatly reduces their self-improvement options. Most of them thus live without any major prospects for better lives in the future. (R10, 18/05/2021).

Casual labor is the only source of money for the refugees in Dadaab. Only two of the 25 companies approached for the research employed refugees, both of which were hotels. Eighty percent of those who did not hire refugees said they would if they could. Many others indicated they would not hire a refugee even if the situation allowed it since there were so many unemployed people in the host town. Although others believe that migrants may bring important talents to the community.

Because refugees are not permitted to work in Kenya, aid groups may only recruit refugees as "incentive workers" for a fraction of the wage that a Kenyan citizen would earn in the same position. Furthermore, the rates are significantly below the federal minimum wage. Even yet, this tends to engender animosity within the host population,

which believes that the refugees are given preferential treatment and are taking jobs that should be given to them. Casual employment is another source of income. For very little money, the refugees who can afford to hire other refugees as laundry workers and salespeople in their little vegetable and tea shops. Securing employment out of the camps is only possible for the very few who venture out to the cities, although they have to deal with constant harassment at the hands of the security forces (Kamau & Fox, 2013).

The refugees in Dadaab face numerous real human insecurity challenges due to limited employment opportunities as shown by the preceding findings. It was thus pertinent to explore ways of improving their lives through expanding the opportunities available for them which is largely a tall order in a continent that is characterized by high levels of unemployment among local citizens. This could make them easy to push into crime (UNHCR, 2017).

A study by Akande and Okuwa (2009) shows that high levels of unemployment and underemployment contribute to poverty in African countries. The people who are affected the most by the unemployment are the youth who form a large portion of the population making them become embittered causing them to get involved in crimes that greatly hinder their security. In this light, dealing with unemployment among the refugees could be a tangible way of dealing with human security in Garissa County which is largely strained by the large refugees' population.

Workers and employers may choose the informal sector due to the difficulties in obtaining work licenses, age limits, sector restrictions, and registration procedures.

Because there are no syndicates, unions, or institutions that safeguard employees' healthcare and rights, some workers like it. As a result, people may opt to work for themselves rather than for a company that cannot provide a decent wage, transportation, or job security (Murunga, 2005).

The legal consequences for violating work permit requirements differ depending on the circumstances. They vary from a fine of USD 300-700 for the employer to requiring all unauthorized workers to get legal work licenses, too, in the worst-case scenario, returning refugees working without permission to the camps. However, the UNHCR has stated that this is an uncommon occurrence and that in most situations, employees are merely obliged to sign a legal document stating their intention to legalize their position as soon as possible. When workers are caught working without permission, the employer is typically put under more pressure than the employee as a result of these consequences. However, helping employers avoid these repercussions can serve as an incentive in formalizing informal employment (UNHCR, 2010).

6.3 High Numbers of Refugees Lead to Numerous Health-Risk Security

Challenges in the Camp

The respondents were asked, “If the camp is faced with numerous health-risk security challenges due to a high number of refugees.” This statement is motivated by the fact that health is one major indicator of human security.

Table 6.3 There Are Numerous Health-Risk Security Challenges in the Camp

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
The camp is faced with numerous health-risk security challenges due to the high number of refugees	163	3	5	5	.34

Source: Researcher, 2021

In agreement, the respondents stated that indeed they faced numerous health risks in the camp due to high numbers of refugees. This argument was supported by a mean of 5 (strongly agree) as shown in Table 6.3. Thus, it can be concluded that health-risk security challenges are a threat to human security in the camp. This corroborates the findings of Martin and Owen (2011) which draw a link between health and human security. It was thus pertinent to put in place tangible ways of dealing with the challenges facing access to health services among refugees in Dadaab Refugees Camp.

To underline the importance of putting in place ways of dealing with the challenges related to access to health-related risks, the interview and FGD respondents highlighted various plausible strategies. These include increasing funding of healthcare projects by local and international organizations and medical healthcare pension schemes for all refugees among others. To support this, one of the respondents said:

It is hard for refugees to get the requisite medical healthcare. The health facilities are often overwhelmed. This makes it hard for refugees to get prompt treatment. Human congestion avails various health risks due to strained resources. This brings about various human security challenges which need strategies such as health insurance cover and construction of adequate health facilities. (Source: April, May 20, 2021).

The findings highlighted above shows that refugees faced numerous health risks without adequate healthcare facilities. This aggravated human insecurity in the study area since the available health facilities could not meet the need the needs of the refugees as well as those of the host communities. Although refugees often flee their countries in pursuit of health security [an aspect of human security] (UN, 1994), they did not adequately receive the requisite healthcare to match the health risks they faced in the refugee camps.

Refugees are at risk for respiratory illnesses, digestive disorders, and skin problems due to lack of sufficient hygiene, poor living conditions, and deprivation during movement. Dadaab has a high incidence of highly infected wounds, which necessitates hospitalization for surgical debridement and intravenous antibiotics. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that cold, burns, and gastrointestinal diseases are the most often seen medical emergencies in refugee camps (WHO, 2017). Our medical staff sees a lot of people with upper respiratory tract infections because of the widespread prevalence of viruses and bacteria due to the wet and unsanitary circumstances. Inhaling smoke from an open fire increases the likelihood of developing respiratory illnesses, lung cancer, and cardiovascular disease. The widespread prevalence of skin diseases like scabies and the transmission of parasites due to a lack of access to washing facilities and clean bedding is well-documented (UNHCR, 2016).

Hundreds of refugees were having a very hard time in Dadaab. Dehydration, otitis media, and a loss of appetite were also common among all age groups, as were skin symptoms (of which 40% were sunburns and insect bites) (WHO, 2017). The majority of those who die in the camp do so because of NCDs. The World Health Organization

reports that many adults are struggling with noncommunicable diseases like diabetes and hypertension. Traveling back and forth from Somalia to the camp is a strenuous ordeal, which can exacerbate preexisting conditions including heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, asthma, and cancer and disrupt treatment for these conditions (UNHCR, 2016).

Resolution 61.17 on migrant health was passed by the World Health Assembly in 2008, calling on member nations like Kenya to "recognize refugee health as a human right by monitoring refugee health and enhancing refugee-sensitive health systems" (WHO, 2010). In order to start implementing the WHA 61.17 decision, the Kenyan Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation hosted the National Consultation on Migration Health in March 2011. To achieve the first policy objective of the Kenya National Health Sector Strategic Plan II, "increase equitable access to health services," the consultation brought together a wide range of interested parties to work out a strategy for making high-quality medical care available to all Kenyans without regard to their socioeconomic status or other factors (IOM, 2011c; Republic of Kenya, 2005).

Refugees in Kenya have obstacles getting medical attention wherever they are located, be it in remote camp communities like Dadaab or in populated areas like Garissa town. Those in refugee camps, on the other hand, have it a little easier because these locations are supposed to provide refugees with humanitarian aid, including medical care, schools for their children, and opportunities to earn a living. Refugees are often left to fend for themselves and their families when no refugee-specific organizations of that scale exist in urban areas. Unfortunately, despite the fact that the Constitution of Kenya from 2010 protects the health of all citizens, the plight of refugees persists (IOM, 2011a).

Safe childbirth in refugee circumstances is an especially clear example of how refugees can improve health. Pregnancy-related deaths have increased as a result of the demand on healthcare facilities, which has led to longer wait times for patients to be seen (Cohen, 2018). Preferences for early marriage, low demand for contraception, and avoidance of caesarean sections are just some of the ways in which maternal and neonatal health in the camps is negatively affected by the strong desire for large families and the primary social role of the woman as child-bearer, according to a UNHCR field brief on improving maternal care in the Dadaab refugee camps (UNHCR, 2010).

Dadaab has widespread and serious public health problems. In 2008, after conducting an evaluation, Oxfam concluded that the situation in Dadaab qualified as a public health emergency (Oxfam, 2008). Human Rights Watch reports that one in ten people are suffering from "acute malnutrition," mostly women and children. Even though the World Food Program ensures that every refugee meets the daily calorie requirements, "many refugees are forced to trade food to obtain necessary commodities," such as firewood (HRW 2009). Dadaab's water infrastructure is antiquated and has not been upgraded in 18 years. Due to physical constraints, residents are restricted to a daily quota of 16 liters of water, well below the minimal requirement for good health. And that doesn't even take into consideration the additional water required for things like feeding cattle, constructing buildings, and cleaning.

Approximately 36,000 lavatories would need to be constructed in Dadaab for the city to reach the minimum international sanitary requirement. There were two cholera outbreaks in 2007 because of the lack of latrines. Diseases such as cholera, meningitis, H1N1, and pertussis were among the nine that broke out in the camp in 2010. (Global

Health Initiative 2010). Because of the extreme overcrowding, any disease has the potential to quickly spread throughout the entire camp. Dadaab lacks the necessary number of medical personnel to adequately respond to a disease epidemic or even provide for normal medical needs.

6.4 Increase in Refugee Population is the Main Cause of Environmental Degradation in Camp

The respondents were asked, “If there was immense environmental degradation in the area due to immense increases in population.” The reason for this statement was the fact that surges in refugees’ populations could lead to environmental degradation.

Table 6.4 Increase in Refugee Population is the Main Cause of Environmental Degradation in Camp

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
There is immense environmental degradation in the area due to immense increases in population	163	4	5	5	.25

Source: Researcher, 2021

Most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement by a mean of 5 (strongly agree) as shown in Table 6.4. There was thus a high level of agreement with the statement. In this regard, it can be deduced that population increases lead to environmental degradation which in turn affects the living conditions of the refugees as

posited by Martin and Owen (2011). This could further affect living conditions in the study area.

The findings from the questionnaires were corroborated by those from interviews, FGDs, and document analysis. One of the refugee participants agreed to this by pointing out that:

There has been immense competition for limited resources. This has led to environmental degradation as pressure is put on the few tree wood and water resources. Demand for land for human settlement does as the population swell in the refugee camp led to further aggravation of living conditions. The environment has become harsher since the start of refugee camps. (F4, 11/05/2021).

Based on these results, it is clear that environmental deterioration was a serious problem for Dadaab's displaced population. A large amount of land was removed because of the high demand for it to be used in expanding the refugee camps. This resulted in a decrease in vegetative cover, making life for locals more difficult. The arid conditions of Dadaab Refugee Camp are consistent with those found in a study by Ali et al., (2017), which found that refugee camps often result in environmental deterioration due to competition for scarce resources including water, land, and wood.

It's not uncommon for refugee camps to be situated in ecologically precarious areas. That's why most Dadaab refugees come from semi-arid, agriculturally marginal areas. Refugee camps tend to be quite large for practical and political reasons. Large camps have a more negative effect on the environment than would multiple smaller camps housing the same number of people. In addition, migrants often need to remain in their countries of sanctuary for extended periods, which can have far-reaching effects on the

local environment near refugee camps. Migrants' impact on the environment isn't always reversible.

To a large extent, environmental degradation is affecting the refugees themselves. Having access to contaminated water puts a lot of people at danger, especially in an environment where diseases can easily spread. As forests are cut down, women and children are forced to go further to collect firewood, placing them in harm's way. Children may miss classes to pitch in, meal preparation times are cut down, and water is often not boiled. It is possible that refugees will have to sell some of their food rations in order to buy the fuel necessary to cook the rest, which would inevitably lead to higher rates of malnutrition.

At the same time, the quality of life for the host population declines, causing a shortage of building supplies, food, and fuel, and driving up the cost of all three. Disputes are inevitable because, at the moment, migrants are often expected to cover the expenditures associated with their presence in a new location without receiving any compensation.

Human population growth in the host region is having unintended consequences for the ease of travel and the quality of grazing land. Despite the dramatic growth in the quantity of livestock, the available pasture and browse have not been depleted. Extremely high total demand exists for firewood and construction materials from both the camp and host community populations. Now that wood is a commodity, camp-based harvesters control the supply chain. Over the course of its 12 years of operation, an agency-managed firewood supply system has contributed approximately 11% of

expected camp use. Though it is unpopular with many in the host community, the World Health Organization claims that only a select few in the community actually benefit from the contracts that provide for their needs.

When I first visited Dadaab thirty years ago, it was a tranquil, barren, little-known division, yet it was lush with vegetation. The terrain was formerly covered in dense bushes and natural woodland before the refugee camps were established. The situation in Somalia changed rapidly after the first refugees arrived in 1991, following the overthrow of President Mohammed Siad Barre and the subsequent civil war. That's according to the New York Times (1995). An influx of refugees from the 2001 Somalian drought did not help the situation. Dadaab rose to notoriety and geographic prominence as a result of the proliferation of human settlements in primarily IFO.

In order to satisfy their endless basic needs, this quickly led to the reckless destruction of natural habitats. Reduced biodiversity, desertification, pollution of soil, water, and air, accumulation of nonbiodegradable items, eutrophication, and a general decline in aesthetic value are only some of the consequences of human activity that have become all too common in wildlife habitats. Thanks to the work of national and county governments as well as local environmentalists, Dadaab is once again a beautiful place to visit. Concerns regarding the long-term viability of the environment are warranted in light of the aforementioned loss, degradation of the ecosystem, and restoration attempts caused by human settlement activities, as well as the pollution and unavoidable conflicts that come from these factors. This work aims to provide an answer to such question.

In order to ensure a peaceful coexistence for both the current generation and future generations, environmental conservation must be viewed as a fundamental tenet of any civilized society. Air, water, vegetation, and animals are only few of the environmental components that need protecting. Noor (2004) states that the increasing refugee population in Dadaab refugee camps has not only reduced firewood supply in harvesting zones, but has also disrupted rare plant and animal habitats. Vegetation takes many years to regrow in this area due to the scarce and unpredictable precipitation (Repetto & Holmes, 1983).

Minerals, trees, lakes, and farmland are all examples of natural resources. The world's natural resources are finite, but human appetite for them is boundless. All of this competition for few resources is hard on the ecosystem. In 2004, the Garissa Forest Department projected that the Dadaab, Jarajilla, and Liboi divisions will be totally deforested within five years (Hussein, 2004).

Natural resource extraction in Dadaab has contributed to the city's economy, but at the expense of its natural resources and the environment as a whole due to the rising demand for these commodities brought on by the city's expanding population and economy. After depleting the ecology to support the migrants, there is little effort taken to restore the natural world. These settlements have already had a significant environmental impact in Dadaab, Liboi, and are rapidly spreading to other areas, where they threaten to create irreversible land degradation, a loss of biodiversity, and a decrease in the economic value of the environment (Helin, 1990).

As a result, wood harvesters based in the camps now control the market and supply the majority of firewood to the settlements. An agency-managed firewood supply program met an average of 11% of expected camp usage for the first 12 years of the camp's existence. However, many locals were against it because only a select few local elite would benefit from supply contracts. While the use of thorn bushes for greenbelt fences has a small impact on the environment, enclosing areas of the rangeland leads to an undesirable process of resource alienation and undermines a pastoral mode of production that depends on the shared nature of those resources.

The UNHCR Situation Report (2017) states that 247,798 refugees in four Dadaab Refugee Camps receive water, sanitation, and hygiene services from the UNHCR's Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) division in partnership with three WASH Partners (CARE, NRC, and KRCS). This water is sent through a network of pipelines totaling 297.5 kilometers to 45 storage tanks with a combined capacity of 5,550 cubic meters, and from there it is distributed to 845 tap stands housing a total of 3,926 faucets in the four camps.

In April, 28 operational boreholes provided an average of 7,978 m³ per day to the refugee population in the four Dadaab camps. This amounted to about 32.2 liters of water per day per individual. We estimate that about 2,275 m³ went to other customers such government agencies, marketplaces, institutions, hospitals, and leakages. Chlorine is added at the source, in the form of boreholes, and the water is tested regularly to ensure that the Free Residue Chlorine (FRC) level is between 0.8 and 1.0 milligrams per liter at the tap stands and 0.5 and 0.8 milligrams per liter at the household level. The cholera epidemic has necessitated keeping the chlorine dose at the source (borehole)

between 1.0mg/l and 1.5mg/l to keep the FRC at the individual level within the recommended parameters.

Daily solar output was 4,007 m³, or 39.1% of overall output; however, when the amount of water produced from solarized boreholes is factored in alongside the amounts produced by solar and diesel, solar's share increases to almost 44%.

In April, the four camps used a total of 52,596 liters of gasoline (1,753.2 liters per day) to power the 28 operational boreholes. Twenty-six of the 28 wells exclusively relied on solar power.

According to the UNHCR Environment Strategic Plan (2011), the host communities rely on pastoralism for economic survival, and as a result, their homes are filled with hundreds of thousands of animals. Therefore, undue pressure on the environment is caused by the prolonged settlement of a large number of refugees in compact areas of such an ecosystem.

Solid waste management (SWM) has developed into a critical issue. The Dadaab refugee camps have a serious lack of efficient solid waste disposal, according to CARE (2009). This is because of the strain that the influx of refugees has placed on infrastructure and services including water, education, health, and environmental cleanliness (especially solid waste management).

6.5 Cases of Rape, Sexual Assault, Theft and Burglary, and Violence in the Camp

The respondents were asked, “If there were cases of rape, sexual assault, theft and burglary, and violence in the camp.” This statement is motivated by the fact that these are some of the measures of human insecurity among refugees.

Table 6.5 Cases of rape, sexual assault, theft and burglary, and violence in the camp

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
There are cases of rape, sexual assault, theft, burglary, and violence in the camp	163	2	5	5	.62

Source: Researcher, 2021

As shown in Table 6.5, most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5). Thus, it can be argued that there are rampant cases of rape, sexual assault, theft, burglary, and violence in the camp which in turn affects poses serious human security challenges to the refugees. These findings align with the report by ECLAC (2010) that registered similar findings.

The fact that the refugee camp was often faced with diverse cases of sexual violence, theft, and burglary was underlined by the responses from interviews and FGDs. One of the study respondents pointed out that life was often risky in the refugee camp. In this light, one of the respondents pointed out that:

There were cases of fighting among the refugee which could lead to serious injuries. Cases of sexual violence and assault are also regularly reported. This

challenges the security of refugees as that of the host community. (R5, 17/05/2021).

The foregoing findings make it apparent that human security in the refugee camp and the surrounding areas is challenged by insecurity within the camps. Thus, this study concludes that there is a clear nexus between the protracted refugee crisis and human security in Dadaab Refugee Camp as well as the neighbouring areas. These findings agree with a study by the ECLAC (2010) report that shows high levels of sexual abuse and violence in sexual camps in other parts of the world. In Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, and the Dominican Republic the ECLAC report shows that 5.5% to 11.5% of women suffer from sexual violence in the Dominican Republic and Colombia respectively and the numbers of women who are affected by emotional violence are usually very high (ECLAC, 2010).

Usdin et al. (2000) note that SGBV is a worldwide problem that impacts people, communities, and even entire nations. Considering the complexity involved, the best approach to combating sexual and gender-based violence is for many actors and sectors to collaborate in order to identify and develop a shared framework to do so.

Many forms of abuse, including sexual threats, exploitation, humiliation, assaults, molestation, domestic violence, incest, coerced prostitution, torture, and attempted rape, fall under the umbrella of sexual and gender-based violence, as stated by UNFPA (2013). Sexual and gender-based violence against women, such female genital mutilation and other detrimental traditional practices (like early marriage, which significantly increases sickness and death rates), cannot be justified on the grounds of custom or culture (Vann, 2004).

When addressing the complex issue of sexual and gender-based violence, it is essential for major players from various fields to work together. It is important that all parties working on initiatives to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence agree on and uphold a common set of values. As a means of oppression and at the outset of a war, as well as during fleeing and displacement, SGBV has devastating effects on all persons of concern, including refugees, asylum seekers, stateless people, and internally displaced people (Vann, 2004).

International human rights instruments acknowledge gender-based violence as a violation of human rights, as noted by Cavana, Delahaye, and Sekeran (2001). Gender-based violence (GBV) is defined by the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, physical, sexual, or psychological suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary denial of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private" (Article 1&2 of UN General Assembly Resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993).

Statistics on the global prevalence of SGBV is few, and data from humanitarian contexts are much more scarce (Watts and Zimmerman, 2011). Study on the occurrence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is sensitive; when conducted in humanitarian contexts like refugee camps, additional methodological precautions are required. This type of research may also be time-consuming and expensive (WHO, 2007). As a form of human rights violation, SGBV transcends national, ethnic, and economic barriers. For instance, between 40 and 50 percent of European women experience sexual harassment or abuse on the job.

To add insult to injury, 15% of women in refugee camps have been the victims of physical or sexual assault by either an intimate partner or a stranger (UNIFEM, 2007). Similarly, 43% of Kenyan female refugees aged 15-49 reported experiencing gender-based violence while living in the camps (Population Council, 2008). Considering these factors, it is clear that gender-based violence in refugee camps is a worldwide issue with far-reaching effects.

Prevalence of SGBV is high in several refugee camps. More than 250 cases of rape were documented in different camps in the first five months after the influx of migrants in 2007. Even more so, studies have shown that female refugees are less likely to have access to basic rights than male refugees. Female refugees face similar high rates of gender-based violence and human rights violations as a result of the insecure conditions of refugee camps (UNHCR, 2016).

There were 0.2 rape reports per 1,000 Rwandan women in Tanzanian camps, 0.3 rape reports per 1,000 Rwandan women in Zaire, 0.5 rape reports per 1,000 Somali migrants in Dadaab, Kenya, 0.6 rape reports per 1,000 Sudanese migrants in Uganda, and 3.1 rape reports per 1,000 Burundian refugees in Tanzania, according to UNHCR data on reproductive health services in African refugee camps (Bitter, 1998). Estimating the frequency of SGBV among displaced communities, such as among displaced populations, is challenging despite the efforts of numerous actors in this area (World Health Organization, 2002).

Human Rights Watch says that despite the fact that SGBV is pervasive and constitutes a violation of fundamental human rights, it is still under-reported in the vast majority

of refugee circumstances worldwide (HRW, 2000). Underreporting of SGBV in refugee situations occurs for several reasons, including but not limited to: fear of retaliation, shame, helplessness, a lack of assistance, the collapse or unreliability of public services, and the dispersion of families and communities (UNHCR, 1999).

Both the apparent lack of reporting by affected persons and the lack of official statistics relating to sexual violence in refugee settings within formal government and nongovernmental information are major contributors to the underreporting of SGBV in refugee settings (UNHCR, 1999).

Refugee camp women are more vulnerable to rape because of their precarious living conditions and their perceived or actual political or tribal involvement. Rape and other forms of sexual assault tend to target specific genders, both because of the nature of the assault and the motivations behind it. Women of all ages among the refugee population face abuse just because of their gender. Refugee women are often targeted for violence by locals and other refugees, as well as by the military, immigration authorities, and police personnel in host countries (HRW, 2000).

Wartime is not the only time when women are at risk for sexual assault; the chaotic and unstable times that follow, such as when people are displaced from their homes and must live in makeshift camps, also increase their vulnerability. For instance, during the 1989-1997 Liberian conflict, 49% of 205 Liberian women and children (ages 15-70) in a 1994 research reported experiencing at least one incident of physical or sexual exploitation at the hands of Liberian officers (Koss & Kilpatrick, 2001). Similarly, it is estimated that between 10,000 and 30,000 Albanian women in Kosovo were raped or

otherwise sexually abused by Serbian forces during the occupation and subsequent refugee exodus in 1999. (Koss & Kilpatrick, 2001).

6.6 Cases of Human Rights Abuses in the Camp

The respondents were asked, “If there were cases of human rights abuses in the camp.”

This is pertinent since human rights abuses are a major challenge to human security.

Table 6.6 Cases of Human Rights Abuses in the Camp

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
There are cases of human rights abuses in the camp	163	3	5	5	.46

Source: Researcher, 2021

The majority of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement by a mean of 5 (strongly agree) as shown in Table 6.6. There was thus a high level of agreement with the statement. In this regard, it can be deduced that cases of human rights abuses in the camp are on the increase further exacerbating refugee suffering. This means that most refugees were facing real threats to their dignity. A study by Okoth *et al.*, (2018, p. 29) shows that human rights is a key component of human security. In this regard, it was clear that lack of human security was thwarted by cases of human rights abuses.

The findings from refugees and community household heads are buttressed by a study by one of the interviews who also opined that there were rampant human rights abuses in the study area. In support of this, one of the respondents said that:

We regularly get reports of human rights abuses. It is not uncommon for someone to refugees to report abuse by locals as well as by other refugees regularly. Conflicts often arise among refugees from different clans in the country of origin. This can lead to immense violence of the rights of some refugees in addition to reprisals by members of the clans of victims. (R11, 23/05/2021).

All of these results illustrate how regular human rights abuses in the refugee camp hampered efforts to provide a safe environment for the refugees and the locals alike. Okoth et al. (2018) draw similar conclusions, arguing that human rights breaches pose a significant threat to human security in the twenty-first century.

Long-term migration has the biggest negative impact on the human rights of refugees and IDPs. Displaced people have been forced by numerous governments in the global South to live in designated camps since the late 1980s, with devastating effects on their human rights and ability to make a living.

Members of the same family have been displaced for decades. The 1990s saw the birth of tens of thousands of Somali refugees in camps in Kenya. The majority of these migrants were born and raised in the camps, and they are now establishing families there. Sexual and physical violence is a major problem in both refugee camps and urban areas. Exile poses unique threats to the safety of women, children, the elderly, and the disabled, especially for those who must remain in hiding for long periods of time.

Despite the many rights outlined for refugees under the 1951 Convention pertaining to the Status of Refugees and other international human rights instruments, many of these rights are not applied for refugees in long-term exile situations. Dadaab's displaced people are generally prohibited from seeking employment, leaving the camps, or even possessing land of their own. A lifetime of poverty, disillusionment, and unrealized

potential results from denying these rights to refugees since it forces them to rely on subsistence aid or less.

Human Rights Watch (2017) reports that police extortion is widespread from asylum seekers at three camps around the Kenyan town of Dadaab, the world's largest refugee settlement. Police use violence, arbitrary arrest, unlawful detention in cruel and humiliating circumstances, threats of deportation, and fraudulent prosecution for "unlawful presence" to coerce new immigrants — men, women, and children — into giving up their money. At times, police officers will rape women. In early 2010, hundreds, if not thousands, of Somalis who were unable to pay extortion demands were illegally deported back to Somalia from Kenya.

6.7 High Refugees' Population Affects the Quality Education in the Camp

The respondents were asked, “If high refugees’ population affects the quality education in the camp.” Access to education is a significant indicator of human security.

Table 6.7 Large Refugees’ Population Affects the Quality Education in the Camp

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
High refugees’ population affects the quality education in the camp	163	2	5	5	.55

Source: Researcher, 2021

As shown in Table 6.7 most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5). Thus, it can be argued that the lack of quality education in the camp is

indeed a serious human security challenge for the refugees in Garissa. These findings are in line with a study by Muoka (2015) that shows that education was a major form of human insecurity faced by refugees.

Lack of access to quality education was also cited by a government official. The transition from one level of education to another was often a tall order for most refugees. Getting the school of choice for most refugees remained largely untenable since the camps did not all require education facilities. Although basic and secondary education was mostly available, vocational and tertiary education was largely absent. To buttress this, the government official said that:

It is not easy for refugees to get the desired quality of education. Sometimes, a refugee has to accept his or her fate and drop out of school unless he or she gets support to move to other parts of the country or abroad to pursue higher education. Refugees can only be content with what is locally available. This is also the same for the local community around Dadaab Refugees Camp which lack adequate opportunities for higher education. (R16, 22/05/2021).

The results displayed above show that inadequate educational opportunities threatened the safety of those living in and around the Dadaab Refugee Camp. This lends credence to Muoka's (2015) findings that refugees' lack of access to higher education hampered their pursuit of human security.

Article 26 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), the Geneva Convention (IV) Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, the Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966), and the Dakar World Education Forum Framework for Action (2000) all promote education as a human right, as does the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE, 2004). In order to reach one's full potential, education

and reading proficiency are essential building blocks. Since "offering education in emergencies is a key contribution to the protection, human rights, and post-conflict reconstruction," it is essential that people have access to education in times of crisis so that they can develop the skills necessary to resolve conflicts peacefully (Academy for Educational Development, 2003).

Early involvement and construction of education programs in the initial phases of a disaster, and access to education programs by children and adolescents upon arrival, are highlighted as crucial in the UNHCR Education: Field Guidelines booklet, which discusses education in emergencies (UNHCR 2003, policy statement 8). Donors rarely consider investing in education during times of crisis since it is often seen as a non-essential part of development. In 2013, education received only 2.4% of all humanitarian aid through the Consolidated Appeals Process. To wit: (Children at Risk International and the Norwegian Refugee Council, 2014).

With no further education opportunities available, Somali teenagers in Dadaab have every reason to give up on their education and their dreams of a better life for themselves and their families. Young people with nothing to do are at risk of being recruited by terrorist organizations like Al Shabaab in Somalia and engaging in criminal activity that threatens public safety (UNICEF Somalia, International Labour Organization, and UNDP 2012).

Dadaab camp residents are subject to persecution, assault (often sexual and gender-based), and attacks by armed groups utilizing improvised explosive devices and kidnappings, all while living in an unsafe and deteriorating environment. There is a

growing need to establish preventive measures to ensure the safety of children in light of the increasing difficulty of international humanitarian organizations to offer adequate support to refugees housed within the camps.

Achieving this objective depends heavily on education and secure classrooms. The prospect of a brighter future for future generations is symbolized by the fact that children can learn in a secure setting throughout situations of both slow and quick onset. The chance of males being involved in the war decreases by 20% for every year of formal education they receive (Basic Education Coalition, 2011).

"Nothing is more crucial in a new nation than providing children with an education," states the 2011 UNESCO report on education in armed conflict. It's been said, "There is only one place to start if you want peace and justice, if you want jobs and wealth, and if you want a people to be fair and tolerant towards one another, and that is education" (UNESCO, 2011).

Girls, who are more susceptible to sexual and gender-based abuse, can benefit greatly from a safe learning environment made possible by expanding access to education for children of school-age in Dadaab. Education has a crucial role in empowering women and girls, increasing their self-confidence and realizing their rights, both of which suffer uniquely from conflict (UNESCO, 2011).

Studies suggest that people with at least a high school education are significantly more inclined to back democratic stability (UNESCO 2008). The absence of enough

financing for education by donors and implementing agencies is the biggest obstacle to educating all children of school age in the Dadaab camps.

The Government of Kenya's Ministry of Education (MoE) has made teaching the Kenyan curriculum compulsory in all schools, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is in charge of the camp as a whole. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) upholds the right to education, both formally and informally. Many refugees feel that the education they are receiving in Kenya is irrelevant to their lives (especially if they repatriate) and does not reflect their needs because it is required to follow the Kenyan curriculum (which focuses on Kenyan history).

Standard operating procedures (SOPs) were developed by the Kenyan Ministry of Education (MoE) as a bare minimum for providing a high-quality education. The SOPs mandate a maximum of 45 students per classroom with a maximum of one instructor per forty-five students, as well as a set of minimum physical facilities including desks and classrooms (Umbima, Koelbel, & Hassan 2010). It was projected that there were 179,578 children in Dadaab who were of school-age as of October 2011. (UNHCR, 2011b).

In total, throughout all of the camps, there are just 19 elementary schools, 6 secondary schools, and 3 adult education centers; and of those, at least half do not adhere to even the most basic standards of performance. There were over 27,000 kids of elementary school age in the Dagahaley camp as of August 2011. Only 11,000 of the people were enrolled in kindergarten through grade 5. (CARE Kenya 2011c). In Dadaab camps, 42%

of students enrolled in elementary school and 5% enrolled in secondary school in 2011. (UNHCR 2011b). As of 2011, all three refugee camps hosted at least one secondary school, one of which was funded by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). When it comes to secondary education, only 2,864 people were enrolled in 2010. (Umbima, Koelbel, & Hassan 2010).

Unfortunately, the camps lack sufficient facilities and resources to support the education of children who are already enrolled in basic schools. Dadaab has a far higher student-to-teacher ratio than the national average of 1:40 mandated by the INEE. Due to an influx of over 1,100 new immigrants daily, the ratio has reached as high as 1:110. Furthermore, up to 34 students use the same textbook. Somehow, seven kids are sitting at desks meant for three. More than 4,400 classrooms and 15,000 tables were required as of 2011 to accommodate the amount of students already enrolled in school in order to meet INEE requirements (CARE Kenya 2011b).

Children are attending classes in tents and, when those are full, in the shade of trees. Dadaab's climate makes it difficult to concentrate in class; sandstorms can occur on very windy days, and the annual rains force the cancellation of outdoor lessons. The Illeys Primary School PTA in Dagahaley has heard from refugee parents that 2 Refugees are not allowed to work for a salary under GoK encampment policy but are instead given incentive salaries and referred to as "incentive staff" (Teff 2012).

Parents often either do not send their children to school or end up pulling them out because of financial difficulties. Due in part to these factors, the children in the camps do not receive an adequate education. Overcrowding, a lack of proper training for

instructors, and a lack of enthusiasm all contribute to subpar learning environments in elementary schools, which in turn contributes to a downward trend in students' access to a quality education (UNHCR, 2016).

6.8 Lack of Access to Quality Healthcare in the Camp due to High Number of Refugees

The respondents were asked, “If there was a lack of access to quality healthcare in the camp due to the high number of refugees.” This statement was motivated by the fact that access to healthcare is a major form of major human security.

Table 6.8 Lack of access to quality healthcare in the camp

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
If there was a lack of access to quality healthcare in the camp due to the high number of refugees	163	4	5	5	.31

Source: Researcher, 2021

Most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5) as shown in Table 6.8. Thus, it can be argued that the lack of access to quality healthcare in the camp poses a serious human security challenge for the refugees in Garissa. This corroborates findings by Okoth *et al.*, (2018) that underline the importance of healthcare as a source of human security.

The preceding results agree with the former results by that show that it is hard for refugees to get the requisite medical healthcare since the health facilities are often overwhelmed. As such, getting prompt treatment remained largely untenable among refugees (R18, 15/05/2021). This denied refugees of human security in line with the recommendations by UNDP (1994) that point out that health security [an aspect of human security] focuses on access to medical treatment and improved health. Lack of this form of security thus means that refugees are largely unable to achieve the medical healthcare of choice.

A recent nutritional evaluation conducted by the UNHCR revealed that the rates of severe and global acute malnutrition have drastically dropped inside the camps (UNHCR, 2017). One in one hundred children in Dagahaley is severely malnourished, and ten out of one hundred are acutely malnourished (moderately or severely) (WHO, 2017). About 49 malnourished kids with serious medical conditions are admitted to the MSF hospital every month (MSF, 2013).

In Dagahaley, there are plans to increase the number of latrines available to refugees, but these upgrades to the water and sanitation infrastructure are not yet on an established timetable. This has contributed to the recurrence of water-related diseases like hepatitis E and cholera in recent years. Two confirmed cases of cholera have been found in Dadaab camps (MSF, 2013). In such low-resource areas, the disease might spread rapidly, requiring prompt action from aid agencies that are already stretched thin.

For several reasons, it can be challenging for the health care system of a host country to provide for refugees and asylum seekers. Mental health problems may develop for a

variety of reasons, including a lack of access to health treatment in the host country and a history of trauma. There may also be language, cultural, and communication barriers to overcome. About 65 million people were uprooted from their homes in 2015 due to persecution, war, widespread violence, or violations of human rights (UNHCR, 2010).

There is a "urgent need to address the areas of safe motherhood, HIV/AIDS/STD control, family planning services, and management of sexual and gender-based violence within the overall primary health care services," as stated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 1995. In spite of this, it will become increasingly important for health systems in host countries to provide high-quality care for refugees and asylum seekers (UNHCR, 2010).

Health care quality is an important part of health system performance. Quality of care can be defined as "whether persons have access to the health systems and processes of care that they require, and if the treatment they get is effective" (MSF, 2017). In addition, the quality of care should be dissected into the following three components: structure, process, and outcome (QI). Quality indicators (QIs) are important instruments for documenting and bettering the quality of care provided. No quantifiable quality indicators for refugee healthcare have been found as of yet (WHO, 2016).

6.9 Proliferation of Small Arms into the Camp

The respondents were asked, "If there was a proliferation of small arms into the camp." This emanates from the fact refugee camps are often seen as hotspots for gunrunning. These findings are presented in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9 Proliferation of Small Arms into the Camp

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
There is a proliferation of small arms into the camp	163	1	5	3	1.28

Source: Researcher, 2021

Although there is a widely agreed consensus in Kenya that the issue of small arms in refugee camps is aggravated by the fact that weapons used the conflict find their way to refugee camps hence posing a security threat not only in the camp but also to the surrounding environs, the findings show that majority of respondents were not sure whether they could agree or disagree with the statement (mean of 3) as shown in Table 6.9. This means that refugees were not a major source of small arms proliferation as argued by Martin and Owen (2011).

These findings slightly differ from the findings from interviews and FGDs as well as secondary data sources that show that there were high instances of the proliferation of small arms among refugees in the refugee camps. To support this, one of the respondents said that:

Although refugees are thoroughly screened before they come to refugee camps, some maintain relationships with outsiders and can participate in gunrunning. It is also likely that some can pose as genuine refugees while being part of a network that participates in the proliferation of small and light weapons. (R11, 23/05/2021).

The preceding results corroborate those found in the existing literature, which demonstrate that migrants are frequently accused of taking part in the spread of

weapons. For instance, Salehyan and Gleditsch's (2006) research suggests that the influx of migrants has resulted in an increase in the number of firearms in circulation.

Refugees are often blamed by the political establishment for the unchecked spread of handguns and other lightweight weapons across the country. President Daniel Arap Moi blamed refugees for the influx of illegal weaponry entering Kenya while speaking at a rally in the Wajir district in the country's northeast. Some asylum seekers were blamed for re-circulating firearms, moving them across borders, or both. Over the course of their many years in Kenya, refugees have forged ties with members of the local population, learned the ins and outs of daily life, and now use those same networks to smuggle weapons into the nation. Some of those who were displaced have continued to use the connections they made abroad to conduct business, both legitimate and otherwise, long after returning home.

Second, there is evidence that some Kenyan refugees are involved in the black market guns trade. There is circumstantial evidence to imply that some of the arms dealers in Nairobi are either refugees or are pretending to be them, especially in Eastleigh, a poor suburb populated primarily by Somalis (both indigenous and refugees). The illegal arms trade has its epicenter in Eastleigh, which has earned the town the nickname "arms bazaar." A local administrator claims that the presence of Somali refugees has made it "as easy to buy a handgun in Eastleigh as it is to buy a cup of tea" (Murunga, 2005).

One Somali immigrant who has made a decent living for over six years trading illegal firearms in Nairobi from a dark alley in Eastleigh adds, "In a very good month, I can make between \$1500 and \$2000." For the sake of his about 12 family members, the

vast majority of whom had spent the last decade in refugee camps, he decided to pursue the most lucrative occupation available to him: gun trafficking. There have been no shortages despite the fact that the collapse of Somalia has given gun smugglers a windfall (Murunga, 2005).

Furthermore, illegal arms networks exploit refugee camps as distribution hubs for smuggled weapons. The camps are convenient locations for warehousing and distribution because they are out of the way and rarely monitored by authorities. Typically, arms traffickers from Somalia and Sudan get their wares to refugee camps in Dadaab and Kakuma by crossing the border on foot at one of the many unguarded crossing points. Brokers and middlemen move the arms from the camps to Nairobi and other large cities. It's important to note that the local pastoralist groups who host these camps are also significant users of illegal firearms.

In North Eastern Kenya, khat merchants have a lot of customers, including bandits who run protection rackets, livestock rustlers, and local militias who defend their territory. Clans may attack other clans or launch attacks against them. The gangs based in Dadaab have also been linked to the exportation of weapons to neighboring countries like Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, and Sudan. Smugglers in Somalia maintain an intricate radio network that links the country to Kenya's refugee camps and the capital city of Nairobi.

The security situation is extremely precarious because to the presence of armed organizations, such as arms trafficking networks, ethnic militias, and robberies, in the camps. Both the civilian population and aid workers in the area are in danger from these

armed groups. Several Somalian tribes fighting for dominance and control over smuggling routes into Kenya are likely to blame for much of the arms trafficking and bloodshed in the Dadaab camps.

To quote one expert: "As it stands right now, I have no question in my opinion that a lot of guns do pass the borders, arrive via the refugee camps, and wind up in other sections of the nation." (Maalim,2013). Kenyan law enforcement has claimed that some people staying in the Dadaab refugee camp are not actually seeking asylum but rather are terrorists on their way to carry out attacks in the area. If this is true, then the camps are likely being used to traffic weapons. A huge number of fraudulent refugees are to blame for the region's increased insecurity (Murunga, 2005).

Troops and rebels who are on the run from the conflict often make tactical retreats into the camps in order to regroup and resupply before returning to the fray. When the combatants retreat to the camps, they will likely not surrender their weapons. There is an influx of illegal weapons into the country because some troops sell or rent out their guns while in the camp. Kenyan police say that many migrants from countries in the region that are currently experiencing civil war bring various firearms with them. As the majority of them are ex-uniformed police, they bring the weapons across the border and sell them to make a living. This results in the proliferation of weapons within refugee populations and camps.

6.10 Insecurity in the Camp Due to the Risks Associated with Living in a Foreign Country

The respondents were asked, “If they felt insecure due to the risks associated with living in a foreign country.” This is an important statement since refugees are often faced with human insecurity challenges in foreign countries.

Table 6.10 Insecurity in the Camp Due to the Risks Associated With Living in a Foreign Country

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Nobody in the camp feels totally secure from the risks associated with living in a foreign country	163	4	5	5	.20

Source: Researcher, 2021

As shown in Table 6.10, most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5). Thus, it can be argued that the refugees feel insecure in the camp due to the risks associated with living in a foreign country. This is in line with the study by Hartman et al. (2012) in “Foreign Language Exposure, Cultural Threat and Opposition to Immigration,” who posits that refugees are often faced with numerous challenges living in foreign countries.

The cultural dilemma, as well as the risks faced by refugees in the new country, is supported by the findings from interviews and FGDs which elicit that refugees are often unable to integrate into Dadaab. They often feel alienated and out of place. Their vulnerability to the risks of living in a foreign land is thus enhanced. Refugees also lack the sociocultural support system that they could otherwise enjoy in their own country.

This limits their enjoyment of total cultural security. To support this, one of the respondents said:

Refugees lack the comfort of the sociocultural bulwarks that protect someone in a community. Someone needs to have a sense of belonging and be in control. This is not the case in Dadaab Refugee Camp. Refugees feel alienated from the home environment and their usual way of life. (F5, 14/05/2021).

The foregoing findings show that refugees often have to be content with living in environments replete with the risks that are not used to. This makes it enjoy the security they otherwise envisaged due to lack of freedom from fear (UNDP, 1994).

PRS can cause numerous political and security problems for the host country, the country of origin, regional players, and the international community in addition to human rights and humanitarian concerns (Loescher & Milner, 2005). As seen in the African Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa, refugee populations that have been displaced for an extended period of time have been a root cause of international conflict, albeit on a regional scale. This has led to instability in neighboring countries, prompted intervention, and occasionally provided a base for armed elements within camps.

Refugee camps that are armed are a security risk to both the country hosting the refugees and the international community. Issues of security related to the trafficking of weaponry, drugs, people, and especially women and children. Some of the camps are used to recruit child soldiers and child mercenaries. Cities provide shelter for people who have been uprooted for extended periods of time (Milner 2009).

There may be both direct and indirect consequences on security caused by protracted refugee crises. Many rural residents find it difficult to gain access to basic social

services like healthcare and education, whereas refugees in camps have easy access to these resources. This leads to tensions between the two groups. However, competition between refugees and the local population for limited resources is becoming an increasing cause of instability as donor government assistance for the camp-based refugee population declines (UNHCR, 2016).

Kenya, which is home to the bulk of Somalia's displaced people, is particularly vulnerable to these issues, both directly and indirectly. As a result, Kenya places a premium on showing and affirming her sovereignty. Yet, like many other African states, Kenya is characterized by her frailty and exposure (Ayoob 1995). Because of its precarious position in the international community, Kenya may fear that the influx of refugees will compromise its ability to exercise independent policymaking at the national and international levels (Milner 2009). So Kenya may want to limit her obligation for refugees as a way to protect her sovereignty, and she may regard efforts from the international donor community to push solutions for refugees through local integration as "burden-shifting and an invasion of her sovereignty."

6.11 Effects of Political Differences between Kenya and Countries of Origin on the Treatment of Refugees in the Camp

The respondents were asked, "If political differences between Kenya and their countries of origin affected the way they were treated in the camp." This is a particularly important statement since differences between the host countries and their country of origin could have negative repercussions on refugees.

Table 6.11 Political Differences between Kenya and Countries of Origin on the Treatment of Refugees in the Camp

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Political differences between Kenya and our countries of origin affects the way we are treated in this camp	163	3	5	5	.62

Source: Researcher, 2021

The findings show that the respondents strongly agreed with the statement as shown by a mean of 5 as shown in Table 6.11. Therefore, it can be argued that politics affects how refugees are treated in the camp thus posing a serious human security challenge. These findings are in line with the findings by Matanga and Muchilwa (2018) that show that the historical rivalry of refugees from different countries as well as deep-seated cultural values, political incitements pose serious human security challenges to refugees.

The findings highlighted above were supported by some of the FGD participants who pointed out that political differences between Kenya and the origin of countries were attributable to the way refugees were treated. For example, one of the respondents said:

There are immense differences between some of the refugees and members of the host community. In Kenya for example, the long-standing maritime border dispute with Somalia had led to major diplomatic and political differences. This boiled down to difference Kenyan authorities in addition to some locals and refugees from Somalia. (F3, 24/04/2021).

As can be seen from the results above, political and diplomatic ties between the host country and the refugee's home country play a significant role in determining the latter's

treatment of the former. These results provide credence to a research by Bostanolu and Okur (2009) that found that political differences can compromise refugees' safety.

Since 2019, Kenya and Somalia's relationship has been strained due to a number of disagreements. An element contributing to the strained relationship is the plight of Somali refugees in Kenya, who have been living in the Dadaab refugee camp on the Kenyan side of the border with Somalia since 1991. There will be "no room for further negotiations," Kenya's Interior Minister Fred Matiangi warned the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) of in a recent ultimatum. The UNHCR has 14 days to establish "a plan on final closure of the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps." Kenya's decision to close the facility follows reports that Abdirashid Janan, the former security minister of Jubbaland and a wanted militia leader, will soon surrender to Somalia's Federal Government (FGS).

As part of its assistance for the Jubbaland administration, Somalia has accused Kenya of providing safe haven to Janan militias and providing them with weapons. The deployment of the SNA in Jubbaland's Gedo region has caused tension between the FGS member state Jubbaland and Somalia's President Mohamed Abdillahi Mohamed, alias Farmajo. Because of this, bilateral ties have been deteriorating for quite some time. Over 220,000 Somalis have registered at the camp since it opened after they fled the nation during the civil war that broke out after the overthrow of President Mohamed Siyad Barre in the Horn of Africa. The camp eventually began accepting people who were suffering from the effects of a severe drought. U.N. aid is crucial to the survival of many refugees living in the camp.

In recent years, Kenya and Somalia's relationship has deteriorated due to differences on many issues. For reasons related to the sea, Somalia has petitioned the ICJ to rule against Kenya. Kenya has criticized Somalia over the move, saying it would prefer to resolve the issue through discussions rather than in court. It recently withdrew from the Maritime Delimitation Case, citing a lack of confidence in Somali national Judge Abdulqawi Yusuf's impartiality. The 62,000 square nautical mile area of the Indian Ocean that is disputed between the two countries is home to rich fishing grounds and is also home to enormous oil and gas deposits.

Kenya has been accused by Somalia of meddling in its internal affairs by lending its support to Ahmed Mohamed Islam, leader of Jubbaland, commonly known as Madobe. Kenya has threatened to shut down the Dadaab refugee camp in the past, but has yet to follow through. Kenya's latest threats to close down the refugee camp can be interpreted as an attempt to politicize the country's anger toward its neighbor. A country's reputation is bound to take a hit if its treatment of refugees is politicized and viewed as a national security threat.

Nevertheless, despite the protracted conflict that has plagued Somalia for the better part of the last two decades, Kenya and Somalia are nonetheless tightly linked in many ways. The Somali people had many commonalities in their history and society until the colonial powers tore the country apart (Moller, 2009). They shared a language, a culture, and a set of religious tenets. The colonialists may have partitioned Somalia into smaller republics, but the people who once lived there still shared a common history, culture, and ancestry with their relatives in Somalia.

6.12 Inadequate Stipend given is not enough to Take Care of All Refugees' Needs

The respondents were asked, “If the stipend given to use was enough to take care of all refugees' needs.” This statement is crucial since a lack of enough financial resources could contribute to human insecurity among refugees.

Table 6.12 Inadequate stipend given is not enough to take care of all refugees' needs

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
The stipend given to use is not enough to take care of all refugees' needs	163	4	5	5	.26

Source: Researcher, 2021

As shown in Table 6.12 majority of the respondents were in strong agreement with the statement (mean of 5). In this regard, it can be deduced that inadequate stipend causes human suffering as posited by UNDP (2001). Due to a lack of adequate finances, most of the refugees led deplorable lives. This was affirmed by some of the respondents who pointed out:

The stipends given to the refugees were not enough to get by. In this light, most of the refugees could live to the level they envisaged. Access to advanced education and medical healthcare among others were greatly limited.

Accordingly, the results above demonstrate that the refugees did not have adequate access to financial resources. Because of this, camp residents' safety was significantly jeopardized. These results are consistent with those of Kumasa and Williams (2011), who found that the presence of Somali refugees in Kenya's Northeastern area exacerbated existing social and security problems there.

Being a refugee in today's world endangers one's life and safety. Kenya is one of many countries in Africa that has suffered a decline in aid money for refugee programs. Refugee-hosting countries have faced numerous challenges as a result of taking in so

many people (security, political, economic, and social). The community of refugees, on the other hand, has also been affected.

Most aid organizations only stay around to help during the initial stages of a refugee crisis before leaving once funding runs out. That's bad news for refugees, because it means we can't immediately address their highest priority needs. With inflow problems masking and exacerbating the "crisis in long-term solutions" that existed in Africa in 1980, UNHCR employees have been "warehoused" in care and maintenance camps. Today, Africa, and especially refugee-hosting countries, needs novel answers. Humanitarian aid is still a social activity in the refugee regime, despite the fact that governments are experiencing compassion fatigue and are becoming increasingly hesitant to help.

Reduced funding for refugees has had serious consequences for both host countries and refugees. Eighty percent of respondents who identified as refugees or beneficiaries of the program said that cuts to refugee funding have led to the following: deaths from treatable diseases, trauma, and psychiatric conditions (depression, madness); ration cuts due to insufficient food supply in distribution centers; and refugees not receiving rations of corn-soy blend, nutritious flour enriched with vitamins and vegetable oil.

There has been an increase in cases of malnutrition among children and the elderly as a result of this, and some refugees have even left the camps to buy food elsewhere rather than continue living on the little rations they were given. Some people have resorted to "negative coping practices." Refugee children dropping out of school to find work to support their families is just one of many negative consequences of this crisis. Others

include the abuse and exploitation of women seeking employment outside of camps, the practice of "survival sex" by women and girls in order to earn money for food, the forced marriage of young girls, an increase in stress and domestic violence within families, and an uptick in theft.

More democratic states should, in theory, shoulder a heavier responsibility to pay to the UNHCR to strengthen the rule of law in refugee protection given that the UNHCR's purpose is to safeguard the human rights of refugees against forced repatriation and to increasingly help IDPs. Given that "domestic order is best safeguarded by democratic practices," and "the rule of law at home provides for the foundation of the rule of law abroad," Barnett argues that democracies are increasingly seen as important to international order.

Aiding refugees is a jointly shared moral duty and obligation under international law, as argued by Suhrke in his article "The Logic of Burden-Sharing in Refugee Protection." thirty-first. Smillie and Minear argue in a comprehensive study on the financing of humanitarian activities that "humanitarianism is located within competing and sometimes inconsistent domestic and foreign policy priorities" and that "disproportionate spending is likely to flow to emergencies that are closer to donor countries than those that are farther away."

States may limit the number of people who receive aid for refugees by designating the funds for a certain purpose. Each year, the UNHCR's strategic goals are highlighted in the organization's annual program budget, and a pledging conference is held where donors pledge money to support the UNHCR's work. When making donations to the

UNHCR's budget, states have the option of specifying how they'd like their money used. Unlike "light" earmarking, which specifies a geographic region, "tight" earmarking details which states and activities will receive the funds (UNHCR, 2016).

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been crucial to the UNHCR's ability to carry out its mission from the beginning. In fact, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was never intended to be a working agency, but rather to work in tandem with and through NGOs (NGOs). The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, therefore, channels much of its funding to NGOs (NGOs). One-third of the UNHCR's annual budget goes to NGOs. Since the 1980s, the UNHCR has held official consultation meetings with NGOs once per year because of the critical role they play in the organization's budget and day-to-day operations. The regional and topical panels at these discussions all focus on practical and financial issues. In 2005, for instance, consultation participants included 183 NGOs; today, every NGO in the world can be easily located (UNHCR, 2016).

6.13 Competition over Scarce Resources among Refugees

The respondents were asked, "If there are tensions in the camp arising from competition over limited access to opportunities and resources." Competition for resources could contribute to conflict hence the need for this statement.

Table 6.13 Competition over Scarce Resources

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev

There are tensions in the camp arising from competition over limited access to opportunities and resources	163	4	5	5	.16
--	-----	---	---	---	-----

Source: Researcher, 2021

The findings show that most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5) as shown in Table 6.13. Competition over scarce resources in the camps has amplified existing challenges for refugees leading to human suffering (Hussein & Gnisci, 2004). These findings were also confirmed by the interview and FGD participants who highlighted incessant conflict within the camps and the outside community over limited resources. In this regard, one of the respondents said:

There is a lack of sufficient resources for all. This has led to periodic [sporadic] conflicts between the refugees themselves as well as with members of the local communities. This aggravated already poor living conditions. Human suffering among the refugees was also augmented. (F2, 12/05/2021).

The aforementioned research findings provide further support for the research conducted by Penninx (2004), which highlights the fact that rivalry for resources and limited possibilities may exist in a host country, potentially leading to violence between locals and refugees. High rates of poverty and economic precarity are common in the host communities of the nations that take in significant numbers of refugees. When compared to people who need to find refuge in their communities, their economic situation is not necessarily better. As a result, host and refugee populations may become economically competitive over limited resources, heightening social tensions already present in the community. In spite of this obvious potential danger to social cohesion, the social impact of hosting refugees on local communities has remained an understudied subject of investigation.

In terms of economic and environmental impacts, displaced people have been studied the most (Kreibaum, 2016; Maystadt & Verwimp, 2014). Forced migration from Africa, Asia, and Europe has reached alarming levels during the past decade as a result of several ethnic and local conflicts. At the end of 2004, about 2.5 million people in Africa were living as refugees in another nation (GTZ, UNHCR & GoK, 1999, 2005b). The international community is obligated to respond to the Humanitarian emergency posed by the continuous influx of refugees by providing both the technical competence and the material resources necessary to deal with the situation (Davey, Venanzio, & Julius, 2002).

The costs and benefits of refugee movements to host countries have only recently been fully appreciated (Tacitus, 2009). In most cases, refugees are a financial and ecological drain on the host country. However, refugees can also help their host countries by increasing demand for local products, introducing new talents, and indirectly creating new work possibilities for locals owing to aid agencies. It is well established that, without the guidance of elders, refugees are more likely to engage in resource depleting behaviors (IUCN, 2008, 2009; Phillips, 2003).

Furthermore, refugees are known to consume more resources than their host communities. Environmental and socioeconomic problems are linked to deforestation and agricultural deterioration in eastern Chad. Women and children, who are typically tasked with firewood collection, must devote a disproportionate amount of time and energy to the job (Pukkala, 1991; ESD, 2008). Environmental degradation and natural resource depletion have been widely mentioned as a negative consequence in recent years, particularly by the governments of host countries. Key criteria for decision

making are outlined in a guidebook published by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2005:3).

Many recent refugee crises have been characterized by large-scale displacement of people, which has been shown to have negative environmental repercussions. Massive influxes of refugees can cause quick depletion of local resources. Degradation of natural environments and diminishing supplies of naturally occurring resources have been linked to the emergence of, or an exacerbation of, armed conflict (Mati et al., 2006; Milimo, 2009). Environment-related conflicts are not inevitable, but they are more likely to occur in places like refugee-hosting areas that exhibit evidence of widespread environmental deterioration and resource depletion (Murithi, 2007; Nielsen and Erik, 2009).

Due to the numerous variables at play in any given Dadaab refugee camp, competition for limited resources is always very dynamic. It is clear that environmental degradation is evident in many refugee-affected regions, and that this is one of the most important factors in determining the influence that refugees have on their hosts and the nature of their interaction with those hosts. Given this, there are a number of things that should be taken into account in present and future refugee crisis to guarantee that environmental conflict between refugees and local people is avoided or at least mitigated.

6.14 Terrorism and other crimes accusations

The respondents were asked, “If they were often accused of taking part in terrorism and other crimes; which denied them their dignity.” This question is important since

accusations of participation in terrorism as well as racial and religious profiling could affect refugees negatively.

Table 6.14 Terrorism and other crimes accusations

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Refugees are often accused of taking part in terrorism and other crimes; which denies them their dignity	163	4	5	5	.24

Source: Researcher, 2021

The respondents strongly agreed with the statement about false accusations of refugees' linked to terrorism and other crimes which lead to serious abuses by law enforcement agencies. This is attested by the mean of 5 (strongly agree) as shown in Table 6.14. These findings are in line with a study by Muoka (2015) that shows that refugees face problems in Kenya as they are seen as a source of insecurity in the country and are often harassed by the police and other security organs. To support this, an NGO official pointed out that:

Being branded as terrorists was a major challenge facing refugees. In this regard, some refugees never felt at ease walking around or integrating with the local communities for fear of being terrorists or being accomplices in violent extremism and terrorism. This deprived them of dignity. (F2, 12/05/2021).

These results are consistent with those of Manyala (2016), who also found that refugees in the Dadaab Camps were frequently targeted by anti-terrorist forces. Frequently, police and military operations are carried out in Kenya to deal with insecurity, which is

typically blamed on refugees. The public's perception of refugees is bound to change as a result of this.

Both the refugees and the local people are in grave danger from the increasing levels of violence in and around the camps (Crisp, 2000). Disputes and antagonism arise between the refugees and the locals in and around the camps (Crisp, 2000). People who live in Dadaab are starting to feel threatened by the migrant camp, especially as it expands into grazing land. In addition, violence is common among people who identify as refugees. As a result of indigenous legal systems, violent or traditional justice is also common within refugee communities.

Refugees, aid workers, motorists, and even drug dealers are all at risk of being robbed at gunpoint in the Dadaab region. They break into homes and shops in search of cash and easily resalable valuables (UK Government, 2015). Last but not least, many females and children in the camps are subject to significant and immediate sexual abuse and violence. Rappers prey on the desperate in the barren areas surrounding the camps (Crisp, 2000). FGM is commonplace in Dadaab's Somali populations (UNHCR, 2009). The government should take action to reduce the amount of violence in and around Dadaab, which poses a serious threat to the safety of refugees, humanitarian workers, and locals.

Violence and terrorism, especially those carried out by al-Shabaab and al-Qaeda, escalated as a result of the influx of refugees into Kenya from neighboring countries. Among the attacks in the previous couple of decades include the 1998 bombing of the US Embassy in Nairobi, as well as the mass shootings at Westgate Mall in 2013 and

Garissa University in 2015. (UNHCR,2015). It's no secret that native Kenyans have turned on Somali refugees after recent terrorist incidents, fueling xenophobia and anger against the refugee community (Human Rights First,2013).

Kenya's government has taken countermeasures to combat terrorism as a result of these threats, and anti-refugee sentiment has increased in response. In order to convince the Kenyan public, who are the intended target audience of the securitizing language, that the refugee populations pose an existential threat, they utilize securitizing rhetoric that links the refugee populations with terrorism and al-Shabaab (Voppen, 2017). Consequently, the migrants themselves become the perceived threat, rather than the violence that affects both them and local residents. The need to exert control over refugee populations and appease the fears of the local community justifies the use of otherwise unacceptable exceptional measures (Vaughan-Williams, 2020).

Refugiats have been restricted to their designated camps under the Encampment Policy since 2012, with the exception of those who have obtained a Movement Pass (Maina, 2016). The Policy is still tightly enforced, and refugees who leave the camp without permission face up to six months in prison. Also, as they are considered foreigners, refugees need a work visa that can be obtained in Nairobi before they can legally enter the labor market (Maina, 2016).

Also, the government has tried to reduce the number of refugees to 150,000 or shut down the camps entirely, forcing the displaced people to return to their potentially perilous home country. These threats go counter to the principle of non-refoulment established by the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees, which states that refugees should

not be returned to their place of origin as long as they face persecution there (Lindley, 2011).

Refugees have been actively and actively urged to be refouled in Kenya (Mwangi, 2018). About 400 Somali refugees were forcibly refouled in 2007 by the government (Mwangi, 2018). In addition, there have been numerous attempts to refoul migrants using milder terminology to disguise the severe actions utilized.

Notably, the violence that affects refugees, nearby Kenyans, and the service employees in the camps is not immediately addressed by any of these programs. This inaction supports the view that refugees are the problem, rather than a people that the government has a duty to protect.

However, the securitization of refugees by the Kenyan government has resulted in restrictive and harmful policies. They contravene international law and the norm of non-refoulment, encourage hatred and radicalism, and keep refugees dependent on charity while minimizing their potential contributions to Kenyan society. The measures also fail to deal with the dangers that the refugees face. Captivity in the camps and the inability to work lawfully, despite legally residing in the country, violates the human rights of refugees. Due to this, the refugees will continue to rely on humanitarian aid, which is a burden on the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Kenyan economy. These results go against the UNHCR's plans to help refugees become self-sufficient (UNHCR, 2011).

In addition, the government takes exceptional steps that would be rejected by the world community if not for the securitization process. The preceding section detailed several policies that violate internationally recognized standards, many of which are enshrined in statute. Most importantly, refoulment is an egregious abuse of refugee rights, contrary to the UN Refugee Convention of 1951, and should be condemned.

6.15 Losses of Values, Culture, and Identity in the Camp

The respondents were asked, “If they faced challenges related to the loss of their values, culture, and identity in the camp.”

Table 6.15 Losses of Values, Culture, and Identity in the Camp

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Refugees face challenges related to the loss of their values, culture, and identity in this camp	163	4	5	5	.17

Source: Researcher, 2021

As shown in Table 6.15, the majority of the respondents were in strong agreement with the statement (mean of 5). It can be argued that living in refugee camps compromises one's culture which is a threat to human security because cultural practices are embedded in livelihoods and expressed in narratives, world views, identity, community cohesion, and sense of place. This is in line with a study by Mack, (2005) that shows that moving from one's country led to the compromise of culture and identity.

The loss of their values, culture, and identity in this camp was affirmed by some of the FGD participants. It was opined that living in a foreign country is not easy. One is taken from their wider socio-cultural environment. For refugees, one has to be content with living with individuals from other parts of the world as well persons from the host country. This contributed to comprising of the values and identity of refugees which could have lasting negative impacts on them. One of the respondents pointed out that:

When one is removed from their environment, it is like a fish taken from the water. Life is never the same again for them. They lack the social support systems they had before. This could affect the achievement of their preferred social status as well as ascension to places of power and influence. It could also limit the livelihood options they had. (F5, 14/05/2021).

A person's human security and their ability to earn a living may be compromised by their deep ties to their local culture. These results corroborate the arguments of Mack (2005), who argues that people who relocate to a new country often experience a loss of livelihood as well as a compromise in culture and identity. This has obvious repercussions for the safety of refugees, both physically and mentally.

Social adjustment and the prevalence of mental illness in migrants may be affected by factors such as the length of the relocation, the degree of cultural similarity or dissimilarity between the two places, the availability of a common language and other social supports, integration into the host country's culture, social status in the host country, access to and acceptance by the expatriate community, and the stability of the migrants' living and working conditions (Bhugra, 2001). Rejection, alienation, and low self-esteem can develop if an individual feels cut off from his or her culture, rejected by the "dominant culture," and lacking in social support.

There may be risk factors for mental problems among refugees during the various phases of their relocation. Personality traits, forced relocation, and persecution are all examples of issues that may have arisen prior to a person's migration. A person's adjustment to life in a new country may be affected by a number of pre-existing conditions, such as grief, culture shock, a gap between expectations and reality, or even just general acceptance (Bhugra & Ayonrinde, 2004). Similar to biological, social, and psychological aspects, they can be considered indicators of susceptibility. Personality structure, for instance, can be viewed both in biological and cultural contexts. Culture plays a role in shaping one's personality, which in turn affects parenting styles, stress coping mechanisms, and openness to social assistance. Characteristics of a nation's people are intertwined with its culture.

Isenbruch (1990) describes how the loss of one's social structure and culture can trigger a grieving reaction. The loss of one's native tongue (particularly colloquial and dialect), culture, beliefs, social networks, and support system are all part of the trauma of migration. The experience of grief over this loss is a normal and expected response to migration; however, if the feelings are severe or continue beyond a predetermined time frame, professional help may be necessary.

A society's culture, which includes its norms and values, is developed over time and passed down through the family tree. Culture has been defined as the commonalities that unite a group of people (Shah, 2004). Identity is the sum of our own sense of distinction from others. One's racial, cultural, and ethnic identity is all a part of who they are, as noted by Bhugra (2004); yet, that identity shifts over time as a result of personal and societal growth, as well as via experiences like migration and

acculturation. One definition of social identity is the set of culturally determined features of an individual's personality that are associated with particular social roles. One's ethnicity plays a significant role in their sense of belonging to a community.

Bhugra (2004) identifies religion, rites of passage, language, food, and leisure activities as elements that make up a culture's identity. Even if they aren't practiced in adulthood, a person's religious upbringing and beliefs nevertheless shape their sense of self and their culture. Religion has the power to protect community values and encourage harmony. Observance of initiation ceremonies and other rituals is often correlated with social status within a given culture because of their significance in shaping a person's sense of belonging. The written and spoken language of a group might provide insight into that group's cultural norms.

Adjusting to a new cultural identity can be difficult and lead to emotional and mental health issues. Ethnocide can result through deculturation, which includes feelings of isolation and stress brought on by attempts to assimilate into the dominant culture (Bhugra, 2004). Culture shock and conflict are two sources of stress after migration that can exacerbate cultural misunderstanding, alienation, and even melancholy.

6.16 Effect of Refugees Crisis on Human Security in Garissa County, Kenya

The FGD participants were posed with the question, “How does the refugee crisis affect human security in Garissa County?” The respondents pointed out that the refugee crisis affected economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security. To this one of the respondents said:

The majority of refugee families lack reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable and nutritious food or are food insecure. Additionally, refugees lose self-sufficiency with migration as they often come from rural areas where food security is dependent on agriculture. (R5, 17/05/2021).

The veracity of the findings above can also be confirmed by another respondent who said that:

Many refugees fled their country in pursuit of food security, economic security as well as political security. When one cannot get their needs met, they may decide to move to a new area. War in Somalia limited livelihood options. As a result, many refugees decided to flee Somalia to Kenya to survive. The political space in Somalia also greatly shrunk. Deep-seated political differences in the home country also pushed many refugees to run seek political asylum elsewhere. (F2, 12/05/2021)

According to the highlighted findings, refugees in Garissa County were looking for a variety of different kinds of human protection. The expansive concept of UN security encompasses economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security.

Human security is an umbrella word for thinking about how to intervene to ensure the safety of people around the world. Security-conscious actions are those that put people first and make them feel safe in their personal spheres, such as their homes, businesses, and communities. The three tenets of this definition of freedom are "freedom from fear" (respect for human rights), "freedom from want" (adequacy of basic needs), and "freedom to live with dignity." The freedom from fear feature safeguards people from being subjected to repressive government policies and armed clashes. It protects people's right to speak and think freely. Providing for one's fundamental requirements like food, housing, and clothing is key to the freedom from want component. That people and groups everywhere should be allowed the freedom to live with honor is a powerful argument for greater dedication to justice and peace.

Human security is premised on the central assumption that violence, poverty, and inequality are intimately intertwined, and hence essential to understanding and resolving the major problem of insecurity. Disparities in material wealth and poverty are the root causes of inequality (Kumssa, Jones, & Williams, 2010). Human security is threatened by poverty, disease, and armed bloodshed, especially in emerging nations (Sen, 2003). Human security encompasses both conflict resolution and development efforts toward lasting peace and prosperity.

To this aim, implementing the human security agenda necessitates creating conditions where people feel safe from threats to their physical safety, financial stability, social connections, and natural surroundings. When debating and making plans, it is all too easy for legislators and planners to forget about people's safety. Despite the importance of human security in Africa, few efforts have been made to prioritize it in development plans and objectives (Kumssa, Jones, & Williams, 2010).

Assuring people's safety and enhancing their agency are the two most important steps in achieving the goal of human security (UNTFHS, 2009). The term "protection" refers to "plans put in place by governments, international organizations, and the private sector to protect people from risks," whereas the term "empowerment" refers to "strategies that allow people to increase their resilience in tough conditions" (CHS, 2003). Empowerment is a "bottom-up" strategy to develop the capabilities and institutions of individuals and communities so that they can develop to their full potential and find ways to deal with human security threats on their own, while protection is a "top-down" strategy to protect people in a systematic, comprehensive, and preventative manner (UNTFHS, 2009).

According to Kumssa et al. (2014), refugee influxes have crucial implications, especially in regions that host refugee populations like the NEP, by making it more difficult for refugees to get basic commodities and utilise local resources. Obviously, as the population of these regions rises, there will be more people vying for limited supplies of land, water, and food. In a similar vein, Snyder (2008) highlights the connection between refugee migration and insecurity, arguing that demographic and economic transformations, together with ethnic, cultural, and religious identities, may become drivers of instability in refugee-hosting countries.

Humans in Garissa are vulnerable to a wide range of threats. Nonetheless, the Somali civil war and the resulting inflow of Somali immigrants have been blamed in several instances. Human security concerns in Kenya have been exacerbated by a number of causes, including the country's porous borders, weak legislation, and the poorly managed influx of Somali refugees (Kumssa et al., 2014). This meant that the Kenyan government's early plans for dealing with Somali refugees were intended to be short-term, with the expectation that people would return home once the situation had calmed. For this reason, the government's first goal was to provide aid, assistance, and temporary asylum to the Somali refugees so that they might eventually return to Somalia.

According to Kumssa et al., (2014), the main human security issues that have resulted from the influx of Somali refugees tend to affect access to basic needs and local resources such as land, water, and food, which have been in distress, especially in the NEP, a rural area where refugee camps are located. Acute deprivation has struck the

NEP as a result of the additional stressors of hosting refugee camps and underdevelopment, which have led to a scarcity of natural resources and intensified competition for basic human necessities like food and shelter. Because of this, both the host community and the refugees are experiencing an increasingly hostile environment, and now 75% of the population is poor or extremely poor (Kumssa et al., 2009). According to Mogire (2009), this is due to the lack of oversight and control over the border, which provides a fertile environment for criminal and harmful economic, cultural, and social activity.

6.6 Correlation Analysis

The study sought to investigate the relationship between human security (dependent variable) and the protracted refugee crisis (independent variable). The findings that indeed there was a positive and statistically significant relationship between the two variables ($r=0.885$, $p<0.01$). These findings corroborate the premise of Schneider (2015) in *The Militarization of Refugee Camps* that posit that there is a close nexus between refugees' influx and human security.

Two of the biggest threats to Kenya's human security are the refugee crisis and terrorism. Both the refugees and the local people are seriously threatened by the violence in and around the camps (Crisp, 2000). The locals who live close to the camps and the refugees are at odds with each other (UNHCR, 2015). Violence is also pervasive among groups with a refugee identity. Because of indigenous legal systems, violent or traditional justice is also pervasive in refugee groups (Crisp, 2000).

In the Dadaab region, armed robbery is a severe problem, with refugees, aid personnel, moving vehicles, and drug traffickers among the victims. They rob you of cash and

easily marketable possessions (Voppen, 2017). Last but not least, a great deal of women and children in the camps are subject to serious and urgent sexual abuse and violence. Rape is rampant in the undeveloped areas surrounding the camps (UNHCR, 2017). Genital mutilation of women is common in Dadaab's Somali communities (UNHCR, 2017). The government should take action to reduce the likelihood of violence in and around Dadaab and Kakuma, which poses a serious threat to the safety of refugees, humanitarian workers, and locals.

More violence and terrorism, including attacks by al-Shabaab and al-Qaeda, also increased as refugee flows into Kenya increased in response to problems in neighboring countries. Al-Shabaab is responsible for multiple high-profile terrorist attacks in Kenya, including the 1998 bombing of the US Embassy in Nairobi and the 2013 and 2015 gun massacres at Westgate Mall and Garissa University, respectively. [10] Kenyans have shown increased xenophobia and hostility against immigrant groups, particularly Somalis, in the wake of recent terrorist incidents (Human Rights First, 2013).

Kenya's government has taken several counter-terrorism measures in response to what it sees as threats from Al-Shabaab, including the enactment of new security laws, the management and confinement of refugee populations, the conduct of investigations and police raids, and the delegation of increased authority to the Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU) (Lind et al., 2015).

According to Mogire (2009), Kenya's response to human security problems in the NEP as a result of the Somalia conflict has been limited and contained. As a result, the

government issued a directive telling all urban refugees to leave the city and report to the Dadaab refugee camp (Kumssa et al., 2104).

The capacity of the Dadaab refugee camp was not taken into consideration when the decision to lodge these people there was made. Since there is already so much competition for housing in the Dadaab refugee camp, many people have resorted to erecting makeshift homes in the area around it. Tensions have arisen between the local population and the refugees as a result of competition over scarce resources as a result of the establishment of these refugee camps in the NEP (Kumssa et al., 2014).

The situation in Somalia prompted Kenya to employ counterinsurgency strategies to deal with the associated threats to human security. As part of the counter-insurgency strategy, the Kenyan government recruited and trained 2,500 Kenyan-Somali teenagers and refugees to fight in Somalia (Lind et al., 2015).

Table 6.16 Pearson Correlation Analysis

Correlations			
		Human Security	Protracted Refugee Crisis
Human Security	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	163	
Protracted Refugee Crisis	Pearson Correlation	.885**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	163	163
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

6.7 Univariate Regression Analysis

The study sought to find out the level to which human security could be predicted by the protracted refugee crisis.

6.7.1 Model Summary

The study model shows that the coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.885. This is indicative of the fact that 88.5% of the variance in human security could be explained by the protracted refugee crisis.

Table 6.17 Model Summary

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.885 ^a	.784	.783	.12209	.683
a. Predictors: (Constant), Protracted Refugee Crisis					
b. Dependent Variable: Human Security					

5.6.2 Analysis of Variance

Table 6.18 shows that human security could be statistically significantly predicted by the protracted refugee crisis as shown by a significant F-test ($F = 8.896$, $p < 0.05$). the regression model was thus a good fit for the data.

Table 6.18 Analysis of Variance

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8.717	1	8.717	584.736	.000 ^b
	Residual	2.400	161	.015		
	Total	11.117	162			
a. Dependent Variable: Human Security						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Protracted Refugee Crisis						

6.7.3 Regression Coefficients

The study also established that there were significant relationships between the protracted refugee crisis and human security ($t = 24.181$, $p < 0.05$). Using unstandardized beta coefficients, the findings show that change in the refugee crisis by 0.8 units would lead to enhancement of human security by 1 unit. The fitted regression model is thus:

$$\text{Human Security} = 1 + 0.8 * \text{protracted Refugee Crisis} + 0.163$$

Table 6.19 Regression Coefficients

Coefficients^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.000	.163		6.148	.000
	Protracted Refugee Crisis	.800	.033	.885	24.181	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Human Security						

6.8 Chapter Summary

This chapter sought to determine the nexus between protracted refugee crisis and human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County. Data were collected from primary sources using questionnaires, interviews, and FGDs as well as from secondary sources. As shown by a mean of 5 (strongly agree), most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that refugee camps have food insecurity challenges. There was thus a high level of agreement with the statement. This is in agreement with the view that recipients of food rations within refugee camps do not have a choice in what they consume. This commonly results in the selling or trading of food rations, often at a reduced price, so that refugees can buy the foods that they want to eat, originating outside of the camp. These findings were also corroborated by some of the NGO officials who pointed out that refugees were faced with major food insecurity challenges. The rations provided were often not enough, leading to poor living conditions. Most of the respondents strongly agreed that it was hard to make a living in

the refugee camp due to lack of employment opportunities as shown by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). In this regard, it can be deduced that lack of employment opportunities in camps causes human suffering. Limited livelihoods option thus meant that it was a tall order for refugees to live without the fear of want.

In agreement, the respondents stated that indeed they faced numerous health risks in the camp. This argument was supported by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). Thus, it can be concluded that health-risk security challenges are a threat to human security in the camp. To underline the importance of putting in place ways of dealing with the challenges related to access to health-related risks, the interview and FGD respondents highlighted various plausible strategies. These include increasing funding of healthcare projects by local and international organizations and medical healthcare pension schemes for all refugees among others.

Most of the respondents strongly agreed (mean of 5) that population increases lead to environmental degradation which in turn affects the living conditions of the refugees. This could further affect living conditions in the study area. It is also evident that there are rampant cases of rape, sexual assault, theft, burglary, and violence in the camp which in turn affects poses serious human security challenges to the refugees (mean of 5). The majority of the respondents strongly agreed (a mean of 5) that cases of human rights abuses in the camp are on the increase further exacerbating refugee suffering. This means that most refugees were facing real threats to their dignity.

It was also made manifest that the lack of quality education in the camp is indeed a serious human security challenge for the refugees in Garissa (mean of 5). Lack of access

to quality education was also cited by a government official. The transition from one level of education to another was often a tall order for most refugees. Getting the school of choice for most refugees remained largely untenable since the camps did not all require education facilities. There was also an immense lack of access to quality healthcare in the camp poses a serious human security challenge for the refugees in Garissa (mean of 5).

Although there is a widely agreed consensus in Kenya that the issue of small arms in refugee camps is aggravated by the fact that weapons used in the conflict find their way to refugee camps hence posing a security threat not only in the camp but also to the surrounding environs, the findings show that majority of respondents were not sure whether they could agree or disagree with the statement (mean of 3). These findings slightly differ from the findings from interviews and FGDs as well as secondary data sources that show that there were high instances of the proliferation of small arms among refugees in the refugee camps.

The majority of respondents (mean of 5) strongly agreed with the statement that refugees feel uncomfortable in the camp due to the inherent dangers of living in a strange nation. The findings from interviews and FGDs indicating that refugees are frequently unable to assimilate into the Dadaab community corroborate the cultural conundrum as well as the risks refugees confront in their new country. They frequently feel estranged and out of place. Thus, their susceptibility to the dangers of living in a strange country is increased. In addition, refugees lack the social support system they would normally have access to in their own country. This restricts their capacity to enjoy comprehensive cultural security.

It might be argued that politics influences how refugees are handled in the camp, posing a significant threat to human security (mean of 5). The data also indicate (mean of 5) that inadequate compensation led to human misery. Intense competition for scant resources in the camps exacerbated refugees' preexisting difficulties, resulting in human suffering (mean of 5). Respondents strongly agreed with the statement that false claims of refugees' involvement in terrorism and other crimes lead to grave violations by law enforcement agencies. This is supported by the average of five (strongly agree).

The majority of respondents strongly agreed that values, culture, and identity were lost in the camp (mean of 5). It might be argued that living in refugee camps damages one's culture, which is a threat to human security due to the fact that cultural practices are rooted in livelihoods and articulated in narratives, worldviews, identity, community cohesion, and feeling of place. A number of the FGD participants confirmed that they had lost their values, culture, and identity in this camp. Being deeply rooted in one's sociocultural surroundings may impair one's access to viable economic opportunities and compromise human security. Economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, communal security, and political security were the primary kinds of human security.

The study sought to investigate the relationship between human security (dependent variable) and the protracted refugee crisis (independent variable). The findings that indeed there was a positive and statistically significant relationship between the two variables ($r=0.885$, $p<0.01$). These findings corroborate the premise of Schneider (2015) in *The Militarization of Refugee Camps* that posit that there is a close nexus between refugees' influx and human security.

The study model shows that the coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.885. This is indicative of the fact that 88.5% of the variance in human security could be explained by the protracted refugee crisis. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) shows that human security could be statistically significantly be predicted by protracted refugee crisis as shown by a significant F-test ($F = 8.896$, $p < 0.05$). the regression model was thus a good fit for the data. The study also established that there were significant relationships between the protracted refugee crisis and human security ($t = 24.181$, $p < 0.05$). Using unstandardized beta coefficients, the findings show that change in the refugee crisis by 0.8 units would lead to enhancement of human security by 1 unit. From the findings, we observed that the refugee crisis has affected virtually all the seven aspects of human security. However it is important to note that these impacts on human security are interrelated such that it is not practicable to isolate and measure them autonomously.

CHAPTER SEVEN

BARRIERS TO RESOLVING HUMAN SECURITY IN LIGHT OF THE CURRENT PROTRACTED REFUGEE CRISIS WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO GARISSA COUNTY

7.0 Introduction

This chapter analyses findings in line with the fourth objective of the study which was “to examine the barriers to resolving human security in light of the current protracted refugee crisis in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County.” This chapter is motivated by the fact that although the importance of achieving human security for refugees and the host community cannot be gainsaid, various challenges limit its achievement. Data were collected using questionnaires, interviews, FGDs, and secondary sources and analysed in the following sections.

7.1 Contribution of Refugees to Humanitarian and Security Concerns in Kenya

The respondents were presented with the statement, “Refugees are accused of contributing to humanitarian and security concerns in this country.” This statement was motivated by the fact that humanitarian and security concerns could affect the realization of human security.

Table 7.1 Contribution of Refugees to Humanitarian and Security in Kenya

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.

Refugees are accused of contributing to humanitarian and security concerns in this country	163	4	5	4.96	0.19
--	-----	---	---	------	------

Source: Researcher, 2021

Most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5) as shown in Table 7.1. Thus, it can be argued that indeed refugees contribute to humanitarian and security concerns in Kenya. This could make the realization of human security untenable. These findings corroborate the study by Iteyo (2018, p.400) in “state conflicts and the refugee problem in Eastern Africa” that shows that the influx of refugees in Eastern Africa poses both humanitarian as well as security concerns.

The findings highlighted above were underlined by the interview and FGD participants who also drew a link between the protracted refugee crisis and humanitarian and security concerns. A government official supports this by saying:

The high influx of refugees leads to a humanitarian and security crisis. This makes it untenable for UN agencies, NGOs, and the government to provide the requisite physical and human security needed in the country. Physical, financial, and human resources are pushed to the limit; reducing the prospects of the refugee camp ever achieving total human security. (R5, 17/05/2021).

Given the large number of people seeking sanctuary and the complexity of the humanitarian crisis, it is clear from the foregoing that achieving human security was a challenge. This is consistent with Iteyo's (2018) results that relate humanitarian crises to the inability to achieve human security.

The social effects of refugees on host countries are much more difficult to measure. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) warns that "social tensions, disagreements, and even violence" can arise whenever large numbers of

refugees enter a country, especially if they are poor and have no ties to the host society's ethnicity or culture (UNHCR 2011). Others have discovered that while economic adaptation is straightforward for migrants, social integration might be trickier (Institute for Market Economics 1999). Similarly, several studies have looked at how refugee camps are blamed for things like crime, prostitution, and alcoholism in the surrounding communities (Codjoe et al. 2013). The long-term mental health implications of hosting refugees or other displaced groups have been the subject of growing concern in recent years, as evidenced by an increasing body of research (Messiah et al., 2016).

Fears about the effects on national security are the most frequently voiced concern among host nations. There have been multiple studies conducted to ascertain the security effects of refugees on their host countries. Some research suggests that countries that take in refugees may become more unstable as a result. One possible cause of this is political activists' attempts to use the host country as a staging ground for a rebellion (Zolberg, Suhrke, and Aguayo 1989). Host countries risk becoming vectors for spillover violence if individuals arrive with weapons or militant ideology, or if militants disguise themselves as refugees (Lischer, 2005).

There are many who argue that refugee influxes can actually make local communities more unstable and violent. If solutions aren't discovered, protracted refugee situations may also provide a number of other security challenges. These may be specific to the location of the host organization, or they may relate to security issues in the region. Additionally, resettlement countries have voiced security concerns, notably in the areas of counterterrorism and violent extremism (Loescher and Milner, 2005).

Hosting refugees and other displaced people can have both positive and negative effects on society. According to studies, the presence of refugees and their "pursuit of livelihoods can increase human security since economic activities assist in reestablishing social and economic relationships within and beyond communities" (Jacobsen 2002). Refugees and their host communities both gain from inclusive policies, which make them more self-sufficient and less reliant on outside support.

Furthermore, the evidence demonstrates that the living conditions in which migrants are kept exacerbate or exaggerate many of the security concerns that they face. While there can be no absolute guarantee of safety, especially in countries that do extensive screening, the risks associated with sheltering refugees are often fairly low. As shown, for instance, by (Byman, 2015), the belief that terrorist combatants will seek refuge among refugees being resettled is founded on flawed reasoning. The results are unambiguous: "refugee numbers are not associated with subsequent outbreaks of civil unrest." But it's equally possible that the opposite is true (Byman, 2015).

6.2 Contribution of Refugees to the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Kenya

The respondents were presented with the statement, "Refugees contribute to the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the country." This is an important question since the proliferation of small and light weapons could affect security in and around the refugee camps.

Table 7.2 Contribution of Refugees to the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Kenya

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Refugees contribute to the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the country	163	2	5	4	0.99

Source: Researcher, 2021

As shown in Table 7.2, most of the respondents agreed with the statement (mean of 4). According to Mutwiri (2014), small arms and light weapons proliferation plays major roles in regional insecurity and affects Kenya not only economically but also politically and internationally and refugees play a role in arms proliferation. Thus, it can be concluded that the refugee crisis has a major impact on human security in the host country.

The findings depicted above are corroborated by the findings from the interview and FGD participants who show that there was a clear nexus between refugees and the proliferation of small and light weapons in the country. In this light, some of the respondents pointed out that refugees could harbour or act as conduits to gun traffickers. Although most refugees were innocent, it was hard to keep members of terrorist cells as well as criminals at bay. This was affirmed by one of the respondents who said:

It is not easy to keep camps free of terrorists. Most likely, criminals and gun traffickers could disguise themselves as refugees. This could lead to the proliferation of small and light weapons unhindered to the entire Garissa County and other parts of Kenya. (F3, 23/04/2021).

The aforementioned research highlights the ease with which criminals can blend into refugee camps. This made refugee camps a perfect cover for arms dealers. In the refugee camps and surrounding areas, this creates genuine dangers to the safety of people. These results corroborate the findings of a study by Kilonzo (2017), which suggests that the vast majority of Kenyans view refugee camps as incubators for terrorist groups and that refugees frequently take advantage of the porous borders surrounding Kenya in order to facilitate the spread of small arms and light weapons within Kenya.

Migration has long been associated with apprehensions about increased weaponry because to fears that migrants bring it with them. Dadaab refugee camp was established in 1991 in response to fears of an influx of migrants (rumored to be armed) into the region's northeast. However, it is not just refugees who are suspected of playing a significant role in the spread of SALW. In actuality, many Kenyan pastoral communities, especially in border areas, have long faced allegations that they are arming themselves illegally.

Three studies by Klare (1995), Mogire (2003), and Njoroge (2001) establish a connection between the use of small guns and light weapons and the escalation of violent conflict (2007). The proliferation of small arms and light weapons, especially in refugee camps that are thought to be safe because they are staffed by security personnel from the host country, has not been systematically examined, despite the growing body of literature on refugees' participation in violent conflict in both their host countries and their countries of origin.

Proliferation refers to the spread of small arms and light weapons from a small number of producing countries to an ever-increasing number of recipient states and non-state entities. Proliferation, on the other hand, is the spread of arms to other non-state players, such as private armies and militias, insurgent groups, criminal organizations, and other non-state actors, as defined by Klare (1995).

According to the peacekeepers, Garissa County is stocked with a wide variety of weapons. The AK-47, FN, MK 4, G3 FMP, and G3 COF are the most commonly used weapons in security incidents. The AK-47 is the most common firearm in the region due to its portability and affordability. Many people in the area believe that an AK-47 can be purchased for between four and six goats. The AK-47 is more ubiquitous in the surrounding area and less so among refugees. G3 is another well-liked short arm in the area. For the same reason as the AK-47, plus the fact that it's easier to get your hands on one, this is the case. For about Khs.3500, or about two to three goats or sheep, you can get G3.

7.3 Threat posed by refugees to the environment, society, and the economy of Kenya

The respondents were presented with the statement, “Refugees pose environmental, social and economic challenges to the country.” The reason for this statement was the fact that refugees are often seen as posing challenges to the environment, society as well as economy which could compromise human security.

Table 7.3 Threat posed by Refugees to the Environment, Society, And the Economy of Kenya

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Refugees pose environmental, social and economic challenges to the country	163	4	5	5	0.31

Source: Researcher, 2021

The majority of the respondents agreed with the statement (mean of 5) as shown in Table 7.3. Refugees are often perceived as a burden for the host country, putting pressure on the public budget and service provision. However, refugees can also contribute to development by providing skills and resources, spurring production capacity and consumption demand according to Fajth (2019).

The influence of refugees on the environment, society, and environment was underlined by the interview and FGD participants. They pointed out that refugees placed a lot of stress on the environment by depleting wood cover, putting pressure on water sources, and increasing competition for economic opportunities. This was confirmed by one of the respondents who said that:

There is a lot of competition for business opportunities between locals and refugees. Large numbers of persons in refugee camps also lead to environmental degradation and competition for limited water resources. This goes on to affect the way of living in the camps due to the depletion of key resources. (F4, 11/05/2021).

In support of the findings above, most interview participants pointed out that indeed the refugee crisis poses security challenges including armed groups, the proliferation of

arms and Weapons, environmental degradation, pressure on socio-economic resources among others. To this one of the respondents said:

Let me tell you, trucks, donkeys, and even people carrying charcoal, firewood to the camp are seen on daily basis. Deforestation has become a reality here, trees are disappearing and soon or later we would not see trees around the camps. (R6, 9/05/2021).

The findings show that refugee camps are likely to contribute to stiff competition for economic opportunities. It also leads to social and environmental challenges. The prolonged refugee crisis has led to widespread environmental deterioration. As a result, the refugees' access to human security deteriorates further as their situation worsens. These results are consistent with those of Iteyo's (2018, p.400) study, which found that refugees have a negative impact on the environment, society, and economy of the country that takes them in.

Developing countries that take in large numbers of refugees over extended periods of time may suffer negative economic, social, political, and environmental effects. From the moment they arrive, refugees may compete with locals for access to essentials like water, food, shelter, and medical treatment. Education, healthcare, water, sanitation, and transportation systems, as well as natural resources like pasture and firewood, are all more in demand because of their existence. The influx of refugees has positive and negative effects (UNHCR, 2004).

Massive, protracted influxes of refugees may have far-reaching effects on the host economy. Public spending on sustaining and caring for refugees has been rising, but this growth has not been matched by adequate compensation, which may explain some of these results. Direct and indirect refugee expenditure had a significant effect on the

scale of the government's capital investment in the social and infrastructure sectors, according to a report on the impact of refugees on national public expenditure in Malawi from the 1990s. Estimates for the combined direct and indirect expenses to the government budget due to refugee influxes totaled \$9.4 million in 1988 and \$8.4 million in 1989. (GoM, 1990).

The economic effect of refugees on their host countries has been the subject of numerous studies (Alix-Garcia 2007). Research of how Rwandan refugees affected Tanzania's agricultural prices was conducted between 1993 and 1998. (Alix-Garcia, 2007). Some agricultural products (including cooking bananas, beans, and milk) were found to have significantly increased in price while others (like maize) were found to have decreased in price due to aid deliveries (e.g., maize). Consequently, many farmers in Tanzania benefited from the increasing demand for their agricultural products in local markets (Whitaker, 2002).

Research on refugee camps in Daadab, Kenya (Nordic Agency for Development and Ecology, 2010) found that the local host community reaped about US\$ 82 million in benefits from the camps in 2009, and that number was projected to rise to US\$ 100 million in 2010. The host community receives some of the money utilized to administer the camp in the form of infrastructural investments. The Daadab camps have a significant effect on the local host community, both positively and negatively, through more commerce and cheaper food and other commodities. In addition, large local marketplaces characterized by significant purchasing power have emerged in refugee camps, serving as a primary outlet for the sale of pastoral products such as milk and animals.

However, despite these positive developments, the presence of refugees is associated with a scarcity of firewood and building supplies, as well as competition for grazing land in the areas surrounding the camps. Based on the data gathered, it was determined that the effects of the host community are multifaceted, including both good and negative features. As the study noted, the quality of each refugee family's residence would determine the good and negative effects that their presence would have on the host community.

Environmental impacts on land, water, natural resources, and the development of slums have all been associated with large influxes of migrants. Many studies demonstrate the many ways in which migrants' arrival and continued stay have altered ecosystems (FAO 2005). The first arrival phase of refugee influxes can have major environmental implications as displaced individuals travel into and across a territory to meet their urgent requirements (UNHCR/FAO 1994). Urgent effects include a scarcity of fuelwood and water contamination in refugee camps.

An assessment of the environmental effects of refugees in Daadab, Kenya, found that the decline in environmental quality was caused by policies designed to concentrate them in large camps with few opportunities for movement in an area of poor productivity (Nordic Agency for Development and Ecology, 2010). In addition, large camps can prevent the emergence of sustainable and culturally appropriate patterns of land usage (Jacobsen, 1997). The potential for refugees and the host community to make a living are both subject to environmental impacts.

7.4 Competition over Scarce Resources between Refugees and Residents of the Host Countries Contributes to Insecurity

The respondents were presented with the statement, “Competition for natural resources between refugees and residents of the host countries contributes to insecurity.” This statement was motivated by the fact that refugees could augment competition for natural resources with locals and could lead to conflict.

Table 7.4 Competition over Scarce Natural Resources between Refugees and Residents of the Host Countries Contributes to Insecurity

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Competition for natural resources between refugees and residents of the host countries contributes to insecurity	163	2	5	4.70	0.65

Source: Researcher, 2021

The findings show that the respondents strongly agree with the statement with a mean of 5 as shown in Table 7.4. It can be argued that competition over scarce resources results in tension and conflict between refugees and the Host Community. In most cases, the Host-Community views refugees as threats to their limited resources which include; land, wood, jobs, and water especially as the refugee population increases (Ali, Imana & Ocha, 2017).

Participants in both interviews and FGDs stressed the significance of the prolonged refugee crisis battle for resources. Larger numbers of refugees put a significant strain

on limited resources, as was made clear. Demand for wood grew as people moved into the area. As the population grew, so did the need for water, often leading to violent confrontations over scarcer supplies. A local NGO official claims that the constant influx and outflow of people from the refugee camps has degraded the land and made life difficult for the locals (R5, 17/05/2021). The refugee dilemma was therefore clearly connected to struggle for natural resources and to war. According to Penninx (2004), who argues that refugees and indigenous fight over limited resources, these results support his hypothesis.

Conflict arises as a result of the presence of so many refugees in host countries (Haq, 1995). There has been a massive increase in the variety of ways that conflict can be understood. "economic security," "health security," "food security," "personal security," "environmental security," "political security," and "community security" are all part of this concept (UN, 1994). The influx of new refugees poses a significant threat to all of these safety nets. Refugees and the local people often clash due to competition for few resources. Immigrants are considered as threatening to the South African economy and land (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2012). The result is widespread frustration and occasional violence between natives and newcomers. Due to real or perceived competition for resources and opportunity, economic factors account for conflict with local communities.

The competition for scarce resources and scarce social amenities is another significant problem. To this end, people are increasingly expected to foot the bill for expanding educational expenditures and other infrastructure stresses, such as overburdened medical services. That's going to make the security threats even greater. Numerous

refugee camps in Kenya are experiencing high levels of unrest and tension between locals and newcomers.

As an illustration, consider Garissa County, Kenya, home to the Dadaab Refugee Camp. As a result of competition for scarce resources, violence has broken out in the area. Because of the ongoing aid from the different humanitarian organizations, the local community of refugees has the false impression that they have more financial resources (Ali et al., 2017). These groups and government institutions' allegedly unfair treatment of locals and refugees has stoked tensions. That's because the odds of the refugees getting an education, receiving medical care, and finding work are all much better. This leads to further escalation of tensions and hostility.

According to Manyala (2016), these problems are significantly exacerbated in Dadaab Refugee Camp. Because of their ties to Al Shabaab, a terrorist organization with roots in Somalia, Somali refugees have emerged as a serious threat to national security. In most cases, the refugees have been killed or deported back to Somalia as a result of police and military operations. The difficulty that refugees face is a direct result of the growing agreement that they pose a threat to national security. According to Salehyan and Gleditsch, there is consensus that the influx of migrants has facilitated the spread of weapons and hazardous beliefs from bordering nations into the countries that have taken in the refugees (2006). Law and order in and around the refugee camps has thus collapsed as a result (Mogire, 2011).

Since refugees have always been seen as a threat to the safety of both the host country and its citizens, tensions have always existed between the two groups. Aid workers and

residents of both the host and refugee communities have reportedly been injured or killed in the fighting. Additionally, this has resulted in restricted government resources being allocated to establishing and maintaining security in the region.

Additionally, refugees have been blamed for drug trafficking, the spread of disease, and unlawful border crossings (Adelman, 2001). Refugee camps have become a shelter for terrorists who plot and carry out attacks on civilians. Therefore, they pose a danger to the safety of the entire country. Refugees are constantly monitored by the government's security agencies, and both the state and relief organizations have been known to treat them differently from the locals.

According to Manyala (2016), Kenya has had significant difficulties in accommodating refugees for an extended period of time. The government's response to the security threat has been to violate the refugees' fundamental human rights. Both inside and outside of the borders with Somalia, police and military activities have been ramped up to deal with insecurity, which is commonly attributed to emigrating Somalis. Since this has resulted in forced repatriations and harassment of urban refugees, it has had a negative impact on the refugees.

7.7 Use of Terror Techniques by Refugees Challenges National Security, Territorial Integrity, and Political Integrity

The respondents were presented with the statement, “Some refugees are accused of employing terror techniques which challenge national security, territorial integrity, and

political integrity.” This question was informed by extant literature that shows that refugees are often accused of perpetrating terrorism.

Table 7.7 Use of Terror Techniques by Refugees Which Challenges National Security, Territorial Integrity, and Political Integrity

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Some refugees are accused of employing terror techniques that challenge national security, territorial integrity, and political integrity	163	4	5	4.94	0.23

Source: Researcher, 2021

As shown in Table 7.7, the respondents strongly agree (mean of 5) with the statement. Thus, it is deducible that indeed refugees are accused by the host country to be a threat to national security. This in turn confirms the human security threat that refugees pose to the host country through terrorism. This is in line with a study by Manyala (2016) who posits that in the fight against terrorism, refugees at the Dadaab Camps have often been caught in the line of fire.

The role of refugees in supporting international terrorism was also confirmed by qualitative data from interviews and FGD respondents. For example, one of the respondents supported the findings above by saying that:

Some terrorist cells endeavour to create cells within the camp. During the registration of refugees, it is often hard to know who is who. Some members of terrorist groups can infiltrate the refugee camps. Others can also be radicalized within the premises of the refugee camps. This perpetuates security threats in

the refugee camps as well as the large Garissa County and Kenya as a whole. (F5, 14/05/2021).

The findings show that there is a close relationship between refugees and the perpetuation of terrorism. In some cases, refugees could be radicalized in the camps, making them agents of terrorist cells. This further buttresses the findings of Kilonzo, (2017) who points out that most Kenyans regard refugee camps act as breeding grounds for terrorist groups and they are considered grounds for radicalization and launching pads for violent terrorism into other parts of the country.

In other instances, refugees are harassed by police officers and accused of being terrorists. To support this, an NGO official said:

One of the refugees I know was walking home from the shop when he was stopped by two police officers. They all stomped on him and tore up his clothes apart, yelling, "All Somalis are Al-Shabaab and terrorists!" Then they loaded him into their car and drove away to an unknown location. Because it was dark, he had no idea where they were. They motioned for me to exit the vehicle. They then simply drove away. (R6, 8/05/2021).

According to Manyala (2016), Kenya has frequently deployed police and military operations within and without its borders with Somalia to deal with insecurity, which has often been blamed on refugees. The aforementioned facts confirm this conclusion. This explains why innocent refugees are frequently accused of being involved in terrorist operations. When compared to the UNDP's ideal, this treatment is demeaning (1994).

There are no more important national interests than maintaining one's country's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Over the past decade, al-Shabaab, ISIS, and al Qaeda have posed a continual danger of terrorism in Kenya. Kenya's very survival is at risk as a result of these threats to the country's independence. This means the

government has put in place infrastructure, programs, policies, laws, and institutions to deal with potential terrorist threats and to protect its citizens from them.

Terrorism is "a consequence of extreme beliefs, acts, and feelings supporting perceived oppression or threat to the existence of a community," as defined by McCauley and Moskalenko (2017). Religion-based extremism has been the primary source of terrorism, contrary to the claims of many academics throughout the world who point to "diversity in political beliefs and feelings of disorientation that leads to radicalization" as the root of the problem. According to Huntington's *Collision of Civilizations*, the clash between Western and non-Western ideals (Islamic civilizations) is one of the main sources of conflict in the postmodern world (Huntington, 1996). Because of this, we now understand why terrorist attacks continue to happen even in democracies. Consequently, there has been no effective countermeasure to terrorism that has avoided dealing with religious radicalization.

Psychologically, victims of terror attacks often experience shock, stress, and sadness. Terrorism deters potential financiers, especially when it occurs in public places like eating establishments and retail centers. Terrorism has severely damaged Kenya's tourist and service industries. According to Mwagiru, the economy is one of the three pillars that make up the instruments of national power that any nation's grand strategy must address. It's the third leg of the stool, yet diplomacy and military can't stand without it. There have been a large number of terrorist attacks against hotels and shopping malls around the world. Terrorist attacks on hotels are all too common, as evidenced by the recent events in Sri Lanka over the Easter weekend and in other countries like the United States, Great Britain, and France.

7.8 Refugee Camps Used for Recruiting Terrorist Fighters and Providing Them with Food and Shelter

The respondents were presented with the statement, “Refugee camps are often used as camps for recruiting terrorist fighters as well as providing them with food and shelter.”

The purpose of these questions was to find out if there were cases of recruitment of terrorist fighters in refugee camps as argued by extant literature.

Table 7.8 Refugee Camps Used for Recruiting Terrorist Fighters and Providing Them with Food and Shelter

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Refugee camps are often used as camps for recruiting terrorist fighters as well as providing them with food and shelter	163	4	5	5	0.29

Source: Researcher, 2021

Most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement. The mean was 5 as shown in Table 7.8. Thus, it can be argued that refugee camps are used as camps for recruiting terrorist fighters as well as providing them with food and shelter presenting a serious human security challenge to the host country. These findings buttress extant literature as posited by Ngao (2018) who argue that refugees presented a security problem in Kenya since refugee camps have often been used as camps for recruiting fighters as well as providing them with food and shelter

The interview and FGD participants affirmed these findings by pointing out that there were clandestine cases of radicalization and recruitment of terrorists. Some hardcore terrorists often got rich ground to plant terrorist propaganda in the watch of international and local NGOs and government officials. In this light, one of the respondents said:

There are cases of radicalization in refugee camps. One may come to the camp being moderate but if he or she comes into contact with radicalized individuals in the camp, they are likely to change their worldview and become radicals and terrorists. This has been the case with several refugees over time. (F4, 11/05/2021).

These results further support the hypothesis that refugee camps are breeding grounds for radicalization and terrorism recruiting. This is consistent with research by Iteyo (2018) and Matanga and Muchilwa (2018), who both postulate that refugee camps have been used to recruit members for terrorist groups.

Terrorists have long used Kenya's largest refugee camps like Dadaab and Kakuma as recruiting hotspots. As criminal and terrorist activity rises in the region, so does the opportunity for recruiting. Concern has been raised by civil society groups and others that young people are an easy target for extremist groups because they are so receptive to the promises they make to them. Boys and young men in the slums are a prime target for al-Shabaab and ISIS recruiters because of their large numbers and because of the lack of social and religious barriers that separate them from them. Those young people who have no chance of getting a good education or a good job are easy victims. The same is said to be true of the country's border regions. Girls, children of the wealthy, and even college students have been among the recruitment in the past, as seen in the 2015 terror attack in Garissa.

Studies reveal that the motivations for joining extremist organizations differ across demographics, highlighting the multifaceted nature of radicalization. Some young people from low-income areas join due to peer or even family pressure, while others are drawn in by the promise of cash rewards or because they are committed to the jihadist ideology. Still others are looking for adventure or a defined set of rules and conventions to live by. The organizations are experts at reaching out to various subsets of young people with tailored promises and messaging. Many young people from the West and elsewhere have joined terrorist groups. But this is simpler to accomplish in regions where poverty, inequality, ethnic and religious strife, political marginalization, and insecurity are already the norm.

As far as anyone who has been keeping an eye on things has seen recently, hiring is currently open. There are allegations that police and security personnel are complicit or complicit in such actions in exchange for bribes and other 'benefits.' Border officers in Kenya are also rumored to be involved in the unlawful admission of foreigners from Somalia, Ethiopia, and elsewhere in exchange for modest fees. The notion that corruption is a major contributor to a lack of safety has been widely recognized as one of the biggest challenges in the war on terrorism. More than 100,000 illegal aliens, including many known criminals and at least one individual who was discovered carrying extremely explosive bomb-making material despite passing through many police checkpoints, were reportedly let into the nation by corrupt officials.

The Kenya National Commission for Human Rights and other human rights groups are at odds with the Kenyan government's security forces over the latter's efforts to bolster

national security. Some say the government is wrong to "fight terror with terror," as it is violating citizens' rights and shrinking the public sphere. In the north and along the coast, where the population is predominantly ethnic Somali and Muslim, human rights groups have accused the government and security services of carrying out arbitrary arrests, disappearances, torture, and extrajudicial murders of young Muslim males.

The government's security forces, meanwhile, say that human rights groups in the country are "supporting terror suspects and terrorists." Human rights activists and civil society organizations see this as a worrying resurgence of the practice of "state terrorism," in which government security forces target and silence those who disagree with official policy. Al-attacks, Shabaab's notably against Kenya's non-Muslim population, have exacerbated the country's preexisting religious tensions. Prejudice towards ethnic Somalis and Muslims, whether Kenyan citizens, refugees, or migrants, has increased as a result of security initiatives in Muslim- and Somali-dominated communities like Eastleigh, Nairobi, and coastal areas. A portion of these communities may sympathize with extremist groups if they feel further marginalized in Kenya. As 'terrorism' has evolved into a political football, the responsibility for its existence has been passed back and forth between the government and the opposition, further clouding the situation. Finally, despite the state's strong security measures, Kenya's inability to coordinate its security personnel and exchange intelligence among them further hinders the country's fight against terrorism.

Although Sude (2020) claims that only a small percentage of refugees and asylum seekers ever become terrorists, a small number of them have carried out significant assaults, causing widespread alarm among governments and the general public in host

countries. In this section, we examine the causes and consequences of the proliferation of terrorist organizations and violent militant groups among refugees living in camps during key historical migration crises. Afterwards, it looks at what's being done now to protect camp residents from the same threats that plagued their ancestors. More than half of refugees, however, are not in camps but are instead living with host families in the communities closest to their countries of origin or in third countries where they seek protection in asylum reception centers before starting to reconstruct their lives.

The primary determinants that have been recognized in the past, such as host government policies, security and radicalizer access, living conditions, possibilities for youth, and local economic conditions and resilience, remain relevant to contemporary situations. Refugee integration is difficult in third countries, and they might learn from the experiences of countries like the United States and Canada. There is a growing need to address other personal risk factors among refugees as they become integrated into society in their new countries. In most respects, refugees don't have any advantage over the general population in these areas. Not all of these markers have been empirically confirmed, but to the extent that they are helpful, this chapter will investigate how they apply to refugees in general and propose viable strategies taken from mental health, criminal justice, youth, and community programs to decrease individuals' propensity to radicalization prior to violence.

Key historical cases in which refugee groups based in camps became militarized, conducted cross-border operations, and sometimes became radicalized enough to mount terrorist attacks well outside of their original regions must be addressed in any discussion of radicalization among refugees in camp settings. Lebanese Palestinians,

Afghan refugees in Pakistan during and immediately after the Afghan-Soviet conflict, and Rwandans in Zaire/the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) following the Rwandan genocide are all prime examples. As a result of hearing about these "worst examples," the public may conclude that all refugees are potentially dangerous because they may turn into "refugee warriors" fighting for their own cause. Only around 40% of refugees in recent years have lived in camps, and not all refugee situations, even superficially identical camp situations, provide the same risks.

7.9 Impact of Refugees on the Socio-Economic Resources at the Disposal of the State and the International Community

The respondents were presented with the statement, "Refugees have a negative impact on the ever-depleting socio-economic resources at the disposal of the state and the international community." This statement is motivated by the fact that a protracted refugee crisis can put a strain on socioeconomic resources in the camp.

Table 7.9 Impact of Refugees on the Socio-Economic Resources at the Disposal of the State and the International Community in Dadaab Refugee Camps

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Refugees have a negative impact on the ever-depleting socio-economic resources at the disposal of the state and the international community.	163	3	5	5	0.53

Source: Researcher, 2021

As shown in Table 7.9, the majority of the respondents strongly agreed (mean of 5) with the statement. According to Sustainable Development Report (2019), the overall direct socio-economic cost incurred in caring for refugees is huge. Thus, it can be concluded that the negative impact of refugees on socio-economic resources at the host country and the international community presents a serious human security challenge.

The respondents also noted the severe strain on societal and economic infrastructure. Neither the Kenyan government nor the international community has provided nearly enough money or social services for the refugees. Fewer than half of the migrants have complete access to essentials (F4, 11/05/2021). Considering that, as Tariq argues, not everyone has access to the necessities, this threatens people's safety (2017).

The 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees obligates those countries that have ratified it to provide safety to people who have been forced to from their homes because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. The Convention recognizes that certain countries may be overwhelmed by a large influx of migrants, and it begs for international aid in such circumstances. No rules exist, however, regarding how member countries should divide up the migrants they take in or how they should divide up the costs associated with doing so (Bennett, 2015). More equitable distribution of burdens and allocation of responsibilities for migrants is called for in the New York Declaration, which calls for the creation of a new global compact on refugees by 2018.

This gap in global refugee governance is dangerous not just for the lives of refugees, but also for the economies and governments of many parts of the world. Most refugees

are housed by poor and middle income countries, which are ill-equipped to provide for their needs without endangering the lives of locals (UNHCR, 2016). International humanitarian and financial aid is now inadequate to fulfill the needs of refugees and host countries.

When a new refugee crisis arises, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Program (WFP) must start raising money from scratch to continue providing humanitarian help. Many efforts to solve persistent problems seldom get the funding they need from generous benefactors. Refugees and host communities alike suffer when fundamental needs like food, health care, and education are ignored (such as in the cases of refugees from Somalia and South Sudan in Kenya). Security concerns and secondary refugee flows are anticipated as a result, according to research by Cal, Harake, Hassan, and Struck (2015).

Second, local residents may lose access to public services, infrastructure, and natural resources when humanitarian relief is insufficient. Many refugees remain in their host countries for decades; in fact, more than half of the refugees under UNHCR's care are in long-term situations that endure more than ten years (UNHCR, 2016). Therefore, additional development money is needed to meet long-term public-sector needs and give opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship in addition to emergency help.

Further, in many host countries, refugees' legal status is precarious, making it difficult for them to participate in society, the workforce, and commerce. There is a lack of official recognition of the 1951 Refugee Convention in many major host states,

particularly in developing countries, despite the fact that it is still crucial in determining who is qualified for protection and outlining refugee rights.

Refugees in poor and middle-income host countries, such as Kenya's Dadaab camp, face a global funding shortfall when it comes to critical humanitarian help. Garissa continues to be in need of emergency humanitarian aid in Kenya as a result of the drought and the strain on resources, notably development funds to ensure that refugees and local populations have access to public services, infrastructure, and economic possibilities. Consequently, the New York Declaration's call for G20 leaders to agree to providing necessary resources swiftly necessitates swift discussions on a Global Compact on Refugees.

In destitute and neglected regions of developing nations, where the bulk of refugees are situated, a large-scale influx of migrants can strain local financial and administrative resources, triggering social unrest. However, if sufficient external funding is available, hosting refugees could be an economic growth opportunity (Maystadt and Verwimp, 2014). Contrary to widespread belief, refugee settlements supported by outside funding can really be beneficial to the local economy (Taylor et al., 2016). The effects are not uniform, however, and the host society may both benefit and suffer from refugee influxes. Hosting refugees requires identifying and addressing potential negative effects on vulnerable groups within the local population in order to sustain popular support.

Assuming that migrants are allowed to work, each new influx of refugees causes a significant increase in the local labor supply. An enormous demand-side shock is created in the local product markets unless supplies are finally imported, either because

the host country receives international financing or because refugees receive cash-based relief. Depending on the size of the refugee community, the increased demand for locally produced commodities can have a positive ripple impact on economies across the country. The increasing demand and consumer spending is especially beneficial to the agricultural sector (Del Carpio, et al., 2015). Increases in local production and income could cause beneficial ripple effects that boost growth across the country (Taylor et al., 2016).

Especially if manufacturing is labor intensive, a larger pool of available workers can reduce production costs, making local enterprises more competitive. A number of factors, including refugee skill sets relative to the host population and employment integration regulations, determine the magnitude of this impact (e.g. work permits, recognition of formal education, and integration efforts by employers). In the event of a sudden and large influx of refugees, local wages may be lowered as migrants compete for jobs with (at least some of) the native population (Maystadt and Verwimp, 2014).

Overall, a large influx of migrants is likely to effect different populations in different ways, based on their resource endowments, occupations, and consumption habits. Urban net food consumers are negatively impacted by price increases in food products brought on by refugees, whereas rural net food producers are positively impacted. The greater availability of workers may benefit businesses at the expense of native workers with lower skill sets. Poor households with little access to productive resources or political influence are the most at risk from a refugee influx, even if aggregate gains are high enough to counterbalance losses in theory (Whitaker, 2002; Maystadt and Verwimp, 2014).

To sum up, the burden can be fairly distributed between the international community and the host countries if the international community provides adequate resources to meet the basic social and economic requirements of refugees and local people. If population constraints on small host nations continue high and economic stagnation is pervasive, it may be advised that more very vulnerable refugees be distributed secondarily, such as through resettlement in a third country with support from the UNHCR. G20 nations whose populations are too small to sustain a large refugee population may improve their international standing by taking part in refugee resettlement programs in third countries (Hargrave & Pantuliano, 2016).

In 2015, available resources were \$ 9 billion short of demands for UN-coordinated appeals. This is according to the Global Humanitarian Aid Report (2016). The United Nations (UN) coordinated pleas received a total of US\$ 11 billion, while the humanitarian response was US\$ 28 billion, with US\$ 6 billion coming from private contributors. When broken down by UN-coordinated country and regional efforts, donors met only 74% of criteria (Kenya) (Global Humanitarian Assistance, 2016). The current financing gap not only shows that the international community is not fulfilling its responsibilities to refugees, but it also has detrimental effects on the affected refugees and local populations. The substantial irregular secondary movement of refugees to urban centers and Europe, as well as the resulting security difficulties in the region, may be linked to the absence of funding for the Somalia program (43% of criteria met) and the East Africa Regional Response Plan (65% of requirements met) (Global Humanitarian Assistance, 2016).

Those who have fled to Dadaab as refugees often remain in the countries that have taken them in for more than a decade. Refugees need more than just food and shelter, so humanitarian help that focuses on those necessities alone is not enough (Global Humanitarian Assistance, 2016). As a result, refugees will need access to a wide range of public services, including those related to housing, transportation, and utilities like water and electricity. It is crucial that refugees be given the opportunity to work in their host countries so that they can provide for themselves and not feel like they have to rely on charity. Therefore, they need possibilities to work and work permits.

Over two-thirds of Somalia's UNHCR-protected refugees currently reside in unorganized communities, further complicating matters (UNHCR, 2016). Their economic and social integration will benefit from this, but there may be issues if large numbers of refugees place a strain on the public services and infrastructure provided by a government that is already constrained for funds and rental housing that is in short supply. The international community must work closely with governments of host countries to continue the program (Bennett, 2015) however financial assistance programs may be an effective way to deliver humanitarian relief to refugees for critical household needs.

Effect of Refugees on Health, Education, Food and, Nutrition and Other Basic Needs Sectors in Kenya

The respondents were presented with the statement, “Refugees affect health, education, food and, nutrition and other basic needs sectors in the country.” This is a pertinent question since access to healthcare, education, and nutrition in addition to other basic needs are key indicators of human health. The findings are presented in Table 7.10.

Table 7.10 Effect of refugees on health, education, food and, nutrition and other basic needs sectors in Kenya

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Refugees affect health, education, food and, nutrition, and other basic needs sectors in the country	163	3	5	5	0.62

Source: Researcher, 2021

Most respondents were in strong agreement with the statement (mean of 5) as shown in Table 7.10. This makes it clear that refugees affected health, education, food and, nutrition, and other basic needs sectors in Garissa County. Human security could thus be negatively affected in case of a protracted refugee crisis. These findings agree with the study by Matanga and Muchilwa (2018, p.416) who points out that the protracted refugee crisis affects the health, education, food, nutrition, and other basic needs sectors.

Results from interviews and focus groups confirmed the strain on public services such as healthcare and education. Increases in the human population make it difficult to meet everyone's demands. This also pertains to nutritional needs. There are rarely enough rations to go around, causing some people to go hungry and others to fight among themselves (F4, 11/05/2021). These results are consistent with those of a study by Okoth et al. (2018: 29), which found that human security directly influenced human development and was critical to people's ability to live out their lives in a way that respected their basic needs, their culture, and their humanity.

Recent years have seen a rise in the inequity and complexity of forced relocation. Unprecedented demands are immediately required for which long-term solutions are urgently needed due to the constantly shifting global political context in which displacements occur and a lack of acceptable answers in many long-term conditions. The migrants' already precarious predicament is being further exacerbated by "crises inside crises." The recently ratified Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) accurately portrays the precarious position in which many refugees and host countries find themselves. It also seeks a more holistic understanding of challenges related to long-term care (UNHCR, 2016).

Since it is one of the top countries that accepts the most refugees, Kenya is at the core of this issue. Over half a million people are currently living as refugees in Kenya due to the country's extensive and ongoing refugee operation; the vast majority of these people have fled turmoil in Somalia and South Sudan (UNHCR, 2016). If the situation in neighboring countries worsens, leading to an influx of refugees to Kenya, Kenya will continue to accept both new immigrants and refugees who have been living in the country for decades.

Eighty-four percent of Kenya's refugees and asylum seekers live in camps, per the Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Programme (KCRP, 2020). The countries that are taking in such a large number of refugees are among the most impoverished and socially and economically disadvantaged in the world. These countries suffer from widespread issues such as food insecurity, chronic malnutrition, extreme poverty, few means of

support, a lack of human capital, and inadequate social and economic infrastructure. You can see how densely populated the camp is in Plate 6.1.



Plate 6.1 Sprawling Tents at Dadaab

Source: AFP, 2016.

Kenya's refugees and asylum seekers have likely reached a more permanent state of exile than the first state of emergency. When 25,000 or more refugees of the same nationality have been in exile in a particular asylum country for five years or more, the UNHCR considers the situation to have persisted for an extended period of time. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) further defines protracted refugee situations as those in which refugees are in an intractable limbo for an extended period of time. They are not in immediate danger, but despite being in exile for a long time, their basic rights and economic, social, and psychological requirements have not been satisfied.

Rights to freedom of movement and to seek gainful employment outside the camp, both of which are protected by the 1951 Convention, may be compromised in a protracted camping scenario. Because of these limitations, refugees are more reliant on humanitarian aid than ever before. A prolonged situation can lead to direct security concerns like terrorism, arms trafficking, drug smuggling, women and child trafficking, and recruitment of child soldiers and mercenaries, in addition to the many other issues that come with this type of situation, such as refugee passivation and limited economic potential. It's possible that there will be unexpected security repercussions, such as increased rivalry for resources with the locals. When migrants are seen as receiving special treatment, tensions with the host community might develop. This is especially true when it comes to social services like healthcare and education, which are often more accessible to refugees than to the local rural population.

Kenya's effort faces considerable funding difficulties despite the region's two most visible crises, in Somalia and South Sudan. Donors have provided substantial support for the Kenya project throughout the years, but their contributions have become increasingly unpredictable, forcing UNHCR and its partners to reevaluate their strategies, resources, and priorities.

Almost 65.5% of the people in Garissa County are poor, with Dadaab Sub County being especially close because of its low food consumption score. The population is primarily Somali and consists of pastoralists. Sixty to seventy percent of the population relies heavily on cattle. Dadaab is one of the urban centers that has taken in a sizable number of Somali refugees. Many Somali children and women are among the refugees currently living in the Dadaab complex (Dagahaley, Ifo 2, and Hagadera Camps). Ethiopians,

South Sudanese, Burundians, Rwandans, Yemenis, and people fleeing the Democratic Republic of the Congo make up a minor percentage of the camp's total population. Over the years, Dadaab has developed into a thriving commercial center.

Through a "care and maintenance" strategy, UNHCR and partners have been serving Dadaab's refugee community for the past 29 years. Due to decreasing resources, the continued presence of refugees, and the current political climate, it is more important than ever to find answers to the problems at Dadaab. This trend is currently shifting toward programming that is more sophisticated and focused on finding answers. With the Government's February 2019 Finding Solutions in Dadaab decree, there is increased impetus for a long-term, all-encompassing response to the Dadaab population (both local and refugees). Garissa County is working closely with the UNHCR and other partners to create a long-term strategy for a Dadaab Integrated Settlement.

According to Kenya's 2010 Constitution, "A primary obligation of the State is to fulfill the rights of every individual in Kenya," and this includes the "right to the maximum feasible level of health" (Republic of Kenya, 2010). Since it ratified the 1951 United Nations Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, as well as the 1969 Organization of African Union Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, Kenya also has a responsibility to protect the rights of refugees and asylum seekers.

World Health Assembly Resolution 61.17 on Migrant Health was passed in 2008, and it calls for all member states, including Kenya, to "recognize refugee health as a human right by monitoring refugee health and strengthening refugee-sensitive health systems"

(WHO, 2010). The National Consultation on Migration Health was held in March 2011 by the Kenya Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration and the World Health Organization (WHO) to initiate the implementation of the WHA 61.17 decision. To achieve the first policy objective of the Kenya National Health Sector Strategic Plan II, "increase equitable access to health services," the consultation brought together a wide range of interested parties to work out a strategy for making quality healthcare available to all Kenyans without regard to their socioeconomic status or other characteristics (IOM, 2011c; Republic of Kenya, 2005).

Refugees in Kenya have trouble getting medical attention no matter where they are located, be it in remote camp communities like Dadaab or in urban centers like Garissa town. Those in refugee camps, on the other hand, have it slightly better, as these areas are designed to provide essential humanitarian relief to refugees, including access to medical care, schools, and jobs. Those seeking asylum in urban areas sometimes face isolation and hardship because no such comprehensive refugee-specific institutions exist. Kenya's 2010 Constitution (Government of Kenya., 2010) protects the right to health for all citizens, however refugees are still at risk (IOM, 2011a).

The refugee population has an impact on health, and this can be shown in the context of refugee pregnancies. Maternal mortality has increased as a result of delays in seeking care, traveling to receive care, and being treated because of the shortage of health care facilities (Cohen, 2018). Preferences for early marriage, low demand for contraception, and avoidance of caesarean sections are just some of the ways in which maternal and neonatal health in the camps is negatively affected by the strong desire for large families

and the primary social role of the woman as child-bearer, according to a UNHCR field brief on improving maternal care in the Dadaab refugee camps (UNHCR, 2010). The locals in Dadaab are living in extreme poverty. Refugees and locals alike face precarious living conditions as a result of food shortages, inadequate basic amenities, and unequal earning prospects (UNHCR, 2010). For this reason, disputes frequently arise.

It is estimated that the Northern and Eastern regions of Kenya are home to almost a third of the country's poor. Food security and economic conditions in the region can be compared using information from the WFP. Food price and energy cost rises, as well as food shortages, were found to be particularly severe in the North and North Eastern Kenya region, according to the World Food Programme's results (WFP, 2016). These rises coincided with a change in eating habits. The group also discovered a correlation between individuals' levels of education, the size of their families, and their access to nutritious food. The risk of becoming hungry was found to increase with both lower levels of education and bigger family sizes.

More over half of Kenya's refugee population consists of children (UNHCR, 2016). Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps, along with Kalobeyei settlement, are home to the vast bulk of the world's refugee and asylum-seeking student body. Each year, only a select few Kenyans get accepted to one of the many public or private colleges in the country or overseas.

Almost half of refugee children still aren't enrolled in school despite huge increases in enrollment across the board. As one advances in grade, the disparity in enrollment

widens. Only around a third of refugees in Kenya are able to complete their secondary education, and even fewer have access to postsecondary education like college or vocational schools. Refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya face similar challenges in enrolling their children in school as the rest of Kenyans, including a lack of resources, social and economic considerations, cultural norms and customs, and a lack of school choice.

For nearly three decades, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other international donors have administered and funded educational facilities in refugee camps where students follow the Kenyan national curriculum and sit for national examinations. However, the international community's governance and management of learning institutions have led to an alternative system of service delivery that does not adequately respond to the needs of refugees, asylum seekers, and their host communities, despite the fact that the Government of Kenya has made a considerable contribution to the education of these groups over the past thirty years.

Dadaab has widespread and serious public health problems. After doing an evaluation in Dadaab in 2008, Oxfam concluded that a public health emergency existed there (Oxfam, 2008). Human Rights Watch reports that one-third of the population suffers from "acute malnutrition," mostly impacting children and women. Even though the World Food Program ensures that every refugee meets the daily calorie requirements, "many refugees are forced to trade food to obtain necessary commodities," such as firewood (HRW 2009). Dadaab's water infrastructure is antiquated and hasn't had any upgrades in almost 18 years. Due to physical constraints, residents are restricted to a daily quota of 16 liters of water, well below the minimum amount suggested for good

health. And that doesn't even take into consideration the additional water required for things like feeding cattle, constructing buildings, and cleaning.

Over 36,000 latrines would need to be constructed in Dadaab to achieve the minimum international standard for sanitation. Due to the lack of proper restroom facilities, 2007 saw two outbreaks of cholera. Cholera, meningitis, H1N1, and pertussis were just four of nine infectious illness outbreaks in the camp in 2010. (Global Health Initiative 2010). Because of the extreme overcrowding, any infectious disease has the potential to quickly spread throughout the entire camp. Dadaab just doesn't have enough doctors, nurses, and other medical staff to handle a disease outbreak or even regular care needs.

7.11 Link of Refugees to the Increase in Theft and Other Forms of Insecurity in Kenya

The respondents were presented with the statement, “Refugees were also linked with the increase in theft and other forms of insecurity.” It is important to present this statement since refugee camps are also seen as breeding grounds for insecurity as well as other forms of malpractices.

Table 7.11 Link of Refugees to the Increase in Theft and Other Forms of Insecurity in Kenya

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Refugees were also linked with the increase in theft and other forms of insecurity.	163	3	5	4	0.78

Source: Researcher, 2021

The findings show that most of the respondents agree with the statement (mean of 4) as shown in Table 7.11. This could have negative effects on human security in the area due to poor regard for the human property as well as other forms of insecurity. These findings are in line with Ngao (2018) in “Urban Refugees and Human Security Management in Africa with a special focus on Kenya” who point out refugee camps are often accused of being breeding grounds for theft and other forms of insecurity.

The findings above are underlined by the findings from interviews and FGDs which are also indicative of the fact that refugee camps are characterized by theft, burglary, and other forms of security. Human dignity is hard in the camps since often conflict and fights arise for even minor cases due to cultural differences. This was affirmed by one of the respondents who said:

There are constant flare-ups and cases of conflict in the refugee camps due to cultural differences. One is also never saved in refugee camps due to these fights, which can lead to reprisals and long-standing vendetta. Theft is also common with stolen goods being sold in other parts of the camp or elsewhere. (F4, 11/05/2021).

The results demonstrate that the prolonged refugee crisis has an impact on human security. Therefore, the UNDP-recommended absence of fear in daily life is often unachievable (1994). Improving camp dweller safety would require addressing these issues (R18, 15/05/2021).

Many refugees make their way to Nairobi and other cities despite the government's best efforts to keep them in isolated areas. Some of the Somalis who arrived in the 1990s were able to settle in Nairobi or Mombasa, or to remain with family, and so never registered with UNHCR (Goldsmith 1997). Upon the closure of the camps in Mombasa in the mid-1990s, many Somali refugees relocated to Nairobi, where they either lived in new camps or returned to Somalia voluntarily. As with Kakuma, some Dadaab refugees have relocated to Nairobi. Estimates from the mid-1990s varied up to 100,000 for the amount of Somali refugees living informally in urban areas (Hyndman 2000; Moret et al. 2005). Because of the containment policy, politicians often downplay the existence of refugees in urban regions, and as a result, considerably less is known about the plight of urban refugees. This may be because urban refugees are difficult to detect and are often not eligible for help (Campbell 2005).

The Eastleigh area of Nairobi has become home to the vast majority of these displaced persons. Historically a working-class neighbourhood, Eastleigh is now located distant from the CBD (Sirola 2001). Since 1990, Eastleigh's population has exploded, giving rise to a unique culture that has been formed by rural Kenyans, Sudanese, Eritreans, and Ethiopians, but most notably Somalis. One, Eastleigh has developed into Nairobi's premier commercial and retail hub. Entrepreneurs, including newly arrived refugees, have set up shop in a wide variety of industries, including shipping and receiving,

wholesale, retail (ranging from small hawking and street stalls to large shopping malls), pharmacy, real estate, hospitality (including hotels, lodges, miraa (khat/qaad) outlets, cafes and restaurants), long-distance transportation (including taxis), communications (including phone and internet bureaux), and currency exchange. Clients come from all across Nairobi and even further afield to shop in this district.

As a result, Eastleigh became synonymous with the rising crime rate in the rest of Eastlands and the city of Nairobi as a whole, which is commonly attributed to the increasing hardship brought on by structural adjustment (Anderson 2002). Matatus (buses) to Eastleigh are routinely held up and robbed at night, and muggings and street thefts of mobile phones and cash are prevalent. Police harassment of refugees is another issue. The bulk of Somali refugees only possessed their UNHCR letter stating that they are a *prima facie* refugee, which was of little help due to their murky political-legal condition outside the camps (Hyndman 2000). Many Somalis living in Kenya illegally paid bribes to avoid being detained and deported. Such extortion, the refugees claim, has changed over time, with a peak in 2001-2002. Many individuals continue to exercise extreme caution, refusing to leave their neighborhoods or go out at night or even during the day.

Even while Eastleigh is home to a sizable number of lawful enterprises, it also has a sizeable underworld where one can buy anything from a fake passport to a handgun (Murunga 2005). Some Somali immigrants may even accept a "black market" exchange rate that is significantly better than the government-sanctioned rate (Murunga 2005). Legitimate goods, like as electronics, are also sold, however they are often brought in over the Kenya-Somalia border and sold at much reduced costs compared to official

imports. All of the aforementioned are commonplace in the area, making law enforcement in Kenya's capital a challenging prospect.

The police routinely conduct unannounced raids in Eastleigh to examine the identification documents of Somalis due to the area's high crime rate. Due to official policy, anyone found outside of a designated refugee camp is subject to arrest and detention (Nyaoro, 2010). This rule is subject to certain exceptions, like as when a refugee has to access Nairobi's medical facilities or when they have been accepted to a school there. However, a Somali refugee can be jailed for long periods of time and harassed by the police without being officially charged with a crime due to the lack of specific refugee legislation in Kenya.

Therefore, the vast majority of Kenyans think that Somali refugees have only brought more issues with them. Every time there is a major terrorist attack in Kenya, there is a corresponding rise in anti-Somali sentiment and a subsequent police raid in Eastleigh. Over 600 Eastleigh inhabitants, most of whom were Somali refugees, were taken into police custody during a crime sweep that began after the 1998 bombing of the U.S. Embassy. In 2002, a similar event led to the detention of over a thousand undocumented workers. A total of over a hundred Somalis were detained for questioning in 2003 after the American Embassy in Nairobi was forced to temporarily close (Campbell 2006). Fear and distrust of Somalis permeate Kenyan society and the government, regardless of whether these feelings are grounded on fact or fiction. In 2001, President Daniel Arap Moi officially closed the border between Kenya and Somalia. As Moi put it, "even though Kenya exhibited hospitality by admitting refugees from Somalia, they abused their welcome by smuggling illegal weaponry into the nation." The current level of

insecurity in Kenya, he said, was the "Somalis' fault" (Murunga 2005). Due to the long land boundary, rough terrain, and lack of police and immigration officers, the border closure appears to take place more in principle than in fact.

Light weapons and handguns are readily available throughout the camps. These weapons are smuggled into the capital city and hidden in the camps because of the permeable boundaries. Atrocities are committed both within and outside the camps with these diverse weapons. IRIN reports find a "high likelihood" that the camps are being used to trade weaponry due to shooting occurrences within the camps and the ease with which weapons may be moved across the Kenya-Somalia border. Recently, AID agencies were fired upon in Hagadera refugee camps while demarcating plots for Kambioos evacuees.

Additionally, the armaments are sold cheaply to criminals who perpetrate horrible acts within our own country. In a number of incidents, grenades were thrown towards both the disciplined forces and the ordinary population. In May of 2017, two police landcruisers were completely destroyed by IEDs while on patrol.

Members of the renowned al-Shabaab terror group plot attacks outside the camps and then flee to the safety of the refugee settlements itself. Extremely limited or nonexistent patrols are conducted in the camps. Therefore, it is an ideal place for these violent criminals to conceal themselves. Attacks like the one at Garissa University in April 2016 are a prime example of these random acts of violence. Dadaab's administration and some aid workers have taken the biggest hit from the kidnappings that have been going on there. Some are seasoned at asking for ransom, while others routinely

negotiate exchanges for their incarcerated militia. For some unfortunate abductees, the price of their freedom is their own lives. The kidnappers currently have a member of the humanitarian crew in their possession as I make this proposal. It is speculated that the captors spent a considerable amount of time conducting research on the topic in the camps. They waited for the perfect moment, then pounced. The abductee was not heard from again after that.

7.12 Some Refugees are Economic Migrants and a Threat to Kenya's Human Security

The respondents were presented with the statement, “Some refugees are economic migrants and are a threat to Kenya's human security.” This statement is motivated by the fact the world over, some refugees and asylum seekers have been accused of being economic migrants. The findings are presented in Table 7.12.

Table 7.12 Refugees as Economic Migrants and a Threat to Kenya's Human Security

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Some refugees are economic migrants and are a threat to Kenya's human security	163	4	5	5	0.25

Source: Researcher, 2021

As shown in Table 7.12, the majority of the respondents strongly agree (mean of 5) with the statement. The perception of immigration as a threat to security has developed

alongside the rapid increase in the number of immigrants (IOM 2010). However, the supposed danger of refugees to the human security of a state is not an objective and universal threat, but rather a subjective threat, dependent on how the receiving state defines itself (Weiner 1992).

In the same accord, the interview and FGD participants affirmed the findings from questionnaires by pointing out that some refugees were economic migrants. This could place immense challenges to socioeconomic resources in addition to placing immense pressure on natural resources. To support this, one of the respondents said:

There is an immense competition of socioeconomic resources in refugee camps and the surrounding environment since some of the refugees are economic migrants. As is the case with any conflict, some people ran away for real security purposes. Others may also follow them in pursuit of greener pastures and use the name “refugee” to gain the associated benefits. (F2, 12/05/2021).

The findings highlighted above show that economic migrants, who often live within the context of refugees, place extra pressure on resources in refugee camps as well as the larger environment. This goes on to affect living conditions as well as the human security in the camps. These findings are in line with Kitur (2016) who posit that some refugees were economic migrants and were a threat to Kenya's human security.

There are two main types of immigrants: refugees, who are escaping violence and persecution at home, and economic migrants, who are moving to a new nation in quest of better economic opportunities. The possibility to return to one's home country is an essential distinction between these two types of immigrants. Those who are granted asylum as refugees are typically unable or unwilling to return home due to persecution or fear of the law. In contrast, economic immigrants are not subject to this restriction and may return home at any time. There are many economic immigrants whose only

goal is to earn money so that they can retire or build a home for themselves and their families back in their home country. Also distinguishing refugees from other immigrants is the frequency with which they return to their native country to maintain social ties. However, economic immigrants are not restricted from visiting loved ones back home (Borjas, 1995).

Whether or not refugees are good for the economy they enter is a point of contention (Cortes, 2004). Recent studies dispel the myth that refugees in camps are passive recipients of aid and instead contribute meaningfully to the economies of their home countries (Alloush et al., 2016). Lack of reliable scientific data on the economic impact of refugees on host countries. Many studies have shown that refugees have negligible effects (Landau, 2004). There are many who argue that low-income host-country households are hit worse by negative shocks (Maystadt & Verwimp, 2014).

Specific research suggests that a large influx of migrants can lead to higher unemployment rates among low-skilled individuals and lower wages for some demographics (Smith, 2012). Most migrants choose where they go and how long they stay in the host economy, unless they are hired for a specific length of time, which is the fundamental difference between refugees and migrants. Second, while much migration research has concentrated on high-income nations, the majority of refugees are actually hosted by low- and middle-income nations (Chambers, 1986).

Wholesalers in refugee camps import high-value basic commodities like sugar, powdered milk, pasta, fruit drinks, and high-end consumer items via Somalia, as reported in the Light Years Ahead research (2014). Dadaab is a cheaper place to buy

smuggled goods than the rest of Kenya. Around 5,000 businesses, from street vendors to large department stores, sell a wide variety of goods in the camps, and another 370 are located in Dadaab itself. It is estimated that the camp-based businesses will bring in around \$25,000,000 annually.

Camps and host communities have a massive need for firewood and construction supplies. Considering that there are approximately 158,428 people in the host population and approximately 250,000 people in the camps, the demand from both is nearly same. Both the locals and the campers gather wood for heating and construction, and they buy and trade it between themselves (UN-HABITAT, 2010).

Most of the commercial firewood used in the camps comes from harvesters who are permanently stationed there. Women and girls in the host communities have a difficult time finding high-quality firewood in the camps and neighboring villages, leaving them with only low-quality fuel to use. Host community women spend two to five hours daily gathering firewood (Intermedia Development Consultants, 2013).

7.13 High Numbers of Refugees Strained the Fragile Social Environment in Garissa County

The respondents were presented with the statement, “High numbers of refugees strained the fragile social environment in Garissa County.” This statement is important since a fragile social environment can be negatively affected by a high number of refugees.

Table 7.13 High Numbers of Refugees Strained the Fragile Social Environment in Garissa County

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
High numbers of refugees strained the fragile social environment in Garissa County	163	4	5	5	0.34

Source: Researcher, 2021

The findings show that the majority of the respondents strongly agree (mean of 5) that high numbers of refugees strained the fragile social environment in Garissa County as shown in Table 7.13. Among the most significant problems associated with refugee-affected areas are interpersonal relationships. This is in line with a study by Kumssa and Jones (2014) that posits that the fragile social environment in the North-Eastern region was affected by high numbers of refugees.

The foregoing conclusions are supported by the testimony of a government official who stated that the prolonged refugee crisis has exacerbated an already precarious situation in Garissa County. Increasing population adds to age-old struggle for limited resources

(R15, 6/05/2021). Thus, it is undeniable that refugees contribute to the unstable environment of Garissa County (Kumssa & Jones, 2014).

Thirty years ago, the Dadaab division was largely devoid of people but lush with vegetation all the way to the horizon. Refugee camps were built on land that was once covered in dense shrubs and natural woods. The situation in Somalia changed rapidly after the first refugees arrived in 1991, following the overthrow of President Mohammed Siad Barre and the subsequent civil war. It was published in the New York Times in 1995. An influx of refugees from the 2001 Somalian drought did not help the situation. Human settlements in the area, most of which are IFO, have grown rapidly, helping to put Dadaab on the map.

To meet their unquenchable basic needs, the immediate result was the reckless depletion of natural and environmental resources. Reduced biodiversity, desertification, pollution of soil, water, and air, accumulation of nonbiodegradable items, eutrophication, and a general decline in aesthetic value are only some of the consequences of human activity that have become all too common in wildlife habitats. Thanks to the work of national and county governments and local environmentalists, Dadaab is once again a beautiful place to visit. Concerns regarding the long-term viability of the environment are warranted in light of the aforementioned loss, degradation of the ecosystem, and restoration attempts caused by human settlement activities, as well as the pollution and unavoidable conflicts that come from these factors. That is the question we set out to solve with this work.

Every advanced culture shares the value of protecting natural resources to ensure future generations can live in peace with the ones before them. Our natural world consists of many interconnected parts, and it is essential that we preserve everything in it, from the air we breathe to the water we drink to the plants and animals that inhabit the earth. The increasing refugee population in Dadaab refugee camps has, according to Noor (2004), not only reduced firewood availability in harvesting zones but also disrupted rare plant and animal habitats. Vegetation takes years to recuperate and re-grow in this area due to the odd and limited rainfall patterns (Repetto & Holmes, 1983).

Minerals, forests, water, and arable land are all examples of natural resources that could be mined for monetary gain. By their very nature, natural resources are scarce, but the need for them is insatiable. All of this competition for limited resources has a negative impact on the ecosystem. In 2004, the Garissa Forest Department projected that in five years, all vegetation in the Dadaab, Jarajilla, and Liboi divisions will have been eradicated (Hussein, 2004).

Dadaab's natural resources have been put under strain by the city's expanding economy and population, leading to environmental degradation and depletion even as they have contributed to economic development. After depleting the ecology to support the migrants, there is little effort taken to restore the natural world. These settlements have already had far-reaching consequences on the environment in Dadaab, Liboi, and are rapidly spreading to other areas, where they threaten to create irreversible land degradation, a loss of biodiversity, and a decline in the economic value of the environment (Helin, 1990).

Harvesters based in the camps now control the majority of the wood supply to the settlements. An agency-managed firewood supply program has consistently provided around 11% of expected camp usage for the past 12 years the camp has been open. Nonetheless, many locals are against it because only a select few local tycoons stand to gain from supply contracts. Greenbelt fences made of thorn bushes have a small ecological footprint, but they can lead to the undesirable alienation of resources and undermine a pastoral production model based on sharing.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene services are provided to the 247,798 refugees living in the four Dadaab Refugee Camps by the UNHCR's Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) division in partnership with three WASH Partners (CARE, NRC, and KRCS), as stated in the UNHCR Situation Report (2017). The water is piped in over 297.5 km to 45 tanks with a combined capacity of 5,550 m³, and from there it is distributed to 845 tap stands with an estimated 3,926 taps in the four camps.

In April, 28 operational boreholes supplied the four Dadaab refugee camps with an average of 10,253 m³, with roughly 7,978 m³ transferred to the refugee population. An average of 32.2 liters of water per day per person was the result. About 2,275 m³ went to various other consumers such government agencies, marketplaces, institutions, hospitals, and leaks. Boreholes add chlorine to the water, and the FRC level is monitored on a regular basis; safe levels are between 0.8 and 1.0 milligrams per liter (mg/l) at the tap stands and 0.5 and 0.8 milligrams per liter (mg/l) at the household level. In order to prevent the spread of cholera, the chlorine dose at the source (borehole) has been kept between 1.0mg/l and 1.5mg/l. This keeps the FRC at the individual home level within acceptable parameters.

The amount of water generated from solarized boreholes was compared to the amounts generated from solar and diesel, and the percentage for solar increased to roughly 44.0 percent. Solar energy generated 4,007m³ per day, or 39.1 percent of total output.

In April, the four camps used a combined 52,596 liters (1,753.2 liters per day) of fuel to power their 28 operational boreholes. Twenty-six out of the 28 boreholes relied on solar power for their electricity needs.

The UNHCR Environment Strategic Plan (2011) indicates that the host communities, whose livelihood relies on pastoralism, have hundreds of thousands of sheep, a scenario that is unlikely to change because to the scarcity of alternative livelihood options. Therefore, prolonged settlement of a large number of refugees in compact areas of such an ecosystem causes excessive pressure on the environment.

Solid waste management (SWM) has developed into a critical issue. The Dadaab refugee camps, as reported by CARE International, have a serious lack of efficient solid waste disposal (2009). Because of this, services including water, education, health, and environmental sanitation, especially solid waste management, are being stressed. This is because of the influx of refugees..

6.14 Ways in Which the Refugee Crisis in Garissa County be Assuaged

The interview participants were posed with the question, “In which ways can the refugee crisis in Garissa County be assuaged?” The respondents pointed out to manage the crisis, food, clothing, healthcare, shelter, and hygiene products are needed as recommended by UNDP (1994). Refugees also require consistent access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. Children require a secure atmosphere in which

to play and attend school. Adults require work options in the event of long-term displacement. To this one of the respondents said:

Life in this refugee camp is very tough and hard. The living condition is not good here; no water, food, shelter, clothing ... hygiene products. I pray to God to help us get good people to support us. (F4, 11/05/2021).

When asked “How can the government intervene to solve the problems in the camps?”

Most respondents pointed out that Kenya needs to maintain asylum and consider allowing refugees at long last to integrate. Others said that Kenya should provide more land to expand the camps and also provide financial support and resettlement opportunities. To this one of the respondents said:

Sending us back “home” is no solution when conditions there have not improved. What we want is the expansion of the camps and the provision of amenities and opportunities to integrate with Kenyans. (R18, 15/05/2021).

The interview participants were asked “In which ways human security challenges emanating from the refugees' crisis in Garissa County are assuaged? Respondents noted that voluntary repatriation, resettlement abroad, and integration either in the current country of residency or elsewhere are viable options (Muradyan, 2016). One of the interviewees responded, "I cannot return home." They murdered my entire family. Take me to the United States, Canada, or Australia, where my safety is guaranteed (F2, 12/05/2021).

Over the years, the UNHCR, in collaboration with its implementing partners, development partners, and the Kenyan government, has implemented a vast array of initiatives to address the refugee situation in Kenya (UNHCR, 2011). This is due to the fact that refugee camps have both positive and negative effects on the host community. Access to distributed food, economic opportunities, and enhanced service are examples

of positive benefits, but negative effects include environmental depletion, criminality, and rivalry for scarce resources.

Under the guidance of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and in accordance with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), UNHCR seeks to assist both refugee and host communities in thriving and becoming self-sufficient. In order to address the economic and social needs and ambitions of these populations, the UNHCR has shifted its strategy away from a purely humanitarian approach and toward one that is more inclusive and development-oriented. The method also brings together diverse actors and builds strategic relationships with the commercial sector to foster solidarity, cooperation, and responsibility-sharing between refugees and the communities that host them.

The Kenyan government has designed "The Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Programme (KCRP) 2019-2020" based on the preceding approach. It presents a comprehensive summary of the refugee situation, including its accomplishments, challenges, possibilities, planned actions, knowledge gaps, and capacity building requirements. The KCRP wants to initiate an educated discourse with a wide range of stakeholders. The objective is to build a long-term, inclusive, and sustainable strategy for the benefit of the refugee-hosting populations.

The Kenya Multi-Year Multi-Partner (MYMP) Strategy for Kenya 2018-2020 is closely linked to the Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Program (KCRP) 2019-2020, which provides overall strategic direction for all partners currently engaging in the refugee operation in Kenya. Its objective is to aid the government in adopting complete

solutions while also expanding its reach to encompass new individuals of concern. The major objective of the MYMP is to secure the safety of refugees and other vulnerable individuals, while simultaneously lobbying for stronger government ownership of core protection issues and long-term alternatives to the encampment policy.

Using existing cooperation and established opportunities as a foundation, multiyear joint initiatives are being built in association with humanitarian and development actors in an effort to expand the donor base and collaborative efforts. Phase I- Kakuma/Kalobeyi and Phase II- Kakuma/Kalobeyi and Dadaab): The UNHCR, FAO, and WFP have developed joint programmes under the EU Trust Fund to enhance the self-reliance of refugees and host communities, thereby contributing to the transformation of the traditional humanitarian model of assistance into development-oriented solutions. In Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps, the Kalobeyi settlement, and refugee-hosting areas in Turkana, Garissa, and Wajir, UNHCR and WFP have developed a similar joint program, PAMOJA, with funding from DFID to support the provision of basic assistance, protection services, and economic integration for refugees and host communities.

The Dutch government is collaborating with UNHCR, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the International Labour Organization, and UNICEF to improve protection, education, and income-generating opportunities for refugees and host communities. Kenya is also one of the refugee-hosting regions that have benefited from Development Response to Displacement Impacts Projects (DRDIP). Together with the UNCDF, UNHCR has drafted a proposal for financial inclusion and is conducting cooperative fundraising activities. Through the UNDAF, the UN in Kenya will contribute a total of \$1.97 billion over the next five years, of which 59 percent will

support human capital development programs, where the majority of refugee programming is concentrated.

7.15 Pearson Correlation

The study sought to investigate “the relationship between human security (dependent variable) and challenges of achieving human security (independent variable).” The findings show that there was a positive and statistically significant relationship between the two variables ($r=0.776$, $p<0.01$). These findings agree with the findings by ECLAC (2010) that show that human security was limited by numerous challenges.

Table 7.14 Pearson Correlation

Correlations			
		Human Security	Challenges of Achieving Human Security
Human Security	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	163	
Challenges of Achieving Human Security	Pearson Correlation	.776**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	163	163
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

7.16 Univariate Regression Analysis

The study sought to find out the level to which human security could be predicted by the challenges facing its realization.

7.16.1 Model Summary

The study model shows that the coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.602. This shows that 60.2% of the variance in human security could be explained by the challenges facing human security.

Table 7.15 Model Summary

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.776 ^a	.602	.600	.16571
a. Predictors: (Constant), Challenges of Achieving Human Security				

7.16.2 Analysis of Variance between the Dependent and Independent Variable

F-test shows that human security could be statistically significantly be predicted by the challenges facing human security ($F = 8.896$, $p < 0.05$). This means that the regression model was thus a good fit for the data as shown in Table 7.16.

Table 7.16 Analysis of Variance

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.696	1	6.696	243.828	.000 ^b
	Residual	4.421	161	.027		
	Total	11.117	162			
a. Dependent Variable: Human Security						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Challenges of Achieving Human Security						

Source: Researcher, 2021

7.16.3 Regression Coefficients

The study established that there were significant relationships between human security and the challenges facing its realization ($t = 776$, $p < 0.05$). Using unstandardized beta coefficients, the findings show that change in the challenges facing human security by 0.632 units would lead to a change in human security by 1 unit. The fitted regression model is thus:

$$\text{Human Security} = 1 + 0.8 * \text{protracted Refugee Crisis} + 0.163$$

Table 7.17 Regression Coefficients

Coefficients ^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.842	.198		9.306	.000
	Challenges of Achieving Human Security	.632	.040	.776	15.615	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Human Security						

Source: Researcher, 2021

7.17 Chapter Summary

This chapter analyzed findings in line with the third objective of the study which was To examine the challenges posed by refugee crisis towards achieving human security with specific reference to Garissa County. The findings refugees are accused of contributing to humanitarian and security concerns in this country (Mean of 5). This limited the realization of human security untenable. In the context of a bulging refugee population, it was hard to manage the humanitarian crisis. Small arms and light weapons proliferation played a major role in regional insecurity and affected Kenya not only economically but also politically and internationally and refugees play a role in arms proliferation.

Refugees often posed challenges to the environment, society as well as economy which could compromise human security (mean of 5). Refugees are often perceived as a burden for the host country, putting pressure on the public budget and service provision. Refugees also augmented competition for natural resources with locals which led to

conflict (mean of 5). Some refugees are were also accused of employing terror techniques that challenge national security, territorial integrity, and political integrity (mean of 5). Thus, it is deducible that indeed refugees are accused by the host country to be a threat to national security. This in turn confirms the human security threat that refugees pose to the host country through terrorism.

Refugee camps were also sometimes used as camps for recruiting terrorist fighters as well as providing them with food and shelter presenting a serious human security challenge to the host country (mean of 5). The interview and FGD participants affirmed these findings by pointing out that there were clandestine cases of radicalization and recruitment of terrorists.

Refugees also had a negative impact on the ever-depleting socio-economic resources at the disposal of the state and the international community (mean of 5). Thus, it can be concluded that the negative impact of refugees on socio-economic resources at the host country and the international community presents a serious human security challenge. In addition, the findings show that refugees affected health, education, food, nutrition, and other basic needs sectors in Garissa County (mean of 5). Human security could thus be negatively affected in case of a protracted refugee crisis. When there is an upsurge in human population, it is impossible to cater to the needs of everyone. This applies to food and nutrition. Rations are often not enough for all; leading to want and conflict over the limited resources.

Refugees were also linked with the increase in theft and other forms of insecurity. The findings show that most of the respondents agree with the statement (mean of 4). This

could have negative effects on human security in the area due to poor regard for the human property as well as other forms of insecurity. The findings above are underlined by the findings from interviews and FGDs which are also indicative of the fact that refugee camps are characterized by theft, burglary, and other forms of security. Human dignity is hard in the camps since often conflict and fights arise for even minor cases due to cultural differences. The findings show that human security is affected by the protracted refugee crisis.

“Some refugees were also economic migrants and are a threat to Kenya's human security (mean of 5). The findings highlighted above show that economic migrants, who often live within the context of refugees, place extra pressure on resources in refugee camps as well as the larger environment. This goes on to affect living conditions as well as the human security in the camps.

The high numbers of refugees also strained the fragile social environment in Garissa County (mean of 5). Among the most significant problems associated with refugee-affected areas are interpersonal relationships. The fragile environment in Garissa County was made even worse by the protracted refugee crisis. The rise and rise of human numbers mean addition to the long-standing competition for resources. It is thus evident that there is a link that cannot be denied between refugees and insecurity in Garissa County.

The study sought to investigate the relationship between human security (dependent variable) and challenges of achieving human security (independent variable). The findings show that there was a positive and statistically significant relationship between

the two variables ($r=0.776$, $p<0.01$). The regression model shows that the coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.602. This shows that 60.2% of the variance in human security could be explained by the challenges facing human security. F-test shows that human security could be statistically significantly predicted by the challenges facing human security ($F = 8.896$, $p < 0.05$). This means that the regression model was thus a good fit for the data. Using unstandardized beta coefficients, the findings show that change in the challenges facing human security by 0.632 units would lead to a change in human security by 1 unit.

CHAPTER EIGHT

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Introduction

In this chapter, a summary of the study findings is presented. This is done based on the study objectives which were to: examine the nature and scope of protracted refugee crisis in Garissa County, Kenya; evaluate the nature, status, and levels of human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County; determine the nexus between protracted refugee crisis and human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County and; examine the challenges posed by refugee crisis towards achieving human security with specific reference to Garissa County. Thereafter, conclusions and policy recommendations were made.

8.2 Summary of Findings

This section presents a summary of the key findings based on the objectives of the study.

8.2.1 Nature and Scope of Protracted Refugee Crisis in Garissa County, Kenya

This chapter presents findings from the first objective of the study which was “to examine the nature and scope of protracted refugee crisis in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County.” To begin with, the study sought to establish the causes of the protracted refugees’ crisis in Garissa County. The respondents strongly agreed with the statement that refugees fled their countries due to civil war. There was a high level of agreement with the statement as shown by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). In this regard, it can be deduced that civil war is the major cause of the refugee crisis.

The findings from the questionnaire corroborate the findings from one of the interviewees who when posed with the question, “What are the causes of the protracted refugee crisis in Garissa County?” pointed out that the major causes of the protracted refugee crisis were civil war which made it hard to survive in Somalia. It is thus evident that civil war was a major cause of the decision for refugees to flee their home country.

Most of the respondents were not sure with the statement that refugees fled their countries due to genocide targeted at their people as shown by a mean of 3 ((Neither Agree/Disagree). In this regard, it can be deduced that genocide is not the major cause of the refugee crisis in the Dadaab Refugees Camp. Findings from interview and FGD participants agreed to the findings from questionnaires by showing that genocide was not a major challenge facing refugees from South Sudan.

The respondents strongly agreed with the statement that refugees fled their countries due to lawlessness and high levels of crime. There was a high level of agreement with the statement as shown by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). In this regard, it can be deduced that lawlessness and high levels of crime are major causes of the refugee crisis. The foregoing findings make it apparent that the protracted refugees’ crisis in the county was attributable to security challenges in Somalia.

The respondents were in agreement with the statement that refugees fled their countries due to religious extremism. This is indicated by a mean of 4 (agree). In this regard, it can be deduced that religious extremism is a major cause of the refugee crisis (mean =4). This is supported by similar findings that show that terrorist attacks forced refugees

to flee their countries as shown by Means of 4. It is thus evident that there is a clear nexus between terrorism and the refugee crisis in the Dadaab Refugee camps. Frequent terrorist attack pushes people from their homes. Most flock to the borders in search of security and green pastures in the wake of diminishing opportunities in a war-torn and terror-ridden environment. Inabilities by security forces in my country to offer security also forced refugees to flee into Kenya (Mean=5). Search for greener pastures due to poverty was also another major reason for the refugee crisis (mean=4). Most of the refugees did not flee their countries to escape forced conscription in the army (Mean=2). It is thus evident that refugees often flee their countries due to the other challenges but not forced conscription in the army. Although this was a challenge for the younger persons, older persons were not much affected by this challenge.

The majority of the respondents were in agreement with the statement that cases of abduction, rape, torture, and other forms of sexual abuse forced them to flee their country (mean=4). Further, most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that the refugee camp had exceeded its original capacity and thus the living conditions were deplorable as supported by a mean of 5.

The study also sought to establish the magnitude of the refugee crisis in Somalia. The respondents were presented with the statement, “More and more people are coming to the camp; which has strained living conditions in the camp.” The reason for this statement was that high numbers of refugees could strain living conditions in refugees’ camps.

The majority of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that the increased influx of refugees into the camp had strained living conditions as supported by a mean

of 5. The interview participants pointed out that the influx of thousands of new arrivals into the already severely overcrowded and under-resourced refugee camps in Garissa has exacerbated shortages of shelter, water, food, and healthcare for all refugees-new and old. In addition, an unknown number of Somalis, possibly in the thousands, have travelled directly to Nairobi where most disappear into the city, receiving no support and remaining invisible to the outside world. These findings make it apparent that the protracted refugee crisis has contributed to strained living conditions in Dadaab.

8.2.2 Nature, Status and Levels of Human Security in Garissa County, Kenya

This study set out to evaluate the nature, status, and levels of human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County. First and foremost, the study sought to find out, “If Garissa County was faced with challenges related to food security.” This is due to the fact that food insecurity is a major indicator of the state of human security in a country. The majority of the respondents strongly agreed with the assertion that Garissa county has food insecurity, as evidenced by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). There was thus a lot of agreement with the statement.

The respondents were further asked, “If there were a lack of employment opportunities in Garissa County.” This statement is important since employment is an indicator of human security challenges. The majority of respondents strongly agreed that it was difficult to make a living in Garissa county due to a lack of job options, as evidenced by a mean of 5 responses (strongly agree). In this regard, it is reasonable to conclude that the absence of work options in Garissa County causes human suffering.

When asked, “If Garissa County is faced with numerous health-risk security challenges,” the respondents stated that indeed they faced numerous health risks sprawling refugee camps. This argument was supported by a mean of 5 (strongly agree) as shown in Table 5.3. Thus, it can be concluded that health-risk security challenges are a threat to human security in Garissa. Also, the study sought to find out, “If there was environmental degradation in Garissa County due to population growth.” The reason for this statement was the fact that there was an increase in environmental degradation in Garissa County. The majority of respondents highly agreed with the statement, with a mean of 5 (strongly agree). As a result, there was a lot of agreement with the statement.

The respondents were asked, “If there were cases of rape, sexual assault, theft and burglary, and violence in Garissa County.” This statement was important since one significant measure of human security is the absence of sexual assault, crime, and violence in an area. To this, most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5). Thus, it can be argued that there are rampant cases of rape, sexual assault, theft, burglary, and violence in the camp which in turn affects poses serious human security challenges to Garissa. These findings align with the report by ECLAC (2010) that registered similar findings. The fact that the people of Garissa are frequently faced with diverse cases of sexual violence, theft, and burglary was underlined by the responses from interviews and FGDs.

The respondents were further asked, “If there were cases of human rights abuses in Garissa County.” To this, the majority of respondents strongly agreed with the statement, with a mean of 5 (strongly agree). As a result, there was a lot of agreement

with the statement. In this sense, it may be argued that human rights violations in Garissa County are on the rise throughout the region, compounding refugee suffering. This meant that the majority of people, including refugees, were in grave danger of losing their dignity.

The study also sought to find out “If there were challenges related to quality education in Garissa County.” The majority of responders strongly agreed with the statement, as indicated in Table 5.7. (Mean of 5). As a result, it might be argued that Garissa County’s lack of high-quality education is a severe human security issue. These findings are consistent with the study by Muoka (2015), which found that education was a primary source of human insecurity for most Kenyans. Lack of access to quality education was also cited by a government official. The transition from one level of education to another was often a tall order for most children in Garissa. Although basic and secondary education was mostly available, vocational and tertiary education was largely absent.

Regarding access to quality healthcare in Garissa County, most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5) as shown in Table 5.8. Thus, it can be argued that the lack of access to quality healthcare in Garissa is a serious human security challenge for residents of Garissa. The preceding findings support the previous findings, indicating that it is difficult for Garissa inhabitants to obtain the necessary medical care since health facilities are frequently overburdened.

The respondents were asked, “If there was a proliferation of small arms into Garissa County.” This emanates from the fact refugee camps are often seen as hotspots for gunrunning. Despite the fact that there is widespread agreement in Kenya that the issue

of small arms is exacerbated by the fact that weapons used in conflict find their way into the country, posing a security threat not only in the camp but also in the surrounding environs, the findings show that the majority of respondents (mean of 3) were unsure whether they could agree or disagree with the statement. These findings slightly differ from the findings from interviews and FGDs as well as secondary data sources that show that there were high instances of the proliferation of small arms among refugees in the refugee camps.

The respondents were asked, “If there are challenges related to competition over limited access to opportunities and resources.” Competition for resources could contribute to conflict hence the need for this statement. The findings show that most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5). Competition over scarce resources in Garissa has amplified existing challenges for the people including refugees.

Lastly, the respondents were asked, “If some citizens were often accused of taking part in terrorism and other crimes; which denied them their dignity.” The statement about false accusations of terrorism links and other crimes leading to major abuses by law enforcement agencies was strongly supported by the respondents. As indicated in Table 5.14, the mean of 5 (strongly agree) attests to this. The FGD participants were posed with the question, “What are the main forms of human security in Garissa County?” The respondents pointed out that the major forms of human security were economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security.

8.2.3 Nexus between Protracted Refugee Crisis and Human Security in Garissa County, Kenya

This chapter sought “to determine the nexus between protracted refugee crisis and human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County.” Data were collected from primary sources using questionnaires, interviews, and FGDs as well as from secondary sources. As shown by a mean of 5 (strongly agree), most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that refugee camps have food insecurity challenges. There was thus a high level of agreement with the statement. This is in agreement with the view that recipients of food rations within refugee camps do not have a choice in what they consume. This commonly results in the selling or trading of food rations, often at a reduced price, so that refugees can buy the foods that they want to eat, originating outside of the camp. These findings were also corroborated by some of the NGO officials who pointed out that refugees were faced with major food insecurity challenges. The rations provided were often not enough, leading to poor living conditions. Most of the respondents strongly agreed that it was hard to make a living in the refugee camp due to lack of employment opportunities as shown by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). In this regard, it can be deduced that lack of employment opportunities in camps causes human suffering. Limited livelihoods option thus meant that it was a tall order for refugees to live without the fear of want.

In agreement, the respondents stated that indeed they faced numerous health risks in the camp. This argument was supported by a mean of 5 (strongly agree). Thus, it can be concluded that health-risk security challenges are a threat to human security in the camp. To underline the importance of putting in place ways of dealing with the challenges related to access to health-related risks, the interview and FGD respondents

highlighted various plausible strategies. These include increasing funding of healthcare projects by local and international organizations and medical healthcare pension schemes for all refugees among others.

Most of the respondents strongly agreed (mean of 5) that population increases lead to environmental degradation which in turn affects the living conditions of the refugees. This could further affect living conditions in the study area. It is also evident that there are rampant cases of rape, sexual assault, theft, burglary, and violence in the camp which in turn affects poses serious human security challenges to the refugees (mean of 5). The majority of the respondents strongly agreed (a mean of 5) that cases of human rights abuses in the camp are on the increase further exacerbating refugee suffering. This means that most refugees were facing real threats to their dignity.

It was also made manifest that the lack of quality education in the camp is indeed a serious human security challenge for the refugees in Garissa (mean of 5). Lack of access to quality education was also cited by a government official. The transition from one level of education to another was often a tall order for most refugees. Getting the school of choice for most refugees remained largely untenable since the camps did not all require education facilities. There was also an immense lack of access to quality healthcare in the camp poses a serious human security challenge for the refugees in Garissa (mean of 5).

Although there is a widely agreed consensus in Kenya that the issue of small arms in refugee camps is aggravated by the fact that weapons used the conflict find their way to refugee camps hence posing a security threat not only in the camp but also to the

surrounding environs, the findings show that majority of respondents were not sure whether they could agree or disagree with the statement (mean of 3). These findings slightly differ from the findings from interviews and FGDs as well as secondary data sources that show that there were high instances of the proliferation of small arms among refugees in the refugee camps.

Most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5) that the refugees feel insecure in the camp due to the risks associated with living in a foreign country. The cultural dilemma, as well as the risks faced by refugees in the new country, are supported by the findings from interviews and FGDs which elicit that refugees are often unable to integrate into the Dadaab communities. They often feel alienated and out of place. Their vulnerability to the risks of living in a foreign land is thus enhanced. Refugees also lack the sociocultural support system that they could otherwise enjoy in their own country. This limits their enjoyment of total cultural security.

It can be argued that politics affects how refugees are treated in the camp thus posing a serious human security challenge (mean of 5). The findings also show (mean of 5) that there was inadequate stipend which caused human suffering. There was also intensive competition over scarce resources in the camps has amplified existing challenges for refugees leading to human suffering (mean of 5). The respondents strongly agreed with the statement about false accusations of refugees' linked to terrorism and other crimes which lead to serious abuses by law enforcement agencies. This is attested by the mean of 5 (strongly agree).

The majority of the respondents were in strong agreement that losses of values, culture, and identity in the camp (mean of 5). It can be argued that living in refugee camps compromises one's culture which is a threat to human security because cultural practices are embedded in livelihoods and expressed in narratives, world views, identity, community cohesion, and sense of place. The loss of their values, culture, and identity in this camp was affirmed by some of the FGD participants. Being strongly embedded in one's sociocultural environment could affect access to livelihoods options as well as comprise human security. The major forms of human security were economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security.

The study sought to investigate the relationship between human security (dependent variable) and protracted refugee crisis (independent variable). The findings that indeed there was a positive and statistically significant relationship between the two variables ($r=0.885$, $p<0.01$). These findings corroborate the premise of Schneider (2015) in *The Militarization of Refugee Camps* that posit that there is a close nexus between refugees' influx and human security.

The study model shows that the coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.885. This is indicative of the fact that 88.5% of the variance in human security could be explained by the protracted refugee crisis. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) shows that human security could be statistically significantly predicted by protracted refugee crisis as shown by a significant F-test ($F = 8.896$, $p < 0.05$). the regression model was thus a good fit for the data. The study also established that there were significant relationships between the protracted refugee crisis and human security ($t = 24.181$, $p < 0.05$). Using

unstandardized beta coefficients, the findings show that change in the refugee crisis by 0.8 units would lead to enhancement of human security by 1 unit.

8.2.4 Challenges Posed By Refugee Crisis towards Achieving Human Security with Specific Reference to Garissa County

This chapter analysed findings in line with the third objective of the study which was To examine the challenges posed by refugee crisis towards achieving human security with specific reference to Garissa County. The findings pointed out that refugees are accused of contributing to humanitarian and security concerns in this country (Mean of 5). This limited the realization of human security untenable. In the context of a bulging refugee population, it was hard to manage the humanitarian crisis. Small arms and light weapons proliferation played a major role in regional insecurity and affected Kenya not only economically but also politically and internationally and refugees play a role in arms proliferation.

Refugees often posed challenges to the environment, society as well as economy which could compromise human security (mean of 5). Refugees are often perceived as a burden for the host country, putting pressure on the public budget and service provision. Refugees also augmented competition for natural resources with locals which led to conflict (mean of 5). Some refugees were also accused of employing terror techniques that challenge national security, territorial integrity, and political integrity (mean of 5). Thus, it is deducible that indeed refugees are accused by the host country to be a threat to national security. This in turn confirms the human security threat that refugees pose to the host country through terrorism.

Refugee camps were also sometimes used as camps for recruiting terrorist fighters as well as providing them with food and shelter presenting a serious human security challenge to the host country (mean of 5). The interview and FGD participants affirmed these findings by pointing out that there were clandestine cases of radicalization and recruitment of terrorists.

Refugees also had a negative impact on the ever-depleting socio-economic resources at the disposal of the state and the international community (mean of 5). Thus, it can be concluded that the negative impact of refugees on socio-economic resources at the host country and the international community presents a serious human security challenge. In addition, the findings show that refugees affected health, education, food, nutrition, and other basic needs sectors in Garissa County (mean of 5). Human security could thus be negatively affected in case of a protracted refugee crisis. When there is an upsurge in the human population, it is impossible to cater to the needs of everyone. This applies to food and nutrition. Rations are often not enough for all; leading to want and conflict over the limited resources.

Refugees were also linked with the increase in theft and other forms of insecurity. The findings show that most of the respondents agree with the statement (mean of 4). This could have negative effects on human security in the area due to poor regard for human property as well as other forms of insecurity. The findings above are underlined by the findings from interviews and FGDs which are also indicative of the fact that refugee camps are characterized by theft, burglary, and other forms of security. Human dignity is hard in the camps since often conflict and fights arise for even minor cases due to

cultural differences. The findings show that human security is affected by the protracted refugee crisis.

“Some refugees were also economic migrants and are a threat to Kenya's human security (mean of 5). The findings highlighted above show that economic migrants, who often live within the context of refugees, place extra pressure on resources in refugee camps as well as the larger environment. This goes on to affect living conditions as well as the human security in the camps.

The high numbers of refugees also strained the fragile social environment in Garissa County (mean of 5). Among the most significant problems associated with refugee-affected areas are interpersonal relationships. The fragile environment in Garissa County was made even worse by the protracted refugee crisis. The rise and rise of human numbers adds to the long-standing competition for resources. It is thus evident that there is a link that cannot be denied between refugees and insecurity in Garissa County.

The study sought to investigate the relationship between human security (dependent variable) and challenges of achieving human security (independent variable). The findings show that there was a positive and statistically significant relationship between the two variables ($r=0.776$, $p<0.01$). The regression model shows that the coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.602. This shows that 60.2% of the variance in human security could be explained by the challenges facing human security. F-test shows that human security could be statistically significantly predicted by the challenges facing human security ($F = 8.896$, $p < 0.05$). This means that the regression model was thus a

good fit for the data. Using unstandardized beta coefficients, the findings show that change in the challenges facing human security by 0.632 unit would lead to a change in human security by 1 unit.

8.3 Conclusions of the Study

The overall conclusion of the study is that the protracted refugee crisis in Garissa county, Kenya has impacted human security status negatively. The main reasons of the refugee issue in Kenya are push factors from their home countries, such as civil war, lawlessness, high crime rates, and religious fanaticism. As a result, living circumstances in the refugee's home nations are dreadful. Once in Kenya, these refugees contribute to the deterioration of human security by competing for resources and economic opportunities, environmental degradation, pressure on social amenities, the proliferation of small and light weapons, and the creation of a haven for radicalization and terrorism breeding grounds. As a result, the prolonged refugee crisis has severe negative consequences for human security.

In line with the first specific objective the study concludes that the protracted refugee crisis was caused by a plethora of factors. These include civil war, lawlessness and high levels of crime, religious extremism and, the search for green pastures. Others fled their country for fear of abduction, rape, torture, and other forms of sexual abuse forced them to flee their country. It is thus evident that the most important causes of the refugee crisis were related to insecurity as well as reduced livelihoods.

In line with the second specific objective the study concludes that it is evident that there are tangible challenges related to human security in Garissa County. These are pegged to limited livelihood options, meagre health services, insecurity, and poor learning

facilities. Drought and environmental characteristics mean that the residents of the county have to be content with a lack of pasture for their animals, limited food choices in addition to lack of access to water, and poor sanitation.

In line with the third specific objective the study concludes that protracted refugee crisis had a positive and statistically significant relationship with the refugee crisis. Some of the major effects were food insecurity challenges, lack of employment opportunities and other livelihoods option, numerous health risks, lack of access to quality healthcare, environmental degradation, rampant cases of human rights abuse, rape, sexual assault, theft, and burglary, and violence in the camp, lack of access to quality education and proliferation of small arms among refugees. These findings make it apparent that the protracted refugee crisis contributed had adverse effects on human security.

In line with the fourth specific objective the study concludes that there was a positive and statistically significant relationship between the various challenges and achieving human security in Garissa County. Some of the major challenges limiting achieving human security were bulging refugee population which made it hard to manage humanitarian crisis; small arms and light weapons proliferation which played a major role in regional insecurity and affected Kenya not only economically but also politically; pressure on the public budget and service provision; perpetuation of terrorism by some refugees which challenged national security, territorial integrity, and political integrity as well as; putting pressure on the ever-depleting socio-economic resources. There was also pressure on health, education, food, nutrition, and other basic needs sectors in Garissa County. Refugees also put incessant pressure on the

environment. It can thus be concluded that these challenges made it hard to achieve human security.

8.4 Recommendations of the study

The following recommendations are done based on the specific objectives of the study:

First, there is a need to put in place measures aimed at reining in on the protracted refugee crisis. These measures should be undertaken at national and international levels and should include Push factors in the countries of origin should be dealt with through international solutions such as enhanced governance and rule of law; Speedy resolution of conflict should be undertaken to reduce the influx of refugees. This should be done through comprehensive and inclusive mutual agreements and there should also be strategies to check international terrorism in the Horn of Africa by strengthening security agencies in the region.

Secondly there is need to enhance human security in Garissa County, by ensuring that: More schools and hospitals should also be put in place by the government of Kenya with support from the international community to enhance access to human health care services; Adherence to the rule of law among the refugees should also be enhanced. This can be done through increased funding of security agencies in the country; the environment should also be protected through proactive measures. This can be achieved through funding and legislation on land use practices around refugees' camps and Access to employment and other socioeconomic opportunities should also be enhanced through concerted efforts by the international community.

Thirdly, in line with third specific objective based on the study findings, the study recommends that funding to support refugee camps should also be increased to deal with the deplorable living conditions in refugee camps and to enhance the provision of food as well as access to water, healthcare, and education; the construction of refugee camps should be made in such a way that the environment is protected. Additionally there should also be long-term strategies aimed at checking the long-term effects of the protracted refugee crisis on human security, the international community should join hands to ensure that the burden of refugees is equitably distributed, the government of Kenya should strengthen security in and around the refugees in addition to border points to reduce the proliferation of arms and antiterrorism initiatives should also be strengthened in the refugee camps.

Finally the study recommends that the various challenges to achieving human security should be dealt with through increased funding. This would contribute to the expansion of facilities that cater to the bulging refugee population, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons should be checked through enhanced vigilance in border areas as well as within the camps, adherence to the rule of law among the refugees should also be enhanced and access to employment and other socioeconomic opportunities should also be enhanced through concerted efforts by the international community.

8.5 Suggestions for Further Research

This study sought to investigate the nexus between protracted refugee crisis and human security dynamics in Garissa County, Kenya. The study recommends as follows.

- (i) Regarding the nature and scope of protracted refugee crisis in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County, it is recommendable to carry out similar

studies in other refugee camps in Kenya such as Kakuma Refugee Camps for correlation purposes.

- (ii) On the nature status and levels of human security in Kenya, studies are recommended on studying human security in counties along the Kenya borders for comparative purposes.
- (iii) On the nexus between protracted refugee crisis and human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County, in-depth studies focused on each specific effect such as socioeconomic, political, and physical insecurity among others could also be interesting.
- (iv) Regarding the challenges to achieving human security, longitudinal studies on the measures put in place to deal with these challenges and their efficacy should also be undertaken.

REFERENCES

- Abdirahman, A. (2014). *Influx of Somali Refugees and State Security: Kenya as a Case Study (2002-2012)*. Bachelor's Thesis. University of Nairobi, Kenya
- Acemoglu, D., & Robinson, J.A. (2012). *Why Nations Fail*. New York: Crown
- Adelman H. 1994 "Refugees: The Right of Return." In *Group Rights*. Ed. Baker J. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. Pp. 164–185
- Al Jazeera (16/09/2015). "Afghanistan: The other refugee crisis." Aljazeera.
- Al Jazeera (3/10/2014). "Escaping Eritrea's 'open prison.'" Aljazeera.
- Ali, J.A., Imana, D.K., & Ocha, W. (2017). The Refugee Crisis in Kenya: Exploring Refugee-Host Community Causes of Tensions and Conflicts in Kakuma Refugee Camp. *Journal of International Relations and Foreign Policy*, 5 (2), 39-51.
- Alix-Garcia, J., & Saah, D. (2009). The Effect of Refugee Inflows on Host Communities: Evidence from Tanzania. *The World Bank economic review*, 24 (1), 148–170.
- Aljazeera (21/08/2015) "Erdogan says Turkey to hold snap election on November 1"
<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/08/turkey-election-body-proposes-november-1-snap-polls-150820080553216.html>
- Alloush, M., Gonzalez, E., Gupta, A., Rojas, I., & Taylor, J. (2016). Economic life in a refugee camp. *Econpapers*, 95 (C), 334-347.
- Anderson, D.M. (2002). Vigilantes, violence and the politics of public order in Kenya. *African Affairs*, 101(1), 531-555.
- Anderson, D.M. (2005). Yours in Struggle for Majimbo'. Nationalism and the Party Politics of Decolonization in Kenya, 1955-64. *Journal of Contemporary History*, 40(3), 547- 564.

- Arena, M.P., & Arrigo, B.A. (2005). Social psychology, terrorism, and identity: a preliminary re-examination of theory, culture, self and society. *Behav. Sci. Law*, 23 (1), 485–506.
- Asfaw, K.J., & Williams, H., Jones, F., & Des Marais, E. (2014). Conflict and Migration: The Case of Somali Refugees in Northeastern Kenya. *Global social welfare*, 1, 145.
- Bakonyi, J., & Stuvoy, K. (2005). Violence and social order beyond the state: Somalia and Angola. *Review of African Political Economy*, 32(104), 359-382.
- Barasa, L., & Matanga, F., (2018). Nature of Human Security in Nairobi, Kenya. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and social science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 23(3), 87-95.
- Baysoy, E. (2018). Human Security From The Critical Theory Perspective: EU And The Refugee Crisis. *Sosyal Bilimler Metinleri*, 2018(2), 16-24.
- Beckitt, P., & Bakrania, S. (2010). *Global Facilitation Network for Security Sector Reform (GFN-SSR)*. Regional Guide: Security Sector Reform in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Bennett, C. (2015). *The development agency of the future: Fit for protracted crises?* London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI).
- Bernauer, T., Böhmelt, T., Buhaug, H., Gleditsch, N.P., Weibust, E.B., & Tribaldos, T. (2012). intrastate water-related conflict and cooperation (WARRIC): a new event dataset. *International Interactions*, 38 (4), 529-545.
- Besteman, C.L. (2007). *Genocide in Somalia's Jubba Valley and Somali Bantu Refugees in the U.S.* Insights from the Social Sciences.
- Bernstein, A., & Weiner, M. (1999). Migration and refugee policies: an overview.

- Betts, A. (2009). "Development Assistance and Refugees, Towards a North-South Grand Bargain?" Forced Migration Policy Briefing 2. Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford. The United Kingdom.
- Bhugra D.J.P. (2001). Migration and mental illness. *Advances in Psychiatric Treatment*, 7 (1), 216–223.
- Bhugra, D. (2001). Acculturation, cultural identity, and mental health. In Bhugra D, editor; Cochrane R. (Ed.). *Psychiatry in multicultural Britain*. London: Gaskell; 2001. pp. 112–136
- Bhugra, D., & Ayonrinde, O. (2004). Depression in migrants and ethnic minorities. *Advances in Psychiatric Treatment*, 10, 13–17.
- Bosold, D., & Werthes, S. (2005). Human Security in Practice: Canadian and Japanese Experiences. *Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft/International Politics and Society* 1(1), 84-101.
- Botha, A., & Abdile, M. (2014). "Radicalisation and al-Shabaab recruitment in Somalia." Paper No. 266. Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies.
- Brettell, C. (2005). Voluntary organizations, Social Capital, and the Social Incorporation of Asian Indian: Immigrants in the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex. *Anthropological Quarterly*, 78(4), 853-882.
- Bryman, A. (2008). *Social research methods*. 3rd Edition, Oxford University Press., New York.
- Buzan, B. (1984). Peace, Power, and Security: Contending Concepts in the Study of International Relations. *Journal of Peace Research*, 21(2), 109–125.
- Calì, M., Harake, W., Hassan, F., & Struck, C. (2015). *The Impact of the Syrian conflict on Lebanese trade*. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI).

- Campbell, E.H. (2005). *Formalizing the informal economy: Somali refugee and migrant trade networks in Nairobi*. Geneva: Global Commission on International Migration Global Migration Perspectives No. 47.
- Campbell, E.H. (2006). Urban Refugees in Nairobi: Problems of Protection, Mechanisms of Survival, and Possibilities for Integration. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 19(1), 396-413.
- Cannon, B. (2017). *Why Al-Shabaab targets Kenya—and what the country can do about it*. Mail & Guardian.
- Carson, D., Gilmore, A., Perry, C., & Gronhaug, K., (2001). *Qualitative Marketing Research*. London: Sage Publications.
- Cassanelli, L.V. (1982). *The Shaping of Somali Society Reconstructing the History of a Pastoral People, 1600-1900*. University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Chambers, R. (1986). Hidden losers? The impact of rural refugees and refugee programs on poorer hosts. *Int Migr Rev*, 20(2), 245–263.
- Chandran, C., (2004). *Research Methods with illustrations from Christian Ministries*. Starbright Services limited.
- Chaudhry, S. (2014). *Climate Change and Human Security in Africa: A Case Study of the Mau Forest Complex, 1963-2012*. Master's Thesis. University of Nairobi.
- Cilliers, J. (2004). Human Security in Africa: A Conceptual Framework for Review. Nairobi, Kenya: *A Monograph for the African Human Security Initiative*
- Cockburn, A. (2002, July). *Somalia, a failed State?* National Geographic.
- Cohen, Y. (2018). *Driven to Care: Improving Transportation to Reach Maternal Health Care in Conflict Zones*. New Security Beat.
- Collis, J., & Hussey, R. (2009). *Business research: A practical guide for undergraduate & postgraduate students*. Basingstoke, Hampshire UK

- Collis, J., & Hussey, R. (2014) *Business Research: A Practical Guide for Undergraduate and Postgraduate Students*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan
- Cooper, D., & Schindler, P. (2011). *Business Research Methods*. 11th Edition, McGraw Hill, Boston.
- Cooper, D.R., & Schindler, P.S. (2003). *Business Research Methods*. 8th Edition, McGraw-Hill Irwin, Boston
- Cortes, K. (2004) Are refugees different from economic immigrants? Some empirical evidence on the heterogeneity of immigrant groups in the United States. *Rev Econ Stat.*, 86(2), 465-480.
- Cortes, K. (2004); Are Refugees Different from Economic Immigrants? Some Empirical Evidence on the Heterogeneity of Immigrant Groups in the United States. *Review of Economics and Statistics*. 86(2): 465-480.
- Cox, R. W. (1981). Social Forces, States and World Orders: Beyond International Relations Theory. *Millennium*, 10(2), 126–155.
- Creswell, J.W. (2003). *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches*. Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks.
- Crisp, J. (2000): A State of Insecurity: The Political Economy of Violence in Kenya's Refugee Camps. *African Affairs*, 99 (397), 601-632.
- De Haas, H. (2008). The myth of invasion: The inconvenient realities of African migration to Europe. *Third World Quarterly*, 29(7), 1305-1322
- Del Carpio, Ximena Vanessa; Wagner, Mathis Christoph (2015). “The impact of Syrians refugees on the Turkish labor market.” Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 7402. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.

- Delgado, C., Murugani, V., & Tschunkert, K. (2021). *Food Systems in Conflict and Peacebuilding Settings. Pathways and Interconnections*. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.
- Devettere, R. J. (2000). *Practical Decision Making in Health Care Ethics: Cases and Concepts*. Georgetown University Press
- Devictor, X., & Do, Q. (2016). “How Many Years Have Refugees Been in Exile?” *Policy Research Working Paper 7810*. World Bank Group.
- Duffield, M., & Waddell, N. (2006). Securing humans in a dangerous world. *International Politics*, 43(1),
- ECLAC. (2010). *Achieving the Millennium Development Goals with equality in Latin America and the Caribbean: Progress and challenges*. United Nations, Santiago, Chile.
- Eisenbruch, M. (1990). The cultural bereavement interview: a new clinical research approach for refugees. *Psychiatr Clin North Am.*, 13 (1), 715–735.
- EU ECHO. (2016). *Factsheet on Somalia*. EU ECHO
- Federation of American Scientists. (1999). “Report of the Accountability Review Boards Bombing of the US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on August 7, 1998.” Nairobi: Discussion and Findings. https://fas.org/irp/threat/arb/board_nairobi.html
- Fink, N.C., Zeiger, S., & Bhulai, R. (2016). *A Man’s World? Exploring the Roles of Women in Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism*. Hedayah and The Global Center on Cooperative Security.
- Global Humanitarian Assistance (2016). Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2016.
- GoK. (2017). *Garissa County: 2016 Short Rains Food Security Assessment Report*. Government of Kenya.

- Goldsmith, P. (1997). "The Somali Impact on Kenya 1990-1993: The View From Outside the Camps." In H. M. Adam and R. Ford (Eds.). *Mending Rips in the Sky: Options for Somali Communities in the 21st Century*. Lawrenceville, NJ: Red Sea Press: 461-483.
- Gore-Langton, G. et al. (2015). Patient adherence to prescribed artemisinin-based combination therapy in Garissa County, Kenya, after three years of health care in a conflict setting. *Malaria Journal*, 14 (125), 3.
- Government of Kenya. (2010). *Constitution of Kenya 2010*. Nairobi: Government Printer.
- Hagen-Zanker, J., Ulrichs, M., & Holmes, R. (2017). Cash transfers for refugees. An opportunity to bridge the gap between humanitarian assistance and social protection. Shaping policy for development
- Hambye, P., & Romainville, A.S. (eds.) (2013). Apprentissage du français et intégration: des évidences à interroger. *Français & Société*, special issue, 26-27.
- Hammond, L. (2014). *History, overview, trends and issues in major Somali refugee displacements in the near region: New issues in refugee research*. Research Paper No. 268. UNHCR, Policy Development and Evaluation Service.
- Hammond, Laura. 2013 "History, Overview, Trends and Issues in Major Somali Refugee Displacements in the Near Region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Yemen. *Bildhaan*, 13(1), 55-79.
- Haq, M. (1995). *Reflections on Human Development*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Hargrave, K., & Pantuliano, S. (2016). "Closing borders and European refugee policy." ODI HPG Policy Brief 66.

- Hartman, T.K., Newman, B.J., & Taber, C.S. (2012). Foreign Language Exposure, Cultural Threat and Opposition to Immigration. *Political Psychology*, 33(5), 635-657.
- Hiraan. (2016). *Feature: Lives at stake as drought hits Kenya's northeast county*. Hiraan.Com.<https://www.hiiraan.com/images/gallery/2016/sept/2016924636103055920276460abarta%20kenya.jpg> (Accessed January 20, 2022)
- Hofreiter, L., Maris, L., Lukac, L., Kister, L., & Grzywna, Z. (2015). New approaches to the analysis of the security environment and their importance for security management. *Communications-Scientific letters of the University of Zilina*, 17(1), 99-104.
- Hough, P. (2004) *Understanding Global Security*. New York: Routledge.
- Human Rights First. (2013). *New Encampment Policy Fuels Xenophobia in Kenya*. Human Rights First. <https://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2013/02/08/new-encampment-policy-fuels-xenophobia-in-kenya> (Accessed January 8, 2022)
- Human Rights Watch. (2017). *Somalia*. HRW. www.hrw.org/africa/somalia. (Accessed January 12, 2022)
- Human Rights Watch. (2018). *It's Like We're Always in a Prison: Abuses Against Boys Accused of National Security Offenses in Somalia*. HRW. Available at: https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/somalia0218_web.pdf Last accessed: 27.08.2020.
- Huntington, S.P. (2016). *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*. New York, NY: Simon and Schuster.
- Hussein, K.D., & Gnisci, J.W. (2004). *Security and Human Security: An Overview of Concepts and Initiatives. What Implications for West Africa?* Paris, France:

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OCED) Issues Paper.

Huysmans, J. (2006). *The Politics of Insecurity: Fear, Migration and Asylum in the EU*.

London: Routledge, 26-28.

Hyndman, J. (2000). *Managing Displacement. Refugees and the Politics of Humanitarianism*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

IDMC. (2013). *M23's insurgency is over but crisis and displacement continues*. Relief Web.<http://reliefweb.int/report/democratic-republic-congo/m23-s-insurgency-over-crisis-and-displacement-continues> (Accessed January 12, 2021)

ILO. (2010). *Decent work and youth in Latin America*. Youth Employment Project in Latin America (PREJAL), Lima.

ILO. (2010). "Decent work in the Americas: An agenda for Hemisphere, 2006-15," Report of the Director-General. International Labour Office, Geneva.

ILO-UNDP. (2009). *Work and Family: Towards new forms of reconciliation with social co-responsibility*. International Labour Office and United Nations Program for Development, Santiago.

Ingiriis, M.H. (2016a). *The Suicidal State in Somalia: The Rise and Fall of the Siad Barre Regime, 1969-1991*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.

Isaac, S., & Michael, W. B. (1995). *Handbook in research and evaluation*. San Diego, CA: Educational and Industrial Testing Services.

Iteyo, C. (2018). State conflicts and the refugee problem in Eastern Africa. *Peace, Security, and Development in 21st Century Africa: theory and practice*. Prolongue Media ltd.

Job, B. (Ed.). (1992). *The insecurity dilemma: National security of Third World states* (pp. 11-35). Boulder: L. Rienner Publishers.

- Julia, F. (2022). *Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya by Country of Origin 2020*. Statista <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1199580/refugees-and-asylum-seekers-in-kenya/>
- Kamau, C., & Fox, J. (2013). *The Dadaab Dilemma: A Study on Livelihood Activities and Opportunities for Dadaab Refugees*. Danish Refugee Council.
- Kumssa, A., & Jones, F. (2014) Human security issues of Somali refugees and the host community in Northeastern Kenya. *Journal of immigrant & refugee studies*, 12(1), 27-46.
- Kumssa, A., & Williams, J. (2011). Introduction: Conflict and Human Security in Northern Kenya. *Conflict and Human Security in Africa*, London: Palgrave Macmillan, 1-14.
- Kayode, A., Arome, S., & Anyio, S. (2014). Rising rate of unemployment in Nigeria: the Socio-Economic and political implications. *Global Business and Economic Research Journal*, 3(1), 68.
- Kazeem, Y. (2017). *Al Shabaab overtook Boko Haram as Africa's most deadly terror group in 2016*. Quartz Africa.
- KCRP. (2020). *Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Programme 2019-2020*. KCRP.
- Kerr, P. (2007). *Human Security*. In: Collins A, editor. Contemporary Security Studies. Oxford, UK: Press
- Kiess, H.O., & Bloomquist, D.W (2008). *Psychological research methods*. E Bay city: Allyn and Bacon.
- Kilonzo, S.N. (2017). *Security challenges in Africa: the role of refugees in Kenya*. Master's Thesis. University of Nairobi.
- Kilonzo, S. N. (2017). *Security Challenges In Africa* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).

- Kirui, P., & Mwaruvie, J. (2012). The Dilemma of Hosting Refugees: A Focus on the Insecurity in North-Eastern Kenya. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 3 (8), 162-168.
- Kitur, S. C. (2016). *Refugees a threat to national security: case study Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, Strathmore University).
- Koopmans, R. (2015). Religious fundamentalism and hostility against out-groups: a comparison of Muslims and Christians in Western Europe. *J. Ethn. Migr. Stud.*, 41 (1), 33–57.
- Kothari, C.R. (2004). *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques*. 2nd Edition, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.
- KPHC. (2019). *The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Open Data for Africa*. <https://kenya.opendataforafrica.org/msdpnbc/2019-kenya-population-and-housing-census-population-by-county-and-sub-county?county=1000390-dadaab> (Accessed on October 2, 2020)
- Kumssa, A., & Jones, F. (2014) Human security issues of Somali refugees and the host community in Northeastern Kenya. *Journal of immigrant & refugee studies*, 12(1), 27-46.
- Kumssa, A., & Williams, J. (2011). Introduction: Conflict and Human Security in Northern Kenya. *Conflict and Human Security in Africa*, London: Palgrave Macmillan, 1-14.
- Kumssa, A., Williams, J.H, Jones, J.F., & Des Marais, E.A. (2014). *Conflict and Migration: The Case of Somali Refugees in Northeastern Kenya*. Springer International Publishing.

- Kumssa, A., Williams, J.H., & Jones, J.F. (2014). Conflict and Migration: The Case of Somali Refugees in Northeastern Kenya. *Glob Soc Welf.*, 1, 145–156
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40609-014-0006-9>.
- Landau, L. (2004). Challenge without transformation: Refugees, aid and trade in western Tanzania. *J Mod Afr Stud.* 42(1). 31-59.
- Leaning, J., & Arie S. (2001). Human Security: *A Harvard Centre for Population and Development Studies Working Paper*, 11(3)1–63.
- Lee, E. (1966). A Theory of Migration. *Demography*, 3(1), 47-57.
- Leedy, P. D., & Ormrod, J. E. (2005). *Practical research: Planning and design* (8th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Léonard, S. (2010). Frontex and the securitization of migrants through practices. *European Security*, 19(2), 231–254.
- Ligawa, W. O., Standslause, O.E.O., & Rahoy, M. H. (2016). Contact Dilemma: The Malady of African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) Troops. *Open Access Library Journal*, 3, e2929.
- Light Years Ahead Project Monitoring & Evaluation System and Baseline Survey Report (2014).
- Lind, J. Mutahi, P., & Oosterom, M. (2015). “Tangled Ties: Al – Shabaab and Political Volatility in Kenya. Addressing and Mitigating Violence.” Evidence Report. No. 130. Institute of Development Studies (IDS).
- Lindley, A. (2011). Between a Protracted and a Crisis Situation: Policy Responses to Somali Refugees in Kenya. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 30 (4), 36.
- Lindsey, C. (2001). *Women facing war. ICRC study on the impact of armed conflict on women*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Committee of the Red Cross Women and War.

- Lischer, S. (2005). *Dangerous Sanctuaries: Refugee Camps, Civil War, and the Dilemmas of Humanitarian Aid*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.
- Mabogunje, A.L. (1970). Systems Approach to a Theory of Rural-Urban Migration. *Geographical Analysis*, 2(1), 1-18.
- MacFarlane, N.S., & Khong, Y.F. (2006). *Human Security and the UN. A Critical History*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Mack, A. (2005). *Human security report 2005: War and Peace in the 21st Century*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.
- Maharaj, V., Tomita, A., Thela, L., Mhlongo, M., & Burns, J. K. (2017). Food Insecurity and Risk of Depression Among Refugees and Immigrants in South Africa. *Journal of immigrant and minority health*, 19(3), 631–637.
- Mahruf, M., & Shohel, C. (2022) Education in emergencies: challenges of providing education for Rohingya children living in refugee camps in Bangladesh. *Education Inquiry*, 13(1), 104-126. 10.1080/20004508.2020.1823121.
- Maina, A. (2016). “Development of Refugee Law in Kenya.” World Policy, March 29. <https://worldpolicy.org/2016/03/29/development-of-refugee-law-in-kenya> (Accessed December 11, 2021).
- Makori, K. M. (2011). *Ethnic Conflict and National security in Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi, Kenya).
- Manyala, F.B. (2016). *States’ response to refugee crisis: the case of Somali refugees in Kenya*. Master’s Thesis. United States International University-Africa
- Martin, A. (2005); Environmental Conflict between Refugee and Host Communities. *Journal of Peace Research*. 42(3):329-346.

- Martin, M, & Owen T. (2010). The Second Generation of Human Security: Lessons from the United Nations and European Union Experience. *International Affairs*, 86(1), 211–224
- Matanga F.K, (2018). “The refugee crisis and implications for national and international security” in, Okoth P.G, Matanga F,K and Onkware K (Eds) *Peace, Security, and Development in 21st Century Africa: theory and practice*. Nairobi. Finesse publishing ltd, pp 401 - 416
- Mawadza, A. (2008). The nexus between migration and human security.
- Maystadt, J., & Verwimp, P. (2014). Winners and losers among a refugee-hosting population. *Econ Dev Cult Change*, 62(4), 769–809.
- Mellenbergh, G.J. (2008). *Advising on research methods: A consultant's companion*. Huizen, The Netherlands: Johannes van Kessel Publishing.
- Menkhaus, K. (2003). Bantu ethnic identities in Somalia. *Annales d'Éthiopie*, 1(1), 323-339.
- Menkhaus, K. (2006). Governance without Government in Somalia: Spoilers, State Building, and the Politics of Coping. *International Security*, 31 (3), 74-106.
- Menkhaus, K., (2014) State Failure, State-Building, and Prospects for a "Functional Failed State" in Somalia. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 656, 154-172.
- Menkhaus, K., & Boucek, C. (2010). Terrorism out of Somalia.
- Milner, J. (2011). “Responding to protracted refugee situations Lessons from a decade of discussion.” *Forced Migration Policy Briefing 6*. University of Oxford: Refugee Studies Centre.

- Mogire, R. (2011). *Victims as threats: Refugee impact on host state security in Africa* (Eds.). England & USA: Ashgate Publishing Ltd.
- Moller, B. (2009). *The Somali conflict: The role of External Actors*. DIIS Report. <https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/59871/1/592906116.pdf> (Accessed on January 19, 2022)
- Mudane, H. (2018). The Somali Civil War: Root cause, and contributing variables. *International Journal for Social Studies*, 4 (5), 2455-3220.
- Muoka, B. (2015). *Urban Refugees in Kenya: The Case of Banyamulenge Refugees in Nairobi; 1996-2012*. Master Thesis. University Of Nairobi, Kenya.
- Muradyan, N. (2016). *Integration vs. Discrimination: Protection of Human Rights in EU Migration Policy and the Role of the ENP in Shaping Migration Policy Framework in the RA*. Research Gate: Accessed on April 18, 2019 from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312591157_Integration_vs_Discrimination_Protection_of_Human_Rights_in_EU_Migration_Policy_and_the_Role_of_the_ENP_in_Shaping_Migration_Policy_Framework_in_the_RA
- Murunga, G.R. (2005). Conflict in Somalia and Crime in Kenya: Understanding the Trans- Territoriality of Crime. *African and Asian Studies*, 4(1), 138-160.
- Mwangi, O.G. (2018). Securitisation, Non-Refoulement and the Rule of Law in Kenya: The Case of Somali Refugees. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 22 (10), 1321.
- Ngao, O.C. (2018). *Urban Refugees and Human Security Management in Africa: Case Study of Kenya*. Master's Thesis. University of Nairobi.
- Norwegian Refugee Council. (2008). *Camp Management Toolkit*. Norwegian Refugee Council. <http://www.nrc.no/?aid=9177505> (Accessed on January 12, 2020)

- Nyaoro, D. (2010). Policing with prejudice: how policing exacerbates poverty among urban refugees. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 14(1), 126-145.
- Obadan, M.I. (2001). Poverty Reduction in Nigeria the Way Forward, *Central Bank Nigeria, and Financial Review*, 39,
- Obasi, N.K. (2006). "The Importance of Human Security in West Africa." Workshop Human Security in West Africa: Challenges, Synergies, and Action for a Regional Agenda.
- Odhiambo E.O.S (2014). Religious Fundamentalism & Terrorism. *Journal of Global Peace and Conflict*, 2 (1), 187-205.
- Okoth P.G., Matanga F.K., Onkware K., (2018). *Peace, security and development in 21st century Africa: theory and practice*. Finesse publishing Ltd.
- Oscar, A., Gómez, S., & Des Gasper, Y. M. (2013). "Good practices in addressing human security through Human Development Reports." Report prepared for the Human Development Report Office, UNDP.
- Osman, M. N. M. (2010). Reviving the caliphate in the Nusantara: Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia's mobilization strategy and its impact in Indonesia. *Terror. Political Violence*, 22 (1), 601–622.
- Paige, L. (2017). *Read Donald Trump's New Order on Immigration*. Huffington Post. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/donald-trump-immigration-executive-order-text_us_58bd9204e4b0d2821b4fc745 (Accessed on September 25, 2017)
- Paris, R. (2001). Human Security: Paradigm Shift or Hot Air? *International Security*, 26(2), 87-102. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3092123> (Accessed on August 21, 2021)
- Penninx, R. (2004). "Integration processes of migrants in the European Union and policies relating to integration." Paper presented to the Conference on

- Population Challenges, International Migration and Reproductive Health in Turkey and the European Union: Issues and Policy Implications, Istanbul, 11-12. <http://www.esiweb.org/pdf/turkeynetherlands/RinnusPenninx.pdf> (Accessed 20 February 2015).
- Perrin, et al. (2019). Social norms and beliefs about gender-based violence scale: a measure for use with gender-based violence prevention programs in low-resource and humanitarian settings. *Confl Health*, 13 (6), 1. 10.1186/s13031-019-0189-x
- Pettman, R. (2005). Human Security as Global Security: Re-conceptualizing Strategic Studies. *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 18(1), 137–150.
- Pevalin, D. J., Reeves, A., Baker, E., & Bentley, R. (2017). The impact of persistent poor housing conditions on mental health: A longitudinal population-based study. *Preventive Medicine*, 105, 304–310. 10.1016/j.ypmed.2017.09.020
- Phillips, J. (2015). *Asylum seekers and refugees: what are the facts?* Social Policy Section. Australian Parliament.
- Portes, A., Escobar, C., & Arana, R. (2008). Bridging the gap: transnational and ethnic organizations in the political incorporation of immigrants in the United States. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 31(6), 1056-1090.
- Rawlence, B. (2016). *City of Thorns: Nine Lives in the World's Largest Refugee Camp*. UK: Picador.
- Refugee Consortium of Kenya. (2012). *Asylum Under Threat*. Relief Web. June 2012. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Asylum_Under_Threat.pdf
- Repetto, R., & Holmes T. (1983). The Role of Population in Resource Depletion in developing Countries, *Population and Development Review*, 9, 3.

- Richard, J., & Deepayan, B.R. (2006). The Human Security Framework and National Human Development Reports: A Review of Experiences and Current Debates. *NHDR Occasional Paper 5*.
- Richmond, O.P. (2013). *Human Security in Turkey: Challenges for the 21st Century*. Taylor & Francis, 11-34.
- Sageman, M. (2008). *Leaderless Jihad: Terror networks in the twenty-first century*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Salehyan, I., & Gleditsch, K. (2006). Refugees and the Spread of Civil War. *International Organization*, 60, 335-366
- Schneider, E. (2015). The Militarization of Refugee Camps. *Philologia*, 7(1). DOI: <http://doi.org/10.21061/ph.v7i1.132>
- Schultheis, M. J. (1989). Refugees in Africa: The geopolitics of forced displacement. *African Studies Review*, 32(1), 3-30.
- Shah, A. (2004). "Ethnicity and the common mental disorders." In: Melzer D, editor; Fryers T, editor; Jenkins R, editor. *Social inequalities and the distribution of the common mental disorders*. East Sussex: Psychology Press Ltd., 171–223
- Shepherd, L.J. (2013). *Critical Approaches to Security: An Introduction to Theories and Methods*. London: Routledge.
- Shinoda, H. (2004). The Concept of Human Security: Historical and Theoretical Implications. *IPSHU English Research Report Series 19*
- Simpson, G. (2009). *The Standard that documents how the Dadaab camp was only built to house 90,000 refugees*. HRW. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2009/03/31/somali-refugees-kenyaforgotten-and-abused>
- Sirola, S. (2001). "A Comparative Study of the Psychosocial Situation of the East African Refugees in Kenya and Finland." In M.S.Lilius (ed.) *Variations on the*

- Theme of Somaliness*. Turku: Centre for Continuing Education, Åbo Akademi University, 336- 345.
- Smith, C. (2012). The impact of low-skilled immigration on the youth labor market. *J Labor Econ*, 30(1), 55–89.
- Sobh, B. (2014). *Analysis of Impact of Influx of Syrian Refugees on Host Communities*. UNDP and Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation.
- Stave, S.E., & Hillesund, S. (2015). *Impact of Syrian refugees on the Jordanian labor market*. International labor organization and FAFO.
- Sude, B. (2020). "Prevention of Radicalization to Terrorism in Refugee Camps and Asylum Centers." In Alex Schmid (ed.). *The Handbook of Terrorism Prevention and Preparedness*. The Hague: International Centre for Counter-Terrorism.
- Taylor, J. E., Filipiski, M. J., Alloush, M., Gupta, A., Valdes, R. I. R., & Gonzalez-Estrada, E. (2016). "Economic impact of refugees." Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 201604566.
- Taylor, J., & Karanja, B. (2016). *Report on Joint Education Mission to Dadaab Refugee Camps. Education Cluster*. UNHCR and UNICEF.
- Tom, O. (2016). *Kenya to Close Dadaab, World's Biggest Refugee Camp*. AP News. <https://apnews.com/b5d902e689544b7ea6e2944e8110ac29/kenya-close-dadaab-worlds-biggest-refugee-camp> (Accessed on September 25, 2021).
- UN (2019). "Conflict related sexual violence" Report of the United Nations Secretary-General." Annual-report-2018, S/2019/280.
- UN News Centre. (2015) "Record civilian casualties and widening conflict stretch humanitarian capacities in Afghanistan." UN News Centre.

- UNHCR. (2020). *Dadaab Refugee Complex*. UNHCR. Accessed on September 10, 2021, from <https://www.unhcr.org/ke/dadaab-refugee-complex>
- UNDP. (2015). *Human Development Report*. UNHCR (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/2015-report>)
- UNESCO. (2000). *Agenda for Action of the International SecuriPax Network for the Promotion of Human Security and Peace*. UNESCO. <http://www.unesco.org/securipax/> (Accessed on August 22, 2021)
- UNHCR (18/06/2015) “Worldwide displacement hits all-time high as war and persecution increase
- UNHCR (2006). *The State of the World’s Refugees: Human displacement in the new millennium*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- UNHCR (2015). *Global trends: Forced displacement 2014 in 2014*. UNHCR.
- UNHCR (2015). *Worldwide displacement hits all-time high as war and persecution increase*. UNHCR. <http://www.unhcr.org/558193896.html> (Accessed on August 22, 2019).
- UNHCR Environment Strategic Plan. (2011). *Sustainable Environmental Interventions in Refugee Camps and Hosting Areas of Dadaab and Kakuma*. UNHCr.
- UNHCR News. (1997). “Forward,” *Refugees Magazine Issue 109*. United Nations, 17 Feb. 1997
- UNHCR. (1951). *Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*. UNHCR. <https://www.unhcr.org/uk/3b66c2aa10> (Accessed on December 11, 2021).
- UNHCR. (2000). *The State of the World’s Refugees, Fifty Years of Humanitarian Action*. New York: Oxford University Press. Long after the Shooting Stops. *American Political Science Review*. 97(2)1 89-202.

- UNHCR. (2004). "Protracted Refugee Situations Standing Committee 30th Meeting," 10 June 2004. EC/54/SC/CRP/14.
- UNHCR. (2007). *2006 Global Trends*. Geneva: UNHCR.
- UNHCR. (2010). *Improving Maternal Care in Dadaab Refugee camps, Kenya*. UNHCR.
- UNHCR. (2010). *News story: Neighbouring countries feeling the strain as Somalia's emergency grows*. UNHCR. Nairobi. <http://www.unhcr.org/4bde90856.html>. (Accessed December 21, 2021).
- UNHCR. (2011). *Promoting Livelihoods and Self Reliance*. UNHCR.
- UNHCR. (2015). Kenya: Figures at a Glance. UNHCR. <https://www.unhcr.org/ke/figures-at-a-glance> (Accessed January 11, 2022)
- UNHCR. (2015). *Refugees in the Horn of Africa: Somali Displacement Crisis*. UNHCR. Retrieved 2015-11-02.
- UNHCR. (2015). *UNHCR Refugee Trends 2015*. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, June 2015.
- UNHCR. (2016). *Global Trends. Forced displacement in 2015*. UNHCR
- UNHCR. (2017). *Operational Update: Dadaab, Kenya*. UNHCR. www.unhcr.org/ke/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2017/10/15-October-Dadaab-Bi-weekly-Operational-Update.pdf (Accessed on October 21, 2021).
- UNHCR. (2017). *UNHCR Somalia Situation: Supplementary Appeal 2017*. UNHCR, 5. <http://www.unhcr.org/591ae0e1.pdf>. (Accessed January 19, 2022)
- UNHCR. (2018). *The Other One Percent - Refugee Students in Higher Education*. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
- UNHCR. (2018). *UNHCR Somalia Factsheet*. UNHCR.

- UNHCR. (2020). *Dadaab Refugee Complex*. UNHCR.
<https://www.unhcr.org/ke/dadaab-refugee-complex#:~:text=The%20Dadaab%20refugee%20complex%20has,cross%20the%20border%20into%20Kenya>.
- UNHCR. (2020). *Global Trends Forced Displacement in 2020*. Global Reports.
<https://www.unhcr.org/flagship-reports/globaltrends/>
- UNHCR. (2021). *UNHCR Global Trends 2020*. UNHCR.
<https://www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html> (Accessed on August 21, 2021).
- United Nations (UN) (1994). *United Nations Development Report*, New York: United Nations Development Programme.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights Report (1948). Paris, France.
- Vaughan-Williams, N. (2020). *Critical Security Studies: An Introduction* (Third Ed.). London: Routledge, Taylor, and Francis.
- Vietti, F., & Scribner, T. (2013). Human Insecurity: Understanding International Migration from a Human Security Perspective. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 1(1), 17-31.
- Voppen, N. (2017). *The securitization of Somali refugees in Kenya: The plan to close Dadaab refugee camp*. Utrecht University, 18-19.
- Wabwire, A.K. (2016). *Resource distribution and security in Kenya: a case study of North Eastern Kenya*. Master's Thesis. United States International University, Kenya.
- Wæver, O. (1998). "Securitization and Desecuritisation," in *On Security*, ed. Ronnie Lipschutz. New York: Columbia University Press, 1-3.

- Weiner, M. (1992). Security, Stability, and International Migration. *International Security*. 17(3), 91-126.
- Werthes, S., Heaven, C., & Vollnhals, S. (2011). Assessing Human Insecurity Worldwide: The Way to a Human. In *Security Index*. Institute for Development and Peace. Report No. 102/2011
- Whitaker, E.B. (2002). Refugees in Western Tanzania: The Distribution of Burdens and Benefits among Local Hosts. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 15(4), 339-358.
- Wiktorowicz, Q. (2005). *Radical Islam rising: Muslim extremism in the west*. Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.
- Williams, M. E., & Thompson, S. C. (2011). The use of community-based interventions in reducing morbidity from the psychological impact of conflict-related trauma among refugee populations: a systematic review of the literature. *Journal of immigrant and minority health*, 13(4), 780-794.
- Wildman Pathak, E., & Sharmiladevi, J. (2018). Refugee crises around the world today. *Annual Research Journal of SCMS*.
- Wilson, J. (2010). *Essentials of Business Research: A Guide to Doing Your Research Project*. SAGE Publications.
- World Bank Data. (2018). *Population Total: Somalia*. World Bank. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=SO&view=chart>. (Accessed January 119, 2022)
- World Bank Development. (2017). *Response to Displacement Impacts Project (Drdip) In the Horn of Africa*. World Bank Development.
- World Food Program. (2016). *WFP's Use of Multilateral Funding. 2015 Report*. World Food Programme.

- Yamane, T. (1967). *Statistics: An Introductory Analysis*. 2nd Edition, New York: Harper and Row.
- Yin, R.K. (2009). *Case Study Research Design and Methods* (4th Ed.). Thousand Oaks: CA Sage Publications.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

Dear Respondent,

My name is Mr. Oscar Amadi Lusiola, a Ph.D. student from Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (MMUST) in Kenya. I am undertaking a study titled, **“The Nexus between Protracted Refugee Crisis and Human Security Dynamics in Garissa County, Kenya**

Please participate in this study by ticking in the spaces provided. For open-ended questions, please specify. All responses will be treated confidentially and no identifying information will be required.

Thank you

Signature (researcher) _____ Date _____

Consent

I have read the above guidelines and voluntarily agree to participate in this study.

Signature (respondent) _____ Date _____

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR REFUGEES' HOUSEHOLD HEADS AND UNHCR WORKERS

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. In which of these categories do you belong

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Dadaab Refugee Camp employees | [] |
| Host Community | [] |
| Refugees | [] |
| National Government | [] |
| County Government | [] |
| NGOs | [] |
| International NGOs | [] |
| UNHCR | [] |
| Norwegian Refugees Council | [] |
| Security Agencies | [] |

2. For how long have you worked or lived in Dadaab Refugees Camp?

- 1-5 years [] 6-10 years [] 11-15 years [] 16-20 years [] 21-25 years [] 25-28 years []

3. What is your highest level of formal education?

- Never attended any [] Primary [] Secondary [] Diploma []
- Degree [] Post Graduate Diploma [] Master's [] PhD []

SECTION B: REFUGEE CRISIS

This section sets out to investigate the causes, nature, and magnitude of the refugee crisis in Garissa County. Please rate your level of agreement with the following statements on a scale of 1=Strongly Disagree; 2=Disagree; 3=Neither Agree/Disagree; 4=Agree; 5=Strongly Agree.

Statement	Likert-Scale				
	1	2	3	4	5
1. I fled my country due to civil war					
2. I fled my country due to genocide targeted at my people					

3. I fled my country due to lawlessness and high levels of crime					
4. Religious extremism is one of the major reasons for my decision to flee into this country					
5. Rises in terrorist attacks in my country pushed my family to flee to Kenya					
6. Inabilities by security forces in my country to offer us security forced us to flee into this country					
7. The high rates of poverty in our home country forced us to leave our homes in search of greener pastures.					
8. I fled my country to escape forced conscription into the army					
9. Cases of abduction, rape, torture, and other forms of sexual abuse forced us to flee our country					
10. The camp has exceeded its original capacity and this makes living conditions deplorable					
11. More and more people are coming to the camp; which has strained living conditions in the camp					

SECTION B: STATUS & LEVELS OF HUMAN SECURITY IN GARISSA COUNTY

4. This section seeks to assess the status and levels of human security in Garissa County. Please rate your level of agreement with the following statements on a scale of 1=Strongly Disagree; 2=Disagree; 3=Neither Agree/Disagree; 4=Agree; 5=Very Agree.

Statement	Likert-Scale				
	1	2	3	4	5
1. The camp has security challenges related to food security					
2. It is hard to make a living in this camp due to a lack of employment opportunities					
3. The camp is faced with numerous health-risk security challenges					
4. There is immense environmental degradation in the area due to immense increases in population					
5. There are cases of rape, sexual assault, theft, burglary, and violence in the camp					
6. There are cases of human rights abuses in the camp					
7. We have challenges accessing quality education in the camp					
8. There are challenges related to access to quality healthcare in the camp					
9. There is proliferation of small arms into the camp					

10. Nobody in the camp feels totally secure from the risks associated with living in a foreign country					
11. Political differences between Kenya and our countries of origin affects the way we are treated in this camp					
12. The stipend given to us is not enough to take care of all our needs					
13. There are tensions in the camp arising from competition over limited access to opportunities and resources					
14. We are often accused of taking part in terrorism and other crimes; which denies us our dignity					
15. We face challenges related to the loss of our values, culture, and identity in this camp					

SECTION B: CHALLENGES OF ACHIEVING HUMAN SECURITY

5. This section sets out to find out the challenges of achieving human security in Garissa County. Please rate your level of agreement with the following statements on a scale of 1=Strongly Disagree; 2=Disagree; 3=Neither Agree/Disagree; 4=Agree; 5=Very Agree.

Statement	Likert-Scale				
	1	2	3	4	5
1. We are accused of contributing to humanitarian and security concerns in this country					
2. Refugees contribute to the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the country					
3. Refugees pose environmental, social, and economic challenges to the country					
4. Competition for natural resources between refugees and residents of the host countries contributes to insecurity					
5. Some refugees are accused of employing terror techniques that challenge national security, territorial integrity, and political integrity					
6. Refugee camps are often used as camps for recruiting terrorist fighters as well as providing them with food and shelter					
7. Refugees have a negative impact on the ever-depleting socio-economic resources at the disposal of the state and the international community.					
8. Refugees affect health, education, food, nutrition, and other basic needs sectors in the country					
9. Refugees were also linked with the increase in theft and other forms of insecurity.					
10. Some refugees are economic migrants and are a threat to Kenya's human security					
11. High numbers of refugees strained the fragile social environment in Garissa County					

END

**APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR NGOs OFFICIALS, SECURITY
AGENCIES OFFICERS, COUNTY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, AND
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS**

1. What are the causes of the protracted refugee crisis in Garissa County?
2. What is the magnitude of the refugee crisis in Garissa County?
3. What are the main forms of human security in Garissa County?
4. What are the challenges of achieving human security in Garissa County?
5. In which ways can the refugee crisis in Garissa County be assuaged?
6. In which ways human security challenges emanating from the refugees' crisis in Garissa County be assuaged?

APPENDIX IV: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGDs) HOST COMMUNITY HOUSEHOLD HEADS

1. What are the causes of the protracted refugee crisis in Garissa County?
2. What is the magnitude of the refugee crisis in Garissa County?
3. What are the main forms of human security in Garissa County?
4. What are the challenges of achieving human security in Garissa County?
5. In which ways can the refugee crisis in Garissa County be assuaged?
6. In which ways human security challenges emanating from the refugees' crisis in Garissa County be assuaged?
7. Are the camps enough for everybody?
8. How can the government intervene to solve the problems related to the refugee crisis in Garissa County.?

APPENDIX V: AUTHORIZATION LETTER



MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Tel: 0208045353
Fax: 056-30153
E-mail: mmust@mmust.ac.ke
Website: <http://www.mmust.ac.ke>

P.O. Box 190
Kakamega – 50100
Kenya

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR, NAIROBI CAMPUS

REF: CPC/H/14-56492/2017/1

Date: 21st December 2020

The Commission Secretary
NACOSTI
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam

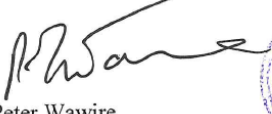
**RE: AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT RESEARCH – MR. OSCAR AMADI LUSIOLA,
CPC/H/14-56492/2017**

This is to confirm that Mr. Oscar Lusiola, CPC/H/14-56492/2017, is a student of Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology pursuing a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Peace and Conflict Studies.

He successfully defended his proposal titled, *"The Nexus Between Protracted Refugee Crisis and Human Security Dynamics in Kenya, with Specific Reference to Garissa County."*

He requires permission to collect data towards development of his PHD thesis.

Any assistance given to him will be highly appreciated by this office.


Peter Wawire
COORDINATOR, NAIROBI CAMPUS



APPENDIX VI: RESEARCH PERMIT

 REPUBLIC OF KENYA Ref No: 701172	 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION Date of Issue: 06/January/2021
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
This is to Certify that Mr.. OSCAR AMADI LUSIOLA of Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology, has been licensed to conduct research in Garissa on the topic: THE NEXUS BETWEEN PROTRACTED REFUGEE CRISIS AND HUMAN SECURITY DYNAMICS IN KENYA, WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO GARISSA COUNTY for the period ending 06/January/2022.	
License No: NACOSTI/P/21/8365	
701172	
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.	



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
AND CO-ORDINATION
OF
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Telegraphic Address: "Commissioner"
Telephone: Garissa
When replying Please Quote

County Commissioner
Garissa County
P.O. Box 57 – 70100
GARISSA

Ref: GSA/EDN/79 VOL.6

12th April, 2021

Deputy County Commissioner
Dadaab Sub-County

REF: PhD RESEARCH STUDY – MR. OSCAR AMADI LUSOLA

This is to notify you that authority has been granted for the above named PhD student from Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology to conduct a research study in your Sub-County between May, 2021 to August, 2021.

He is researching on "Nexus between Refugee status and Human Security" in your Sub-county within Garissa County.

Kindly accord him necessary support.

Boaz Cherotich
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, GARISSA COUNTY

CC:

County Director of Education}
GARISSA COUNTY

For Information



UNHCR Sub Office Dadaab,
P.O. Box 43801, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya

25 April 2021

UNHCR/Dadaab/External/Research/215

Dear Mr Amadi,

RESEARCH AT DADAAB REFUGEE CAMP: MR OSCAR AMADI LUSIOLA

Attention is drawn to your request for authority to conduct a research within this facility.

We are pleased to inform you that, after deliberations, same has been approved. Kindly ensure you and your research assistants share your details (Names, ID, Phone number, etc) with our security office, for planning purposes.

We wish you a fruitful engagement with stakeholders under the UNCHR Dadaab, umbrella.

Regards,

Jurgen Walker,

Camp Coordinator