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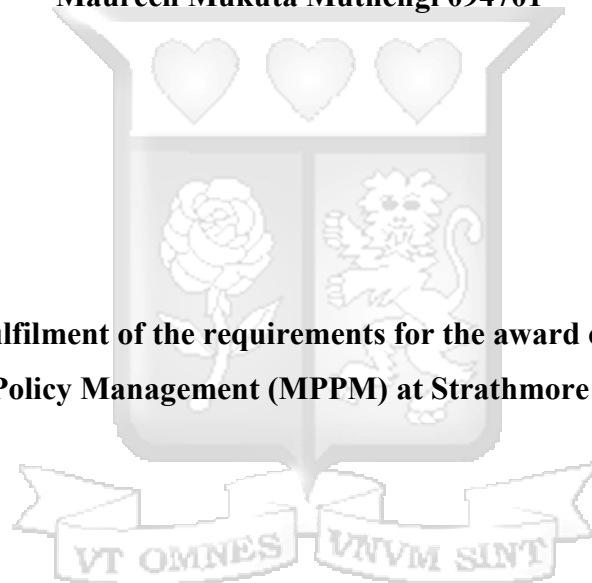
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**Investigating Influence of Socio-Economic and Political Factors on Local Integration of  
Refugees in Kenya**

**Maureen Mukuta Muthengi 094701**



**Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master  
of Public Policy Management (MPPM) at Strathmore University**

**October 2019**

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**Maureen Mukuta Muthengi**

October 2019

### Approval

The thesis of Maureen Mukuta Muthengi was reviewed and approved for examination by the following:

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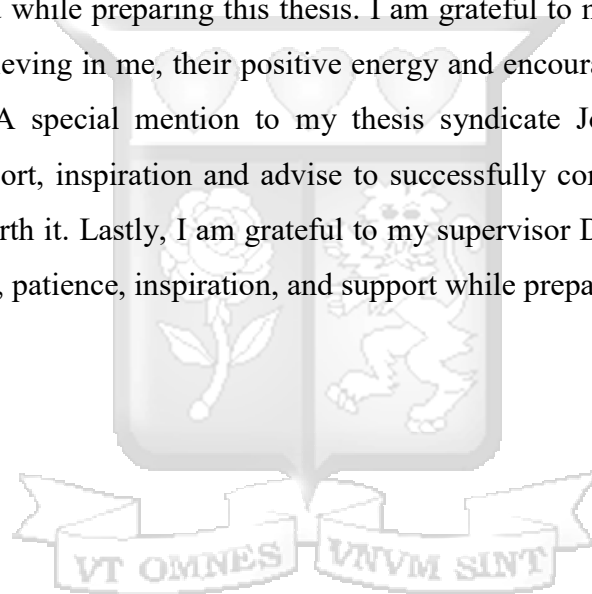
## ABSTRACT

Forced migration is a global issue that has resulted to displacement of over sixty-eight million people from their countries due to violation of human rights, political tensions, civil war and armed conflict; forcing them to flee and seek asylum in another country in search of peace and security. Kenya among other countries has been hosting refugees since 1990. The study investigated the influence of socio-economic and political factors on local integration of refugees in Kenya. The study focused on two objectives, to determine the socio-economic factors influencing the local integration of refugees in Kenya and to establish the political factors affecting local integration of refugees in Kenya. The literature review section underlined the theories that supported the concept of local integration and refugee situations. The theories identified were, the exile and resettlement: refugee theory developed by Egon F. Kunz in 1973 and structural-functional theory by David Émile Durkheim in 1893. The research design that was used was descriptive survey that used questionnaires as the main data collection tool. The study targeted refugees that reside in Nairobi and Kakuma, Kenya. The sampling method used was snow balling where the identified refugee community leaders led the researcher together with the research assistants on the identification of the respondents based on their country of origin. Descriptive analysis was used, and findings were presented inform of mean and standard deviation for ease of understanding and interpretation. The findings demonstrated that socio-economic factors do influence local integration of refugees in Kenya and political factors do affect local integration of refugees in Kenya. This concluded that there is a positive relation between socio-economic factors and political factors and their influence on local integration of refugees in Kenya. The study made recommendations concerning local integration to the government of Kenya, UNHCR, refugees, media and the researchers. Further research may be conducted on the impact of the KISED P programme on refugees and the host community and its success on local integration.

**Key Words:** *Forced Migration, Local Integration, Refugees.*

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## DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my mother Christine Muthengi for her wisdom, strength and resilience, she has instilled values in me that I will forever cherish.

To my siblings Katanu, Martin, Sean, Monica, Alice, Hadassah, Paul and Mark to inspire you to greater heights.



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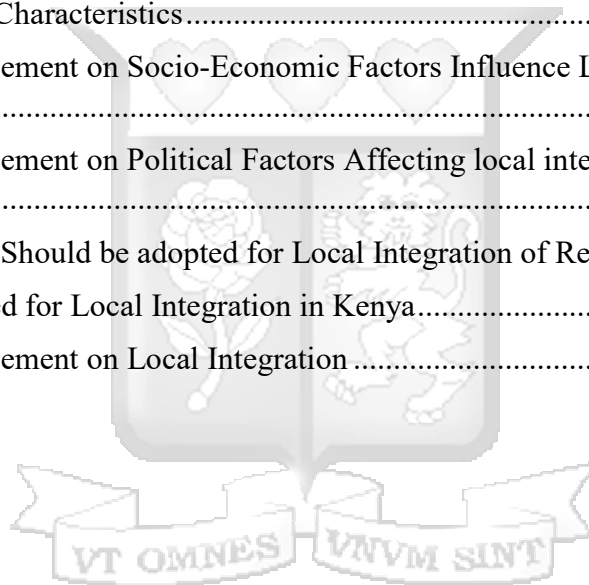
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>AAH-I</b>	Action Africa Help International
<b>BPRM</b>	Bureau for Population Refugees and Migration (US Department of State)
<b>DAFI</b>	Deutsche Akademische Flüchtlings Initiative Albert Einstein (German)
<b>DANIDA</b>	Danish International Development Agency
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>ID</b>	Identity
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>ILO</b>	International Labor Organization
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee
<b>KISED P</b>	Kaloboyei Socio-Economic Development Programme
<b>MIRP</b>	Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons
<b>NACOSTI</b>	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
<b>NHIF</b>	National Hospital Insurance Fund
<b>OAU</b>	Organization of African Unity
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>RAS</b>	Refugee Affairs Secretariat
<b>RCK</b>	Refugee Consortium of Kenya
<b>ReDSS</b>	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
<b>RSD</b>	Refugee Status Determination
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
<b>SRR</b>	Self-reliance Strategy
<b>TANCOSS</b>	Tanzania Comprehensive Solution Strategy

**UNHCR** United High Commissioner for Refugees

**UN** United Nations



## **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

### **Local Integration**

Refers to socio-economic, political and cultural process that aims at providing refugees with a right to a permanent habitual residence in the country they have sought asylum to enable them to live independently (UNHCR, 2011).

### **Refugee**

Is a person with “well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of his/her race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, and is outside the country of his/her nationality, owing to such fear is unwilling to avail self for the protection of his/her country” (UNHCR, 2011).

### **Forced Migration**

People are displaced from their home country due to conflict, war, instability and natural or environmental, chemical or nuclear disasters.

### **Durable Solutions**

These are long term solutions that can be used to deal with refugee issues. They are voluntary repatriation, resettlement, and local integration (UNHCR, 2011).

### **Self-reliance**

To empower an individual, household or a community socially and economically to cater for their basic needs sustainably (UNHCR, 2011).

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

### 1.1 Background Information

Forced migration is a global issue that has resulted to displacement of 68.5 million people around the world due to violation of human rights, political tensions, civil war, and armed conflict; forcing them to flee and seek asylum in search of peace and security. 25.4 million are refugees half of whom are under the age of 18 (UNHCR, 2018). In addition, there are 10 million stateless people with no nationality, they are unable to access essential basic services such as education, healthcare, employment and freedom of movement. In every two seconds, one person is forced to leave their home due to conflict or persecution (UNHCR, 2003), making refugees 1% of the world population according to the Global Peace Index (Viscusi, 2016).

The continued existence of refugees in Africa has been deepened by a combination of new conflicts emerging thus generating new refugee influxes and failure to find lasting solutions to old conflicts. As a result, conflicts such as those in Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Sudan and Somalia have been characterised by intermittent escalation and de-escalation of hostilities and violence such that peace that could prompt refugees to repatriate has remained elusive for decades. The protracted nature of these conflicts has rendered specific nationalities refugees for generations (UNHCR, 2018). The longer the conflicts have prevailed in the African geopolitical space, the more complex the conflicts and the refugee crises have become. The complexities and protracted nature of the refugee phenomenon in contemporary Africa has prompted increasing number of refugees to self-settle in both rural and urban areas as they seek to forestall the unsavoury prospect of spending decades or even a lifetime in refugee camps. As refugees self-settle among host communities, this creates possibilities of integration which remains eschewed as a durable solution to the plight of refugees in Africa.

Since 1990 Kenya has been hosting refugees in Nairobi and the two camps in Kakuma and Dadaab. There is a total of 476, 695 refugees in Kenya (UNHCR, 2019). These refugees fled from various countries such as Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo,

Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, and South Sudan in search of peace and security. There are three durable solutions available to the refugees in Kenya. One of the solutions is resettlement which is taking refugees from the country they have sought asylum to a third country where they are granted permanent residence (Malaysia UNHCR, 2019).

Resettlement in Kenya has an allocation of 5000 individuals to various resettlement countries such as Australia, Canada, France, Sweden, United States of America, and the United Kingdom. This allocation is only available to the most vulnerable families. The second solution is voluntary repatriation where refugees voluntarily return to their home country, since most of these countries are in conflict refugees cannot go back in fear of persecution. This can only be a preferred solution if there is peace back at home. Lastly, there's local integration where the refugees are granted habitual residency in the country of asylum.

Most of the countries where refugees flee from are still experiencing armed conflict and war, so the refugees are forced to stay in the country of asylum and rely on the international community to provide aid to meet their basic needs, making them dependent on donor countries and agencies such as United High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to meet their basic needs. Since refugees have stayed in the country of asylum over a period of many years with no solution and depending on aid creates a *“protracted situation”*. *This is a situation where refugees have stayed over a long duration in the asylum country, they may not be at risk, but their essential basic needs are not met. Refugee in this situation is incapable of freeing self from the imposed reliance on donors and aid* (UNHCR, 2011). In 2001 about three million refugees from central and east Africa were in protracted situation as indicated by (Dryden-Peterson & Hovil, 2004). The various governments need to develop good practice to ensure that the refugees are well integrated.

The UNHCR 1951 convention and its 1967 Protocol sets out guidelines and standards on local integration of refugees. It recognizes that the host State should take the lead role and engage all stakeholders of the necessary time and resources needed for local integration. It also highlights the criteria, characteristics and conditions to be used for identifying refugees that should benefit from local integration. It encourages the State to keep data of

the refugees. The convention acknowledges that the process of local integration is complex and gradual, comprised of distinct but inter-related political, economic, social and cultural dimensions, all of which are important for refugees' ability to integrate successfully as fully included members of society; and notes that refugees' understanding of these dimensions may need to be facilitated through proper counselling and advice. The convention encourages the State to promote self-reliance and ensure refugees enjoy basic civil, economic and social rights, including freedom of movement and the right to engage in income-generating activities. The 1951 Convention is aware of the challenges of local integration of refugees and states that there is a need for developing a framework for the creation of conditions conducive to the self-reliance of refugees. The 1951 Convention encourages States, to recognize the equivalence of academic, professional and vocational diplomas, certificates and degrees acquired by refugees prior to their flight for ease of integrating. The 1951 Convention encourages access to agricultural land in areas where appropriate to foster opportunities for self-reliance and enhance the food security of refugees and the host community. The 1951 Convention also notes refugees need to make meticulous efforts to adapt to the local environment, respect and understand new cultures and lifestyles, taking into consideration the values of the host community, and requires the host community to accept refugees into its socio-cultural fabric, both processes being underpinned by values of diversity, non-discrimination, tolerance, and respect. The 1951 Convention urges States and all stakeholders to combat intolerance, racism and xenophobia, including obstacles faced by refugee women, and foster empathy and understanding through public statements, appropriate legislation and social policies. The 1951 Convention recognizes the link between education and durable solutions; and calls on States, UNHCR and relevant actors to strengthen their efforts to assist host countries in ensuring refugee children's access education. The 1951 Convention stresses the importance of including refugee hosting areas in national development plans and strategies of the host country for sustainable funding (UNHCR, 2005).

The good practice reflects the basic universal principles of human rights law, humanitarian law, and refugee law. Taking into account the local contexts, the practice aims to reinforce rights granted to all refugees through these instruments (e.g. the right to

freedom of movement, the right to education, the right to recognition before the law, the right to work, the right to health care and the right to access public services) and also seek to protect vulnerable individuals and groups who are at heightened risk of human rights violations (Haleh, 2013). The good practice is flexible and has the potential for replication and is adaptable to similar objectives in varying situations, which may mean different local or national contexts. The good practice improves collaboration between professionals, institutions and citizens in what concerns implementation, follows a participatory approach, by promoting meaningful participation of refugees, and supports a joint sense of ownership of decisions and actions.

The good practice encompasses innovative efforts on refugees welcoming and integration, shows innovative thinking and contributes to an innovation in the livelihoods of participants. In the mapping of good practices carried out by the partners, nine areas of action emerged as more frequent (Ljusenius, 2016). These are not exhaustive, since they do not cover all the needs regarding refugees' integration. Moreover, they are not exclusive, meaning practices often have more than one area of action in their scope. For the purpose of this collection, the practices were organized according to the dominant or most distinctive area of action.

### **1.1.1 Local Integration**

Local integration is a sovereign decision by the asylum country whose role is to engage all stakeholders as well as prepare refugees to adjust to the host community and create awareness by preparing the host communities and public institutions to accept refugees (UNHCR, 2005). There are various countries that have embraced local integration of refugees such as Cote d'Ivoire that integrated 2,400 Liberian refugees in 2005. The government of Cote d'Ivoire gave them identity documents granting them residence and right to work thus allowing them to move freely in the country, making it easier for them to educate their children, get healthcare, and attain Ivorian citizenship. The Nicla refugee camp in 2007 was converted into a village called Zaaglo (Lynch & Calabria, 2006).

The social and cultural factors of integration have been the bone of contention with debates focusing on adoption of hosts 'culture and retention of own culture. As Castles,

Maja, Ellie, & Steven, (2005) observe, the term integration is used in two different ways. Firstly, integration is used in a normative way which implies a one-way process by which refugees adopt the dominant culture. Secondly, integration refers to a two-way process by which both refugees and host communities adapt to each other's culture. Many scholars emphasise refugees 'ability to retain their cultural identities and co-exist with host community with the presence of refugees and their status as such not being the source of conflicts between the refugees and host community. Refugees being absorbed and becoming culturally indistinguishable from host community which is what assimilation entails carries connotations of permanence and is resisted by refugees, locals and the host government.

Political factors such as political conflicts in various parts of the world are, more and more often, of an extended duration. This means that return to home countries for refugees is increasingly delayed. At the same time, global terrorism and concerns about security have slowed processes of resettlement in traditional resettlement countries and, in some cases, the number of refugees who can be resettled has fallen and their countries of origin have been restricted. The increasing size of refugee population influxes to countries of first asylum has meant that host governments have been reluctant to facilitate local integration; indeed, local integration carries with it a connotation of permanence as well as security problems and resource burdens.

According to the study by Menye (2012), there are many challenges that refugees face in their process of local integration where they are complemented to a greater respect by their rights and freedom in exile, instead of obstructs that leads to voluntary return. Quite often, local integration offers refugees and IDPs as well an opportunity to defend their fundamental rights, to get fully involved in an economic activity that would improve their livelihood, to enhance their social and cultural life in the host community and to acquire a basic standard of living for themselves or any of their dependents.

Haleh (2013), further observed that those who flee from persecution and war and conflict often forfeit everything they had worked for in their lifetime and then become dependents in a foreign land. It is believed the work of the host country is to provide them with an

opportunity to access employment, education, health and social services, build their capacity through training and when the situation in their home country improves they are able to return home and participate in rebuilding their communities that remained behind to form a favorable political environment that would facilitate their settlement at home.

Pressé and Thomson, (2008) defines integration as a mutual, dynamic, multifaceted and on-going process. From a refugee standpoint, integration requires a readiness to familiarize with the host community's lifestyle without losing own identity and culture. From the host community's view, it requires willingness to welcome and accept refugees and for public institutions to meet the needs of a diverse population.

Scholars who include Jacobsen, (2001); Kuch, (2017); Ljusenius, (2016); and Calabria, (2006) identified other factors such as legal and cultural factors but this study focused on socio-economic factors and political factors because they are the main factors required for human beings to live a basic dignified life. A study by Bertino and Baeninger, (2009) reported to be successfully integrated, refugees needed employment, language skills and access to public services, as well as citizenship rights, political participation and social relations with the host community.

According to Ager and Strang, (2004) there are different categories of integration such as economic, political, social, and cultural including three levels of social connection based on social capital. According to Jacobsen, (1996) these factors influencing local integration include, international assistance, relations with donors, political factors such as the host country's absorption capacity, and national security considerations. Host countries also struggle with bureaucratic politics when it comes to dealing with refugee issues, the government ministries liable to handle refugees as well as insufficient information on refugees' issues.

According to Daley, (2009) factors that should be considered for local integration are community cohesion mostly on how the refugees adopt and adapt to the culture of the host community. Others are culture and faith that are linked to strong divisions. Community initiatives and social support for both refugees and host community were needed. In another article according to Ager and Strang, (2008) identified the indicators

and categorized them into markers and means of local integration which were employment, housing, education, and health. Further classified them into social connection these were bonds, bridges, links and lastly the facilitators of local integration are language and cultural knowledge and safety and stability and concluded with the foundation being rights and citizenship.

Therefore, based on literature from previous studies, the study focused on socio-economic factors which is comprised of education, health, employment, housing, market and public institutions and cultural compatibility. Secondly political factors which is comprised of Government law and policy on refugees, obstacles/barriers that undermine the local integration of refugees in Kenya, absorption capacity in Kenya, lack of political goodwill, and criteria for eligibility of the local integration of refugees in Kenya. These factors are paramount and have an imperative impact to help refugees integrate, live a dignified and self-reliant life in the host country. This is also reinforced by the constitution 2010 where everyone in Kenya should enjoy the basic human rights without any form of harassment or discrimination.

### **1.1.2 Socio-economic Factors that Influence Local Integration of Refugees in Kenya**

Smith, (2013), established that economic issues view refugees in terms of the market just like a convenient pool of labor related issues or a national threat to local employment as source of drain to national resources or sometimes acts as a boost to demand for goods and services. On the other hand, social factors comprise of religion, ethnicity, language, and history of the trade resulting to labor migration in the country (Jacobsen, (2001). Butler, (2014), observed that the evidence of social factors dominance is likely to occur when refugees are socially similar (ethnically, linguistically, and religiously) to the local host community can integrate. Socio-economic factors form the basis of human rights since refugees flee their country due to instability they are deprived of these rights and needs. In Uganda, the (ReDSS, 2016) lays out mechanisms that can be used to support socio-economic factors which are; physical safety, legal safety, and material safety. For the refugees to enjoy the socio-economic benefits such as access to education, healthcare, housing, market, employment, and public institutions they will need to acquire legal consent and documents (Richmond, 1993).

In Uganda through the Self-reliance Strategy (SRR) and the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) created a taskforce in 2014 to provide durable solutions for refugees who had stayed in Uganda for over ten years. The taskforce investigated three indicators; physical safety to ensure safety and security, second material safety that enhanced standards of living, ensured access to livelihoods, housing, land, and property. Lastly, legal safety that provided access to documentation, participation in public affairs and access to justice. The government and the taskforce committed to exploring the opportunity of naturalizing 2,318 individual refugees who all arrived before 1995 (ReDSS, 2016).

In Tanzania, through execution of the Tanzania Comprehensive Solution Strategy (TANCOSS), worked towards providing a durable solution for Burundian refugees who had stayed in Tanzania since 1972. In 2008 the government gave over 200,000 refugees' options of either voluntary returning to Burundi or naturalization, and 80 percent of them chose Tanzanian citizenship. By March 2015, 149,630 refugees had received Tanzanian citizenship certificates which enabled the refugees to enjoy the rights in Tanzania as citizens (Kuch, 2017). In the United States of America (USA) refugees are offered permanent residency and issued with documents which help them access services that help them integrate and become self-reliant.

### **1.1.3 Political Factors that Affect Local Integration of Refugees in Kenya**

According to Mie-Na Lee (2012), political factors function on the national level, and that concerns tactical security and cross-country relations. He added that political factors would be on the dominant when refugee host governments are influenced by the global views, interaction and relationships with sending countries, and geo-strategic issues across the world while security factors responds to the domestic issues of the refugee, host country trying to protect the locals from dangerous outsiders, whether as rebel insurgents or as criminals while legal factors relates to status of refugee in the host country.

Refugee Act 2006-part 16A No. 19 of 2014, section. 48 (RefugeeAct, 2014) highlights the limit of the number of refugees and asylum seekers permitted to stay in Kenya to one hundred and fifty thousand persons (Government Press, 2016), Kenya has a population of 468,261 as at September 2018 (UNHCR, 2018). What happens to the others? Are they given a chance to locally integrate? What solution and decisions can be made to reduce these numbers? Absorption capacity in Kenya is determined by the economic capacity and social receptiveness of the citizens.

In 2006, the government of Kenya passed a Refugee Act implementing the 1951 United Nations Convention Related to the Status of Refugees, the 1967 Protocol and the 1969 OAU Convention. The development of the Act followed a period of sustained advocacy by UNHCR and civil society organisations, including RCK. The Act classifies refugees into two main groups, statutory refugees and prima facie refugees, and lays out the conditions for the exclusion and withdrawal of refugee status. This includes those who have committed crimes either outside or within Kenya, have dual nationality and are able to seek refuge in their second country of origin, or people from places where the conditions for seeking refuge no longer exist (Sara, Samir, & Pantuliano, 2010).

The Refugee Act also established a Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) within the Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons (MIRP) (Refugee Act, 2007). RAS has responsibility for the administration, coordination and management of issues related to refugees. Its responsibility includes developing policies, promoting durable solutions, coordinating international assistance, registration of asylum seekers and refugees, receiving and processing applications for refugee status, issuing identity cards and travel documents and managing the refugee camps. A Refugee Affairs Committee, also established under the Act, is responsible for advising the Commissioner for Refugees. It comprises a range of government officials, including provincial administrators, police officers and representatives of the MIRP, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry for Local Government, and the Office of the Attorney-General, the Ministry of Finance, the Immigration Service, the Ministry of Internal Security, the National Security Intelligence Service and the National Registration Bureau. The Act also states that it should include representation from the host community and civil society.

The Act also determines the parameters for the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process through which applications for refugee status are assessed. Upon entry into the country, asylum seekers have up to 30 days to report to reception centres set up by RAS. Their details are subsequently recorded, and they are issued with an Asylum Seekers Certificate which provides protection against arrest as an illegal migrant. Asylum-seekers are subsequently interviewed to ascertain why they are seeking refuge. If refugee status is granted, it allows refugees and their families (if present during the RSD process) to remain in Kenya until it is safe for them to return to their country of origin or move to a third country. If asylum-seekers are denied refugee status, they have recourse to an Appeals Board and, if unsuccessful, to the High Court. If these appeals are rejected, they have 90 days to leave the country. If granted asylum, refugees receive a Refugee Identification Pass and can apply for a Convention Travel Document, which enables them to travel abroad without a passport. Those considered by RAS to have a legitimate reason to leave the refugee camps should apply for a Movement Pass.

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

A significant number of protracted refugees from Burundi, Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Rwanda do not live in the designated camps. They are in Kenya's major and smaller towns and are engaged in some form of livelihood generating activities, of course against the encampment policy of the government of Kenya. According to (UNHCR, 2014), the refugee population stands at 476,695 being populations in the camps and the urban centres. There are currently 56,000 asylum seekers and refugees registered with UNHCR in Nairobi and other urban centres in Kenya. According to a survey by the Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK) in 2005, refugees in possession of UNHCR issued documentation or other identity cards face harassment by the police. They are often unaware of refugee issues and are reluctant to accept documents not issued by the Kenyan authorities. Up until 2006, there was no legislation governing the treatment of refugees in Kenya. After the enactment of the Refugees Act 2006, it was expected that the obstacles preventing refugees from integrating locally would be reduced (Jesuit Refugee Services, 2006)

As much as there's legislation on local integration, there has not been any reported number of refugees being integrated into the host communities with refugees who entered the camps at their establishments remaining in the camps as other groups joining them up to 2014 (Harris, 2019). And though there is no statistical data available to substantiate the claims, this conclusion can be derived from the fact that even Kenyan Somalis have had difficulties in recent years in obtaining identification papers and face discrimination when officials attempt to determine citizenship (Sara, Samir, & Pantuliano, 2010). Although the Refugee Act sets out the legal framework governing refugees and establishes the institutions and procedures to implement it, in practice there is inadequate capacity and will to ensure its effective implementation.

RAS has a limited number of staff, many of whom are just starting to gain operational experience in dealing with refugee issues. More broadly, there is no national refugee and asylum policy to assist with the implementation of the Refugee Act, and there is some confusion about the government's official position (Naohiko, 2016). According to the encampment policy, the government expects refugees to stay in camps to facilitate their protection and assistance needs and to safeguard national security. However, while the Refugee Act implicitly accepts this policy by outlining the procedure for appointing Refugee Camp Officers, it does not state which categories of refugees should reside in camps, or which areas should be designated for such settlements. Therefore, the study aimed at establishing the reasons as to why even after the legislation of 2006, there has still been no significant numbers of refugees being integrated into the local communities. To achieve this, the study aimed at investigating the influence of socio-economic and political factors on local integration of refugees in Kenya.

### **1.3 General objective**

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of socio-economic and political factors on local integration of refugees in Kenya.

#### **1.4 Specific Objectives**

- i. To determine the socio-economic factors influencing the local integration of refugees in Kenya.
- ii. To establish the political factors affecting the local integration of refugees in Kenya.

#### **1.5 Research Questions**

The purpose of the study was to seek answers on the following research questions;

- i. What is the influence of socio-economic factors on the local integration of refugees in Kenya?
- ii. What is the influence of political factors affecting local integration of refugees in Kenya?

#### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The aim of this study was to investigate the influence of socio-economic and political factors on local integration of refugees in Kenya. This study aimed to investigate the extent to which socio-economic factors and political factors have an influence on local integration of refugees in Kenya. The aim was to create a favorable condition for refugees to become productive members in the country of asylum hence assist in poverty reduction, promoting peace, security, stability in the region and improve the quality of life of both the host communities and the refugees. Through this, the refugees will engage in productive activities and access relevant civil, social, and economic rights, for example, access to land, employment and basic services, freedom of movement, provision of identity documents to support self-reliance (UNHCR, 2003).

The findings of the study will add knowledge to the existing theories that is exile and resettlement: refugee theory, and the structural-functional theory. According to the exile and resettlement: refugee theory, for refugees to settle in the asylum country they need cultural compatibility to avoid refugees feeling excluded or isolated from human contact. The study findings will add to this as they will help establish how well the refugees can integrate with the culture of the host community to ensure they live in harmony. The structural theory emphasizes on seeking causes before trying to ascertain functions. To

understand the social phenomenon, we must seek separately the efficient cause which produces it and the function it fulfils. Thus, the findings will add knowledge by establishing what causes refugees to migrate to a host country. This will also help find solutions that will put to an end the issues of refugees.

The study will benefit the practitioners in various humanitarian organizations as well as government agencies involved in refugee affairs. It will enable them to relook at the policy framework that facilitates the integration of refugees into local community as enshrined in the refugee act of 2006. It shall be used to inform the need to improve record keeping of integration of refugees into local communities.

The study shall be of great help to the policy makers in the refugee affairs both in the government and at the Non-Governmental Organization levels, to contribute to developing a legal framework that could be used to initiate, facilitate and promote local integration of refugees. Besides, it will assist the new scholars in the refugee studies or related topics in identification of the gaps for study based on the presented study findings and recommendations. Finally, it will add to the bulk of knowledge in the school library and form part of the literature for other scholars conducting similar studies.

### **1.7 Scope of the Study**

The study focused on factors that influence the local integration of refugees in Kenya. Specifically, the study focused on the influence of socio-economic factors, and political factors affecting the local integration of refugees in Kenya. The study focused on exile and resettlement: refugee theory, and the structural-functional theory to which the study will be anchored. The target population was 476,695 respondents and the total sample population used was 399.

### **1.8 Chapter Summary**

This chapter highlights the background of the study, problem statement, general objective, research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, and limitation of the study. The next chapter presents literature review.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the theoretical review of local integration, empirical review on the socio-economic factors and political factors that influence local integration of refugees in Kenya, research gap, conceptual framework, operationalization of variables and summary of the chapter.

#### 2.2 Theoretical review

This section reviewed theories that underpin the concept of local integration and refugee situations. The theories that were identified were exile and resettlement: refugee theory developed by Egon F. Kunz in 1973 and the structural-functional theory developed by Émile Durkheim in 1893 (Moffitt, 2003).

##### 2.2.1 Exile and Resettlement: Refugee Theory

The exile and resettlement: refugee theory (1973) developed by Egon F. Kunz provide for many insights relating to refugees' attitudes on displacement (Collins 1996). He further established that the flight and settlement patterns displayed by most refugees conform to the two kinetic types given as anticipatory refugee movement and acute refugee movement (Collins 1996). The development of the theory relates to the large-scale migration of people occurring all over the world due to war and conflicts that are categorizing refugees. This theory is still widely used to understand refugee migration.

The exile and resettlement: refugee theory (1973) identified various categories of refugees; namely, the majority these are refugees who felt the government opposed their views and isolated them. They felt marginalized but still identified and derived their pride with the nation. Others are events-alienated refugees where the refugees are discriminated upon based on their race or religion. In the recent past refugees have fled

from South Sudan, Yemen, Syria, Somali, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Democratic republic of Congo, Ethiopia, and Burundi due to this reason.

The basic principle of exile and resettlement: refugee theory underlined that refugee's move from unstable country to a more peaceful country. The theory argues that for refugees to settle in the asylum country they need cultural compatibility to avoid refugees feeling excluded or isolated from human contact. Host country can be receptive and teach the refugees their values, beliefs, traditions, customs, language, food habits and practices that can help refugees integrate into the host country, this in retrospect shows that integration of refugees is not about acquiring citizenship but providing them with tools refugees can use to easily integrate in the host country (Kunz, 1981).

For example, in Tanzania approximately 200,000 Burundian refugees were able to easily integrate in late 2014 because they had shared the same language that is Swahili with Tanzanians and were accustomed to the Tanzanian beliefs, values and practices as a result of living in Tanzania for close to forty years (Ljusenius, 2016). Although the exile and resettlement: refugee theory (1973) only shows the migration of refugees it does not clarify on the traumatic experiences of refugees face in camps or during the settlement period, the theory is relevant to the study since its theoretical explanations allows to identify the various refugee categories such as urban refugees or refugees in the camps to better understand the history behind their trauma and develop appropriate interventions to effectively deal with the refugee issues, the refugee categories can be used in identifying best local host environments for interventions on refugee integration process (George, December 2010).

In addition to this, Kunz also suggested that seeing all refugees from a given country as people with similar traits rather than labelling them would be useful in the integration process. This situation applies to the urban refugees in the country since most refugee groups however, are subdivided into many waves and vintages that may differ greatly, have different experiences, and may even be hostile to one another. Refugee "vintages" (Kunz's term) refer to the fact that those who leave a country at different points in time are fleeing from different pressures and have different backgrounds. As policies and

conditions within the home country change, different refugee groups, or vintages, will flee (Stein, 2018).

The exile and resettlement: refugee theory relates to the socio-economic factors in that it reveals through cultural compatibility refugees can adapt and adopt the culture of the host community and with this refugees can easily integrate making them enjoy the socio-economic benefits available in the country. The theory argues that for refugees to settle in the asylum country they need adopt to the culture of the host community particularly in relation to socioeconomic activities. The refugees need to fit into the host community agricultural activities, socio cultural activities for them to survive.

### **2.2.2 The Structural-Functional Theory**

The structural-functional theory by David Émile Durkheim (1858-1917) promotes social solidarity or cohesion. This is a theoretical approach that sees society as a complex and interconnected system with many independent parts that work together as a whole to promote solidarity, stability, and harmony (Moffitt, 2003). The principle of this theory viewed the social life from the nature of society and not from the individual because when an individual is eliminated the society remains alone. From this principle when considering integration, we can't separate the refugees' situation and the society, we must view the refugees as part of a whole or wider system (Sinn, 2016).

The theory emphasizes on seeking causes before trying to ascertain functions. To understand the social phenomenon, we must seek separately the efficient cause which produces it and the function it fulfils. For us to understand local integration we should seek to understand the cause of forced migration and the functions local integration fulfils which in this study were socio-economic factors and political factors that influence local integration of refugees in Kenya. Implementing local integration as a social function can cause the host community and the refugees maintain a social system where they can live in harmony and solidarity within a stable environment as they share values, languages, and symbols to enjoy the socio-economic benefits and get political support to enhance local integration.

The refugees will be guided by political facts such as laws, morals, values, religious beliefs, customs, fashion, rituals and all the cultural rules that govern life in a host country (Sinn, 2016). The aim of local integration is to create a healthy society where all parts work together to maintain stability, a state called dynamic equilibrium which was coined by sociologist Talcott Parsons in 1961 (Whittemore, 2015) where everyone has a role to play in order to support the structure of the society and promote social order. The parts of a society also known as social facts or manifest functions are put in place to make the society move forward such as social institutions (hospitals, schools, media), or forms of beliefs and behaviors focusing on meeting social needs, such as government, education, family, healthcare, religion, and the economy (Sinn, 2016) these social facts or manifest functions are mainly key areas and form the basis for socio-economic factors that can be used to promote local integration of refugees in Kenya.

The structural-functional theory is applicable to the current study, relates to the political factors as it identifies everyone has a role to play as they are part of a complex but whole society that should promote political and social order. To achieve this, there should be government support and political goodwill to initiate, promote and facilitate local integration. This will ensure that the barriers that undermine local integration of refugees are eliminated while ensuring that the refugees are engaged and encouraged to participate in development of the host country and are part of the society. The theory also identifies the need for political factors to provide social services such as government, education, family, and religion.

## **2.3 Empirical Review**

### **2.3.1 Socio-Economic Factors Influencing Local Integration**

In a study by Lambo, (2012) on the shelter of each other and notions of home and belonging amongst Somali refugees in Nairobi. The study was qualitative and utilized content analysis for data analysis. The study established that in the return of some members who were forcibly displaced from their country who were actively involved in some level of entrepreneurship often reduces the output of the local host economies since some practitioners and other academics have offered several factors and opportunities for

local integration. The issue of the factors influencing local integration was not adequately addressed thus creating a knowledge gap. The current study will fill this gap by investigating the socio-economic and political factors that influence the local integration of refugees in Kenya.

Bertino & Baeninger, (2009) did a study on local integration of refugees in Brazil. The target population was the humanitarian organizations operating in Brazil. The study utilized content analysis to analyze the data. The study reported that to be successfully integrated, refugees need employment, language skills and access to public services, as well as citizenship rights, duties, political participation, and social relations with the host community. The issue of the factors influencing local integration was not adequately addressed thus creating a knowledge gap. The current study will fill this gap by investigating the socio-economic and political factors that influence the local integration of refugees in Kenya.

Findings from UNHCR report (2011) Kenya has not paid close attention to local integration as a solution to avert protracted refugee situation. Refugees live in exile for many years and are in limbo; dependent on donor agencies and aid to cater for their basic needs. Previous studies show that local integration was basically providing refugees with socio-economic factors such as access to education, healthcare, housing, market, employment, and public institutions for services. This makes refugees have a sense of belonging, a feeling of inclusion and enables them to be self-reliant and motivated to contribute to the society. This is supported by the structural-functional theory by David Émile Durkheim which reasons that functional parts of a society are social/public institutions, or forms of beliefs and behaviors focused on meeting social needs, such as government, education, family, healthcare, religion, and the economy which promote local integration of refugees (Sinn, 2016).

In study by Kate & Kathleen, (2011) the most fundamental functions of physical care (particularly to the young, old, and sick), protection, and emotional support take place within the family unit. The weaker public institutions of social protection are; the more reliant individuals are on family structures. While many families fall short of idealized

notions of functioning in the best interests of each of their members, involuntary separation from the family creates vulnerabilities. When other institutions of society break down or are unavailable, as is so often the case in refugee situations, the family assumes a greater than usual importance. Refugees who are alone are more vulnerable to exploitation and attack and may find themselves forced into servitude or prostitution in order to survive. Protection of the refugee family is thus a primary means to protect individual refugees.

According to Kucera, (2011) outlines that many refugees suffer from loneliness, due to the loss of their social networks. Social isolation is felt the strongest by persons who flee alone. Feelings of loneliness also occur, however, for persons who come with their families especially older persons.

Castles, Maja, Ellie, & Steven, (2005) observed, the term integration is used in two different ways. Firstly, integration is used in a normative way which implies a one-way process by which refugees adopt the dominant culture. Secondly, integration refers to a two-way process by which both refugees and host populations adapt to each other. Many scholars emphasise refugees' ability to retain their cultural identities and co-exist with local populations with the presence of refugees and their status as such not being the source of conflicts between the refugees and local populations. Refugees being absorbed and becoming culturally indistinguishable from local populations which is what assimilation entails carries connotations of permanence and is resisted by refugees, locals and the host government

Education in Kenya is free for all, as per the sustainable development goal number four which ensures universal education for all, refugee children benefit from this and are enrolled in school (GRI, 2015). UNHCR through its education department ensures children are enrolled, retained and complete their education. The department runs awareness campaigns to build capacities for refugee children and youth participation in learning without discrimination. UNHCR (2019) notes education protects the children from harmful traditional practices such as child marriages, forceful recruitment to rebel groups and militias and child labour giving them hope of a productive future (GEM,

2017). The main challenge is most schools in the camps do not have enough resources and have fewer teachers.

Another challenge is enrollment in secondary schools which have high costs for the refugees. In 2018, M-pesa foundation academy in Kenya granted scholarships to six refugee students to help them further their studies (Opile, 2018), with local integration such opportunities will be open to many more refugees in Kenya. UNHCR has partnered with various institutions such as Strathmore University, Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology to offer higher learning for refugees who complete secondary school. There are other international organizations such as DAFI, BPRM, and DANIDA that offer scholarships to refugees (UNHCR, 2019). Education will help promote self-reliance exposing the refugees to opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship as well as facilitate peaceful coexistence with the host communities hence facilitating integration into the country.

A report by Dryden-Peterson, (2010) indicated that access to education as a basic human right and a key element of development is linked to poverty reduction hence leading to stability, economic growth, and better standard of living for refugees. Keith (2007), reported that education in Dakar was for all and that all refugees were to be enrolled in school. A further study done in Bangladeshi by Altaf & Benjamin, (2010) observed that equitable access to education implied more than equal opportunities by ensuring additional support for the poorest and most marginalised. To have equal chances of opportunities requires well-targeted policies to deal with barriers to achieve education for all. In healthcare, access to essential health services for refugees should be recognized as a fundamental human right and it is a sustainable goal number sixteen that promotes universal health coverage (WHO, 2017).

In Employment, UNHCR and OECD launched an action plan to boost refugee employment to facilitate the integration of refugees to the labour market (UNHCR, 2018) in the United Kingdom, refugees have access to credit; they can apply for integration loans. These loans don't have an interest and the refugees use them for activities that support integration, for example in relation to housing, employment, education, and rent

deposits (Homelink, 2012). In Bangladesh, Rohingya refugees do not have the right to work and are not protected by the labor protection law. They do not have access to the market nor credit from the micro-finance institutions. Refugees are not allowed to own any business nor property (Ruadel, 2016). UNHCR proposed strategies in 2016 to promote refugees in the camp on business development opportunities and capacity building through credit accessibility such as table banking, village savings, and lending associations and providing loans at 0%, this initiative is implemented through a partnership between AAH-I (UNHCR lead Livelihood partner) and Equity Bank.

UNHCR Introduced e-Entrepreneurship opportunities to offer employment and a platform for youth and adolescents to market their products and innovations in Kakuma. If these strategies are implemented, they will help refugees integrate in Kenya (UNHCR, 2019). In Dadaab and Kakuma we have seen features of millionaires who are running successful businesses (The Guardian, 2017). The right to work is important as it aids in reducing helplessness, enhancing self-reliance and securing dignity. Due to unemployment and source of income refugees cross the sea through Libya to Europe in search of a better life, some die at sea while others get detained in Libya and are sold as slaves. Developing and growing the skills of refugees through local integration can benefit local economic activity and national development (Ruadel, 2016) identifies one of the challenges for refugees as getting work permits or licenses to run their businesses which is usually a long and tedious process.

In housing, a study done in Sweden by Bevelander & Lundh, (2007) highlighted various factors that affect employment of refugees. This varied depending on where the refugees lived, if it was traditional then refugees were more likely to get employment unlike the modern municipalities that required a higher level of education and training to get employment. They also highlighted the economic structure such as manufacturing and industrial jobs, the refugees would most likely get employment because it required lower levels of skills. Other factor identified was population density, if a municipality is highly populated refugees were less likely to get employment. In countries like Austria, Czech Republic, and Denmark, each municipality has a mandate to decide where and how refugees are accommodated, allocating housing according to its own resources and

housing regulation. Spain is currently availing existing empty flats from public and private social housing left by the housing boom in 2000-2006 to accommodate refugees. Housing has a significant impact on local integration of refugees (IFHP, 2006).

In cultural compatibility emphasizes on connecting host community and refugees. As Castles, Maja, Ellie, & Steven, (2005) observed, integration can be conducted in two forms. Firstly, integration is used in a normative way, a one-way process by which refugees adopt the host community culture. Secondly, integration is seen as a two-way process by which both refugees and host community adapt to each other, this would be the most favorable because the refugees will not lose their identity and culture. In Finland, refugees are taught voluntary classes on Finnish values to curb culture clash between traditional values in Muslim-majority countries, and liberal western attitudes, this is supported by Kunz theory on cultural compatibility. Refugees are encouraged to participate in the democratic process through public policy in the creation of local integration policies at the grassroots level (Debating Europe, 2017).

Cultural compatibility as supported by Exile and Resettlement Refugee Theory (1973) where refugees fuse with the host community's culture by learning their language, beliefs, values, practices, food habits, and traditions (Richmond, 1993). The host community senses the refugees are favored in terms of provision of basic services this is because the host community lives in marginalized areas and they are not provided with the basic needs while the refugees are taken care of by the international organizations. Jacobsen (2001) argued the need for coordination and collaboration between all stakeholders and interest groups such as the government, the host community, refugees and international non-governmental organizations for local integration to be successful.

### **2.3.2 Political Factors Affecting Local Integration**

Local integration is affected by political factors, the government should be the primary agent to formulate and implement laws, guidelines, frameworks and policies that are supportive to enhance the lives of refugees. The Refugee Bill 2016-part V recognizes the rights of refugees, but the refugees are designated to live in the camps through the Security Laws Amendment Act 2014, section 14-part C and can only leave when they get

permission from the Refugee Camp Officer (Security laws amendment Act, 2014). Rights outlined in the constitution 2010 are not easily available in these camps and for a long time before devolution some of these spaces where the refugees live were highly marginalized. This undermines the freedom of movement of the refugees. Those who live in urban areas such as Nairobi, Mombasa and other towns are seen to be living in these towns illegally. In 2014, there was “*Usalama watch*”, which was a crackdown to counter-terrorism and the refugees in Nairobi were forcefully taken to the camps, this exercise left many of the refugees detained, injured and separated from their families, while some Ethiopians and Ugandans were returned to their country forcefully (Amnesty International, 2014).

While the government has outlined the main agenda for the country for the next five years, it should not ignore the plight of refugees but to actively create amicable solutions for refugees, for the structural-functional theory argues that we have to view the refugees as part of a whole or wider system, where everyone has a role to play in order to support the structure of the society and promote social order. For example, the Zimbabwean government placed Mozambican refugees under the social welfare department which was involved with the welfare of the refugees (Langa, 2018). In Kenya through the now amended Refugee Bill 2016 this has been assigned to the Secretariat of Refugee Affairs under the Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons.

According to Amnesty International, (2010) the Kenyan authorities have an obligation to ensure adequate protection of refugees in camps, including through effective policing. However, refugees complain of insecurity in the camps. Somali people who arrived recently alleged in interviews with Amnesty International that members and sympathisers of al-Shabab, the armed Islamist group in Somalia, were present in the camps or travelled through it. Overcrowding has exacerbated insecurity and incidences of crimes among the refugees in the camps. Somali refugees report that as the number of people living in the camps increases, so do incidents of theft and sexual abuse. Humanitarian workers and UNHCR also report an increase in cases of sexual violence, including rape, early and forced marriages, and unwanted pregnancies in the camps. Most newly arrived refugees are women and children, including unaccompanied minors whose parents were killed in

the armed conflict in their home countries, or who have been separated from them when fleeing. Aid agencies have expressed concern that children who have been adopted or are fostered by other families can be at risk of being used as domestic workers. Overcrowded shelters make women and girls particularly vulnerable to sexual abuse.

Sara, Samir, & Pantuliano, (2010) stated that language barriers, lack of knowledge of their rights and how to uphold them, fears of exposure and previous traumatic encounters with police authorities in their countries of origin or in Kenya all make refugees very nervous around the police. This coupled with a lack of familiarity with the legal system makes them prone to seek on-the spot solutions with individual officers, rather than taking matters up with higher authorities. Much as refugees and asylum-seekers who make their way to the camps, refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas also report widespread harassment by police, extortion, arbitrary arrests, detentions and forcible return. Those who lack asylum documentation are at additional risk, but even those who have proof of their refugee status or of their asylum application have been arrested and forcibly returned in violation of the principle of non-refoulement.

Refugees are perceived as an economic burden to the country and the host community as well as a security threat and seen to foster terrorism and internal conflicts. The structural-functional theory by David Émile Durkheim argues that there is a need to create a social system that promotes harmony, solidarity, cohesion, and stability. To prevent conflict and tensions government should be guided by laws, morals, values, religious beliefs, customs, fashion, rituals and all the cultural rules as supported by Kunz theory to create a social system that is favourable and harmonious to the host community and the refugees.

In Government law and policy on refugees, the host government has the sole responsibility to ensure physical security and protection for refugees (Beck, 2009). Malaysia has a legal framework that provides systematic registration and documentation of refugees, including the right to work which is a ‘win-win’ for all stakeholders (Malaysia UNHCR, 2019). Kenya hosts a large refugee population managed jointly by the country’s Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) under the 2006 Refugees Act. Kenya is a

signatory of the 1951 UN convention to grant asylum to refugees and help them enjoy the basic rights as well as provide them with protection.

In Austria, Scheibelhofer, (2019) reported more focus was placed on integration since 2009 resulting in the adoption of a national action plan and establishment of a state secretariat while heavily investing to support refugees' local integration. In addition, there was awareness on evaluating integration using measurable indicators to help assess the effectiveness of the policy and programming. In obstacles/barriers that undermine local integration of refugees in Kenya, IRC (2018) note refugees are only allowed to live in the designated camps, which has been the model over the years. These camps are situated in semi-arid, dry and marginalized areas. Refugees are not able to cater for their needs hence must depend on aid and their movement is restricted. This limits the interaction between refugees and the host community. IRC (2018) note citizens are not keen on influencing policies that are related to refugee affairs despite this being a requirement of the country's constitution through public participation.

In Brazil Bertino & Baeninger, (2009) sighted that discrimination was one of the obstacles that refugees faced while trying to integrate, they were frequently perceived as 'fugitives' hence complicating their social and labour market integration. In Europe a report by UNCR, (2013) reported that refugees faced discrimination, social stigma, and racism which hindered them from locally integrating. A report by Stiftung, (2010) identified other barriers as cross-cultural misunderstandings because of suspicion and hostility, lack of awareness of cultural nuances and etiquette of host country.

In criteria for eligibility, the constitution 2010 of Kenya points out that anyone married to a Kenyan or has stayed in the country for more than seven years can apply for permanent residency. But for refugees who have stayed for such a duration of time the process is long and tedious and never get results (US Legal, 2016). A research done in Denmark by Matthiessen, (2009) shows that refugees are required to have been resident for eight years, but this period is reduced for the spouses of Danish citizens, no criminal records or outstanding debts to the public purse. One is required to easily communicate in Danish. In Germany and Austria as observed in the report by Rainer & Cinar, (2019) have similar

criteria one must have been in the country for not less than ten years, must not have been convicted to imprisonment of more than three months, must have a positive attitude towards the republic and must not present a danger to public order and security, must have sufficient income, must have basic knowledge of the German language, must not entertain relations with a foreign state which could damage the interests or the reputation of the country, and must renounce their present citizenship.

In absorption capacity, UNHCR, Population Data Unit (2002) reports that absorption capacity has three indicators which are national population size, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), unemployment rate and national surface area that are considered against the total population of refugees when facilitating local integration. In lack of political goodwill, IRC (2018) reports there is need to disburse quality information to the public and create opportunities for citizens and refugees to get involved directly in policy formulation; this will help remove tension and conflict between the host communities and refugees. Host communities and refugees should have access to all the resources available for all to avoid tension. In absorption capacity, integration in Finland, the refugees and citizens are seen to be part of an already established network of societal institutions (Koski & Koski, 2013) this is supported by the structural-functional theory which views everyone as part of a whole/wider system.

Polzer, 2009 suggested that local integration as the preferred policy option for states, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations. And for local integration to be realised there are various measures that need to be taken, issuing refugees with proper documents. As reported by Jacobsen, (2001) there's need for proper documents that are recognised by public institutions. Identity documents are a key element of refugee protection, as they protect refugees against arbitrary arrest and deportation and are also used to access social services (Landau, 2006). In South Africa, there has been inconsistency in documentation leaving refugees without identity documents for a treacherously long period (Landau and Jacobsen 2004, Bailey 2004). In Thailand, refugees have been known to face arrest or detention despite having documents issued by UNHCR (Asylum access 2009). In Pakistan, UNHCR has not been allowed to screen or register refugees living outside the camps (Women's commission 2002).

As De Genova & Peutz, (2010) observed though freedom of movement is a right, in Italy the refugees who arrive through Libya are put in a concentration camp awaiting deportation hence restricting their movement. The right to freedom of movement is enshrined in international refugee law as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, yet it is often disregarded by governments hosting refugees. Governments hosting significant numbers of refugees often try to keep refugees isolated from the local population, forbidding them from leaving camps and branding those who self-settle in urban settings illegal.

In relation to ownership of property Jacobsen, (2001) stated that refugees be allowed to own property as this will give them an opportunity to have their own space and plant their own food for self-reliance. Access to credit, in Belgium, a report by Wauters & Lambrecht, (2008) indicated promotion of refugee entrepreneurship can encourage integration into the host society thus boosting domestic entrepreneurship. Refugee entrepreneurship has been an underdeveloped domain of scientific research. The number of refugee entrepreneurs in Belgium is limited and they earn less than other self-employed people.

Lack of access to credit and financial services for refugees hinders savings, prevents effective entrepreneurship and prolongs poverty. Refugees living illegally in cities are unable to open bank accounts, access credit or utilize basic financial services (Jacobsen 2004). Even those urban refugees with legal status may be denied access to formal sources of credit and consequently lose the chances to start or expand small enterprises (Bailey 2004). A direct consequence of the inability to access formal financial services is that urban refugees do not have a secure location for their money, making them targets for theft, robbery and extortion (Landau and Jacobsen 2004, Landau 2006).

## **2.4 Research gap**

The theoretical gap exists in relation to the two theories. In relation to exile and resettlement: refugee theory argues that for refugees to settle in the asylum country they need cultural compatibility to avoid refugees feeling excluded or isolated from human contact. Host country can be receptive and teach the refugees their values, beliefs,

traditions, customs, language, food habits and practices that can help refugees integrate into the host country. This in retrospect shows that integration of refugees is not about acquiring citizenship but providing them with tools they can easily use to integrate in the host country. Despite the theory trying to focus on the economic aspect of the study it has leaned more on the cultural aspect of the local community creating a theoretic gap with relation to the study objective.

In relation to structural-functional theory and political factors the theory sees society as a complex and interconnected system with many independent parts that work together as a whole to promote solidarity, stability, and harmony. The principle of this theory viewed the social life from the nature of society and not from the individual because when an individual is eliminated the society remains. The theory is more inclined to the social aspect of life rather than focusing on the political aspect of the study creating a theoretical gap.

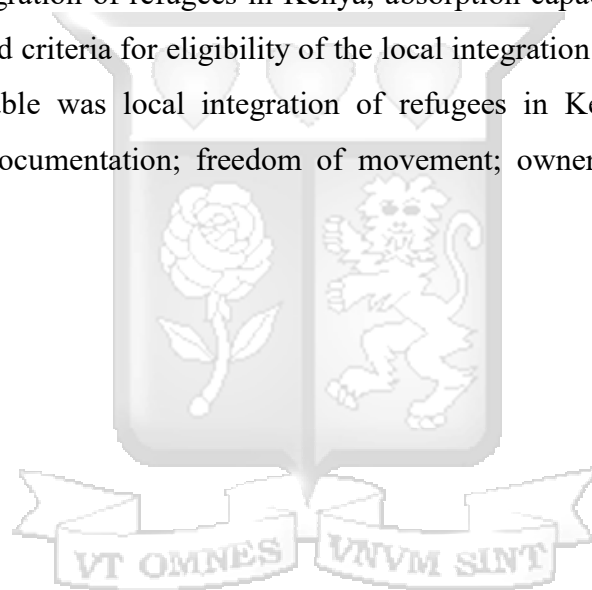
Scholars Jacobsen, (2001); Kuch, (2017); Ljusenius, (2016); Calabria, (2006) through their literature and research agreed that local integration of refugees would be the best possible solution for the protracted refugees' situation and highlighted a need for the host government to initiate the development of policies that can be used to foster local integration. In Kenya, there is a need for a policy, guideline, and framework that can be used to foster local integration.

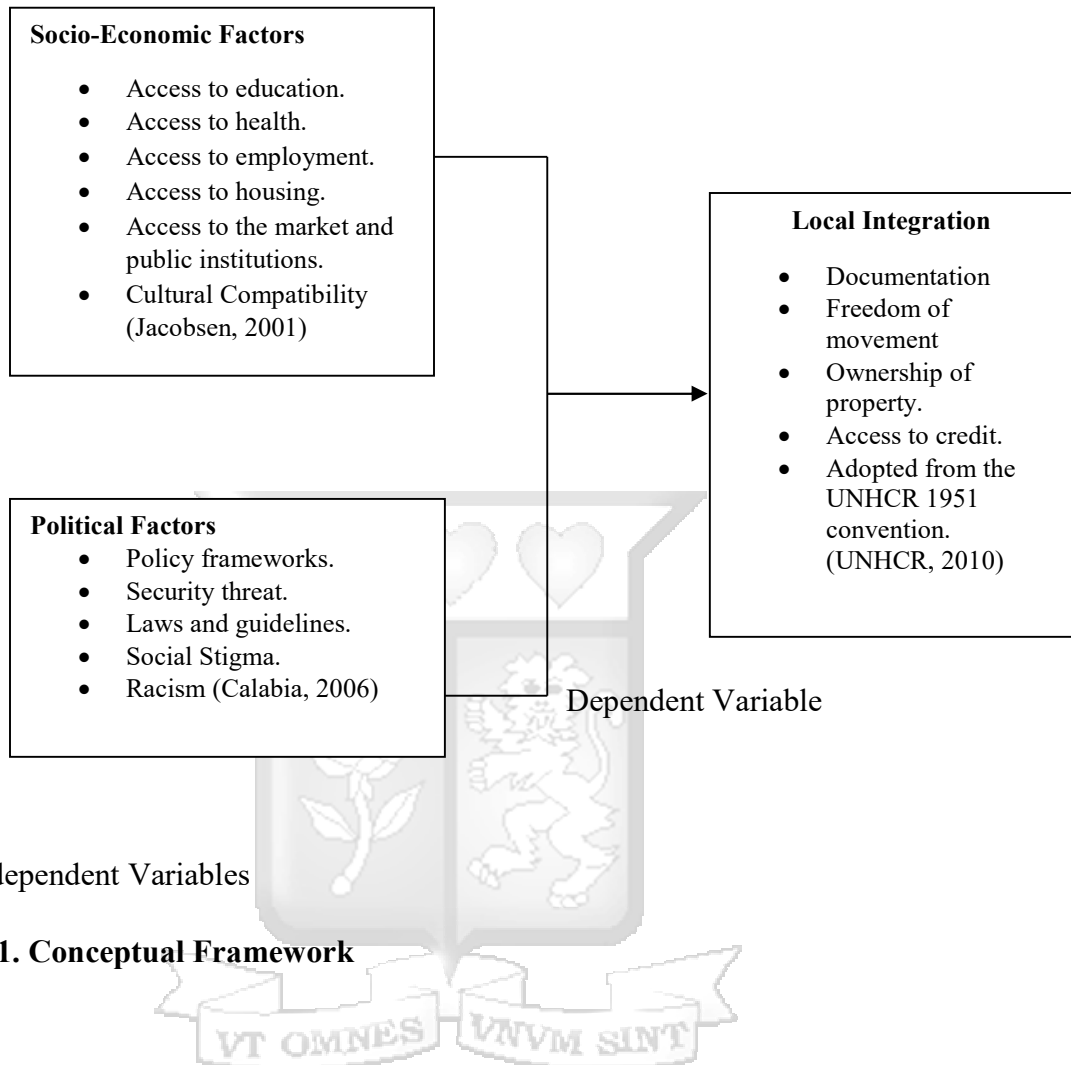
In conclusion, previous studies by scholars and researchers have highlighted the need and importance of local integration of refugees to promote self-reliance. And to give the refugees a sense of belonging this can only be done through openness and receptiveness of all the stakeholders concerned with refugee affairs. Local integration should not be a demand for citizenship rather should be viewed as a means used to ensure refugees enjoy the socio-economic benefits within the country. Scholars have highlighted countries that have embraced local integration such as Uganda, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Côte d'Ivoire which evidently showed how the countries have benefited from local integration. Research also shows that local integration should be a long-term gradual continuous

process to prevent refugees from staying for so many years in exile and in limbo (Jacobsen, 2001; Kuch, 2017; Ljusenius, 2016; Calabria, 2006).

## **2.5 Conceptual Framework**

There were two independent variables namely, socio-economic and political factors. The socio-economic factors were derived from the basic needs required by the refugees for a healthy day to day life namely; access to healthcare, education, employment, housing, access to the market and public institutions and cultural compatibility. The political factors were the government's law and policies on refugees. Obstacles/barriers that undermine local integration of refugees in Kenya, absorption capacity in Kenya, lack of political goodwill, and criteria for eligibility of the local integration of refugees in Kenya. The dependent variable was local integration of refugees in Kenya which had four indicators namely; documentation; freedom of movement; ownership of property and self-reliance.





**Figure 2. 1. Conceptual Framework**

## 2.6 Operationalization of variables

**Table 2. 1. Operationalization of Variables**

Objective	Type of Variable	Indicator(s)	Measurement scale	Method of Data Collection tools	Method of Data Analysis
<b>Objective 1:</b> To determine the socio-economic factors influencing the local integration of refugees in Kenya.	Independent variable	Access to education. Access to health. Access to employment. Access to housing. Access to the market and public institutions. Cultural Compatibility	Nominal Ordinal	Questionnaire	Descriptive statistics.
<b>Objective 2:</b> To establish the political factors affecting the local integration of refugees in Kenya.	Independent variable	Policy frameworks Security threat Laws and guidelines Social Stigma Racism	Ordinal Nominal	Questionnaire	Descriptive statistics.

## 2.7 Chapter summary

This chapter highlighted the theoretical literature which comprised of theories underpinning the research namely; exile and resettlement: refugee theory developed by Egon F. Kunz in 1973 and the structural-functional theory developed by Émile Durkheim in 1893 (Moffitt, 2003). This chapter further highlighted the empirical literature on socio-economic factors influencing local integration of refugees in Kenya and political factors affecting local integration of refugees in Kenya. The chapter further highlighted the research gap, the conceptual framework and operationalization of variables that were used in the research. The next chapter presents the research methodology.



## CHAPTER 3

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, the target population, the sampling method, data collection procedures and data analysis technique that was adopted in the study.

#### 3.2 Research Design

The study used quantitative approach in data collection and analysis which was informed by the target population for the study, the study objectives achieved, and the nature of data collection instruments used. According to Creswell, (2009) quantitative research employs the traditional, the positivist, the experimental, or the empiricist method to enquire into an identified problem. Quantitative is based on testing a theory, measured with numbers, and analysed using statistical techniques and it particularly emphasizes objectivity and reproducibility. A descriptive survey design was also used due to the nature of the data and the data collection instrument that was used for the study.

#### 3.3 Target Population

A population is an entire group of people, or events that a study wishes to investigate (Nyonje, 2015). Majority of refugees in Kenya originate from Somalia (54.5%). Other major nationalities are South Sudanese (24.4%), Congolese (8.8%); Ethiopians (5.9%). Refugees from other nationalities including Sudan, Rwanda, Eritrea, Burundi, Uganda are 6.4% and others make up 0.5 % of the total population (476,695 as at the end of May 2019). Of these 40% reside in Kakuma and 16% in Nairobi (UNHCR, 2019). The study population was from refugees in Kenya as given in table 3.1.

**Table 3. 1 Target Population**

	<b>Country of Origin</b>	<b>Proportion in Kenya</b>	<b>No.</b>
1	Somalia	54% * 476,695	257,415
2	South Sudan	24.4%	116,314
3	DR Congo	8.8%	41,949
4	Ethiopia	5.9%	28,125
5	Rwanda, Eritrea, Burundi and Uganda	6.4%	30,508
6	Others	0.5%	2,384
	<b>Total</b>		<b>476,695</b>

Source: UNHCR 2019

### 3.4 Sample Technique

This section defines a sample and highlights the type of sampling used in the study. A sample is a group of people, objects, or items that are taken from a larger population for measurement. The sample should be representative of the population to ensure that we can generalize the findings from the research sample to the population (Bineham, 2006). Snow balling method was used as the main sampling technique to arrive at the respondents. Refugee community leaders led the researcher and research assistants from one refugee to the other in selected areas that had high number of refugees for data collection.

Yamane (1967) formula was used to work out the population that was distributed according to the country of origin. The formula is applicable on the population which exceeds 10,000 respondents. The formula is as given below:

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

Where:

- a. n = desired sample size
- b. N = target population
- c. e = degree of accuracy given at 0.05 testing at 5% significant level

Therefore,

$N = 476,695$  as shown in table 3.2

$476,695 / (1 + 476,695 * 0.05^2)$

$n = 399$

Therefore, the total sample population used was 399 as given in table 3.3.

**Table 3. 2 Sample Population**

	Country of Origin	No.	Proportion
1	Somalia	257,415	$257415/476695 * 399 = 215$
2	South Sudan	116,314	= 97
3	DR Congo	41,949	= 35
4	Ethiopia	28,125	= 24
5	Rwanda, Eritrea, Burundi and Uganda	30,508	= 26
6	Others	2,384	= 2
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>476, 695</b>	<b>399</b>

Source: UNHCR 2019

### 3.5 Data Collection Methods

The main data collection tools adopted by the study were questionnaires (Appendix V) that were self-administered by the researcher through assistance of two research assistants. The questionnaires were structured according to the study objectives to allow the researcher capture relevant information on the study. The respondents being a population where some individuals suffer post traumatic disorder due to their experience with life, the community leader assisting in co-ordination of the data collection exercise was asked to target only respondents known to him or her as being of sound mind and has reasonable age to respond to the questionnaire.

### 3.6 Data Analysis

The data collected through questionnaires was corrected for errors and examined to ensure all the vital information was entered correctly for the purposes of data analysis and reporting. The data in the excel sheet was cleaned up by having standard rows and columns, this data was imported to SPSS for analysis. The main units of analysis of descriptive statistics were mean and standard deviation. The frequency and percentages were presented in tables and a pie-chart.

### 3.7 Validity Tests

High standards of research quality were upheld, the study ensured the process was consistent and reliable. Nachmias, and Nachmias, (1996) posits that there are three types of validity which include; construct, content validity and criterion-related validity. Content validity addresses how well the items developed to operationalize a construct provide an adequate and representative sample of all the items that might measure the construct of interest. Construct validity is a judgment based on the accumulation of evidence from numerous studies using a specific measuring instrument. Evaluation of construct validity requires examining the relationship of the measure being evaluated with variables known to be related or theoretically related to the construct measured by the instrument.

On the other hand, criterion validity provides evidence about how well scores on the new measure correlate with other measures of the same construct or very similar underlying constructs that theoretically should be related. It is crucial that these criterion measures are valid themselves. With one type of criterion-related validity, predictive validity, the criterion measurement is obtained at some time after the administration of the test, and the ability of the test to accurately predict the criterion is evaluated. In order to ensure that the items on the research tools are valid the researcher utilized expert's feedback on local integration in order to get credible findings. To achieve external validity, the study used real-life settings and a representative sample. The study was conducted in an objective manner hence avoided being biased.

### 3.8 Reliability Tests

Test-Retest was employed to check on reliability. This involved administering the same instruments twice to the same group of subjects, but after some time. Hence, to determine stability, a measure or test was repeated on the subject. Results were compared and correlated with the initial test to give a measure of stability. Reliability of this instrument was evaluated through Cronbach Alpha which measures the internal consistency and verify the reliability of the construct. Reliability test was done on a sample of 40 (10% of the target population) subjects in the study area and were not included in the final sample during the actual data collection exercise and the corrections done, helped to enhance reliability of the questionnaire. The study findings in Table 3.3 showed that 'socio-economic factors' had an Alpha value of 0.815, and 'political factors' had a reliability value of 0.826, the objectives

had a very high reliability and therefore no amendment on the objectives was necessary. This implied that the research instruments were adequate, objective and had reasonable internal consistency. Zinbarg, Revelle , Yovel, & Li, (March, 2005) states that an alpha coefficient of 0.80 or higher indicates that the gathered data are reliable as they have a relatively high internal consistency and can be generalized to reflect opinions of all respondents in the target population about the study. The study, therefore, retained the factors in accordance to (Tabachnick & Fidell 2007) who recommends that using factor loading of 0.7 and above is excellent in determining the factors to be retained.

**Table 3. 3 Cronbach's Alpha**

Factors influencing local integration in Kenya	Number of items	Cronbach's Alpha
Socio-economic Factors	14	0.815
Political Factors	21	0.826

### 3.8.1 Pre-Requisite Tests

The study performed tests on sample adequacy that included test of sampling adequacy. When the sample population used is correct, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure provides efficient and unbiased estimates of the parameters (Kaiser, 1974).

### 3.8.2 Sampling Adequacy Tests

According to Cerny and Kaiser (1977), Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Test is a measure of how suited your data is for factor analysis. The test measures sampling adequacy for each variable in the model and for the complete model. The statistic is a measure of the proportion of variance among variables that might be common variance. Sampling adequacy test was done to test the relevance and suitability of the factors. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure (KMO) of sampling adequacy and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity tests were conducted to establish data's sampling adequacy. KMO measure varies between 0 and 1, and values closer to 1 are better with a threshold of 0.5. Williams, Brown and Onsmann (2012) stated that KMO of 0.50 is acceptable degree for sampling adequacy. Table 3.4 presents the results of the sampling adequacy test. The KMO measures of sampling adequacy produced a value of 0.847 while Bartlett's test of sphericity had a consistent significance of  $p < .001$  which depicted and

confirmed sampling adequacy indicating that the selected sample for the study is appropriate and would yield reasonable results.

**Table 3. 4 KMO and Bartlett's Test**

<b>KMO and Bartlett's Test</b>		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.847
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	4520.950
	df	325
	Sig.	.000

### **3.9 Ethical Issues in the Research**

In line with the thesis guidelines for conducting the study, the following ethical considerations were made; the researcher obtained an ethical approval for collecting data (appendix I) through the ethical review department in Strathmore University. A research permit (appendix II) was obtained from NACOSTI as a requirement from ministry of education for undertaking any kind of research. The thesis was run through Turnitin to check for plagiarism (appendix VI). The responses were not openly displayed neither were the names of the respondents revealed. Respondents were assured of the confidentiality of the data collected and their rights to decline to participate in the study without any intimidation or victimization was also made clear to them before the data collection exercise. The collected data was safely secured to ensure it was not accessible to unauthorized persons. Interactions between the researcher and respondents were based on respect and trust.

The respondents had a right to anonymity. Respondents could withdraw from participation if they had chosen to do so, without any consequences. Participation in the study was voluntary. Respondents were assured the information shared was purposely used for the study and not shared anywhere else. The researcher was impartial at all stages of the study; sought credibility based on reliable data and avoided conflicts of interest. The researcher was guided by honesty, integrity, and accountability. The researcher did not engage any vulnerable populations during the study. The study presented minimal risks.

### 3.10 Chapter Summary

This chapter highlighted introduction, research design, population, sampling, data collection methods, data analysis, research quality, and ethical issues in the research. The next chapter highlights presentation of research findings.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

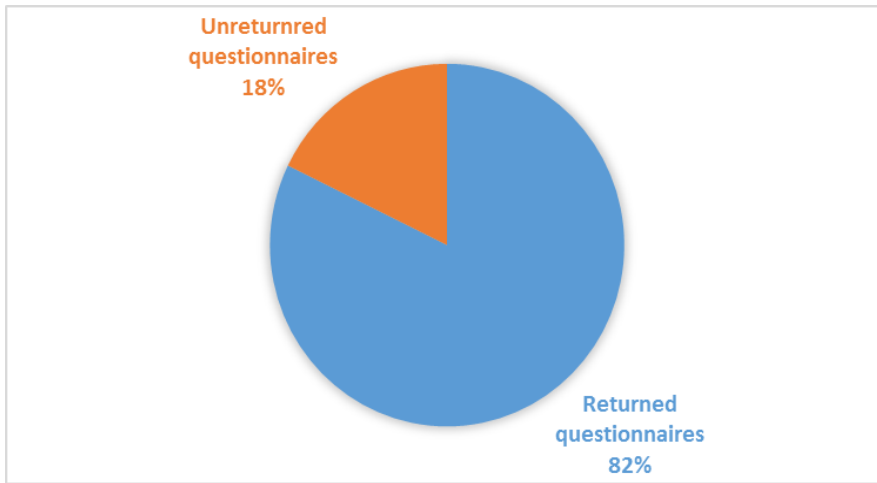
#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents data analysis, presentation, and interpretation of the findings. The study was designed to determine influence of socio-economic and political factors on local integration of refugees in Kenya. The chapter presents the background information of the respondents, findings of the analysis based on the objectives of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics have been used to discuss the findings of the study.

#### 4.2 Response Rate

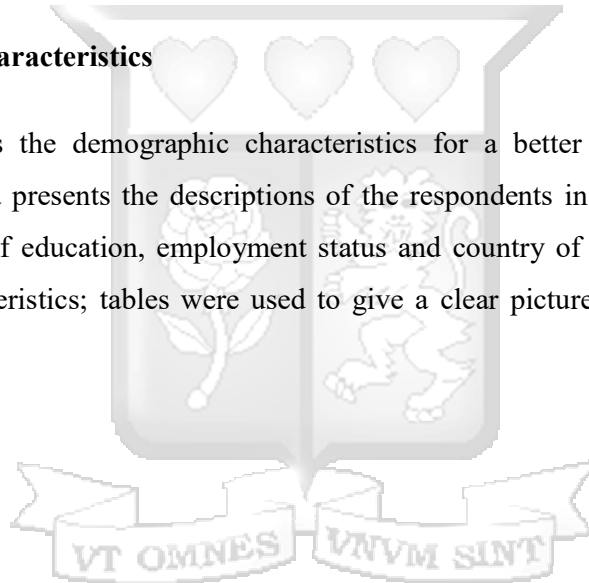
The study targeted a sample size of 399 respondents from which 326 (participants) responded which constituted 82% of the participants as shown in figure 2.2. However, 72 respondents did not give response to the study making a non-response of 18%. The reason for the 18% non-response was due to language barrier, illiteracy and that some refugees felt that they might lose their resettlement opportunity if they filled up the questionnaire, most felt that filling up the questionnaire was like relinquishing their resettlement opportunity. This response rate was satisfactory to make conclusions for the study. This response rate is good according to Babbie (2004) who stated that return rates of 50% are acceptable to analyse and publish, 60% is good and 70% is very good. Based on the assertion, the response rate was excellent.

**Figure 4. 1. Response Rate**



### **4.3 Demographic Characteristics**

This section analyses the demographic characteristics for a better understanding of the respondents. The data presents the descriptions of the respondents in terms of age, gender, marital status, level of education, employment status and country of origin. To present the data on these characteristics; tables were used to give a clear picture of the characteristics being reviewed.



**Table 4. 1 Demographic Characteristics**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Valid %</b>
<b>Age of the respondents</b>	56-64	3	1
	45-54	16	5
	35-44	85	26
	25-34	160	49
	18-24	62	19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Gender of the respondents</b>	Male	183	56
	Female	143	44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Marital status</b>	Single	186	57
	Married	137	42
	Divorced	3	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Education level of the respondents</b>	Primary	29	9
	Secondary	39	12
	Tertiary	186	57
	Informal	72	22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Occupation of the respondents</b>	Employed	218	67
	Unemployed	55	17
	Self employed	53	16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Country of origin</b>	Burundian	11	3
	Congolese	19	6
	Eritrean	8	2
	Ethiopian	20	6
	Rwandese	4	2
	Somali	176	53
	South Sudanese	78	23
	Sudanese	2	1
	Ugandan	8	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100</b>

### **Age of the Respondents**

From the findings the highest number of respondents were between the age of 25 to 34 years (49%), followed by those between 35 and 44 years (26%), 18 and 24 years (19%), 45 and 54 (5%) and finally those who were between 55 and 56 years (1%). Thus, the mean age of the respondents was in the range of 25 to 34 years. Most of the refugees are young people with no intentions of going back to their countries, will they live the rest of their lives as refugees? They need to be self-reliant and for them to be reliant they will need access to socio-economic and political factors to help them integrate in Kenya.

### **Gender of the Respondents**

From the findings, 56% of the males participated in the research compared to 44% females.

### **Marital Status of the Respondents**

From the findings 57% of the respondents were single, 42% were married and the remaining 1% was divorced.

### **Level of Education of the Respondents**

The findings show that respondents who took part in the research, (57%) had Tertiary education, followed by those who had informal education by (22%), secondary education (12%) and lastly those who had only completed primary education by (9%) participated in the study. This indicates that most of the refugees had a good education background.

### **Employment Status of the Respondents**

The study findings show the distribution of respondents' employment status. Employment rate was at 67%. This includes interpreters, social workers, and health workers especially those working in organizations funded by UNHCR and donors to implement programs and provide services to the refugees. Self-employed respondents were at 16% mostly were entrepreneurs while the rest of the respondents were unemployed 17%. The employed are refugees who have casual jobs in Nairobi and Kakuma. This would work in their favour during consideration for integration as it shows they can and will contribute to the economy of Kenya.

## **Country of Origin of the Respondents**

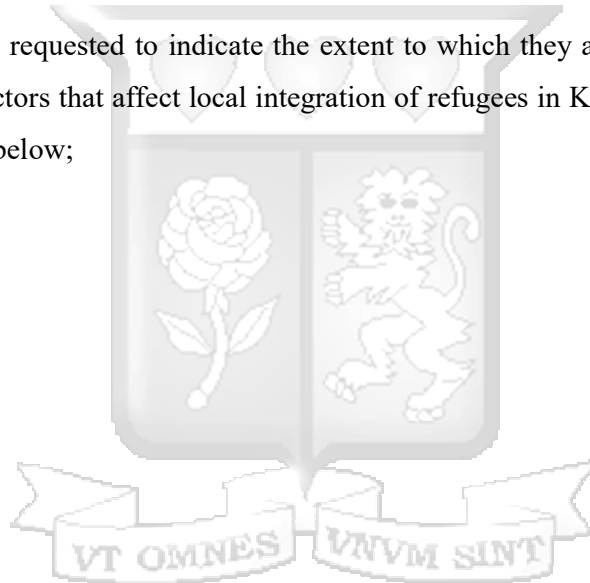
Many of the respondents were from Somalia at 53% followed by South Sudan at 23% then Congolese and Ethiopians at 6%. The other respondents were from Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Eritrea and Sudan at 2%.

## **4.4 Socio-Economic Factors that Influence Local Integration of Refugees in Kenya**

The first objective was to determine the socio-economic factors influencing the local integration of refugees in Kenya. The factors were analysed in the sections that follow.

### **4.4.1. Extent of Agreement on Socio-Economic Factors that Influence Local Integration in Kenya**

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent to which they agreed with statements on socio-economic factors that affect local integration of refugees in Kenya. The findings are as shown in table 4.2 below;



**Table 4. 2 Extent of Agreement on Socio-Economic Factors Influence Local Integration in Kenya**

Statements	Mean	Std. Dev
Equal chances of employment in Kenya	2.2975	0.1288
Equal chances of education in Kenya	2. 8374	0.0938
Equal access to basic needs such as food and shelter in Kenya	2.6472	0.0837
Reasonable freedom of movement in Kenya	2.6503	0.0888
Adequate access of markets in Kenya in terms of doing business	2.5123	0.1143
Equal access to public institutions in Kenya	2.5429	0.1118
Equal access to government registrations in Kenya	2.6288	0.0903
Equal access to security and protection from the Kenyan government	2.7086	0.1007
Equal access to government jobs in Kenya	2.6288	0.0825
Equal access to healthcare in public hospitals in Kenya	2.7147	0.1117
Equal opportunity to participate in education and livelihoods opportunities in Kenya	2.5552	0.1076
Non-discrimination from opportunities available to citizens as long as they have the requisite skills	2.6472	0.1176

From the findings the respondents agreed to a moderate extent that refugees had equal chances of education in Kenya (mean=2.8374), equal access to healthcare in public hospitals in Kenya (mean=2.7147), equal access to security and protection from the Kenyan government (mean=2.7086), reasonable freedom of movement in Kenya (mean=2.6503), equal access to basic needs such as food and shelter in Kenya (mean=2.6472), non-discrimination from opportunities available to citizens as long as they have the requisite skills (mean=2.6472), equal access to government jobs in Kenya (mean=2.6288), equal access to government registrations in Kenya (mean=2.6288), equal opportunity to participate in education and livelihoods opportunities in Kenya (mean=2.5552), equal access to public institutions in Kenya (mean=2.5429), adequate access of markets in Kenya in terms of doing business (mean=2.5123), and that equal chances of employment in Kenya (mean=2.2975). This depicts that of the socio-economic factors, equal chances to education was the preferred factor to have a favourable local integration in Kenya.

#### **4.5 Political Factors Affecting Local Integration of Refugees in Kenya**

The study sought to establish the political factors influencing the local integration of refugees in Kenya. The factors were analysed in the sections that follow.

##### **4.5.1. Extent of Agreement on Political Factors Affecting local integration of Refugees in Kenya**

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent of agreement on statements on political factors affecting local integration of refugees in Kenya. The findings are indicated in table 4.3 below;



**Table 4. 3 Extent of Agreement on Political Factors Affecting local integration of Refugees in Kenya**

Statements	Mean	Std. Dev
Kenyan government should hold outreaches and barazas with the hosts and leaders from the grassroots	3.0767	0.1047
The government should have a proper legal framework., create a conducive environment for the locals and refugee community to interact, abolish encampment policy and involve the communities and leaders in policymaking	3.0092	0.0797
The government should engage with the host community leaders and national parliament and advocate refugee's integration	3.1074	0.0952
The government should come up with a criteria refugees can fit to apply for citizenship	3.1595	0.0846
The government should implement policies and act on them as Kenya is a signatory to international policies and instruments	3.1748	0.0804
The government should create a legal entity that is mandated with spearheading the local integration efforts that will work with all stakeholders	3.1166	0.0894
There's a need to support/initiate legislation on local integration laws and increase capacity building on existing refugee law in the national and county government structures	3.2485	0.1050
There is need to raise awareness on the refugee situation/plight across the world and what they go through (education on asylum and refugees) to the local communities	2.7730	0.0708
Lack of a refugee policy on local integration, lack of a refugee's act addressing local integration are the main legal barriers hindering local integration	3.2791	0.0984

From the findings the respondents moderately agreed that lack of a refugee policy on local integration, lack of a refugee's act addressing local integration are the main legal barriers hindering local integration (mean=3.2791), followed by here's a need to support/initiate legislation on local integration laws and increase capacity building on existing refugee law in the national and county government structures (mean=3.2485), the government should implement policies and act on them as Kenya is a signatory to international policies and instruments (mean=3.1748), the government should come up with a criteria refugees can fit to apply for citizenship (mean=3.1595), the government should create a legal entity that is

mandated with spearheading the local integration efforts that will work with all stakeholder (mean=3.1166), the government should engage with the host community leaders and national parliament and advocate refugees integration (mean=3.1074), Kenyan government should hold outreaches and barazas with the hosts and leaders from the grassroots (mean=3.0767), the government should have a proper legal framework., create a conducive environment for the locals and refugee community to interact, abolish encampment policy and involve the communities and leaders in policymaking (mean=3.0092), and there is need to Raise awareness on the refugee situation/plight across the world and what they go through (education on asylum and refugees) to the local communities (mean=2.773). This depicts that lack of a refugee policy on local integration, lack of a refugee’s act addressing local integration are the main legal barriers hindering local integration of refugees in Kenya.

#### 4.5.2. Criterion That Should Be Adopted for Local Integration of Refugees

The findings in table 4.4 shows that the responses were coded into the following categories; apply for integration through the help of UNHCR (2%), duration in Kenya (10%), respondents who didn’t know (25%), language and basic education (1%), married to a Kenyan (resided in Kenya >5years (3%), status of country of origin (44%), thorough vetting (biometric registration) (7%) and well established RSD procedures (8%).

**Table 4. 4 Criterion That Should be adopted for Local Integration of Refugees**

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Apply for integration through UNHCR	7	2
Duration of stay in Kenya	32	10
I don’t Know	82	25
Language knowledge and basic education	3	1
Married to a Kenyan citizen	10	3
Status of country of origin	143	44
Thorough vetting (biometric registration)	23	7
Well established refugee status determination (RSD) procedure	26	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100</b>

This implied that criteria for eligibility were based on the status of the country at 44.4% with language and education being the least at 1%. Others that emanated from the study were the duration in Kenya at 10%, thorough vetting (biometric registration) (7%) and well-established RSD procedures (8%) while those who married Kenyans (resided in Kenya

>5years at 3%. Though many respondents didn't know what criteria should be considered for local integration with a high percentage of 25%.

#### 4.5.3. Document Used for Local Integration in Kenya

The respondents were requested to indicate the document that should be used the most for local integration in Kenya. The findings are as indicated in table 4.5 below;

**Table 4. 5 Document Used for Local Integration in Kenya**

<b>Documents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Alien ID (issued to foreigners) to be integrated locally	58	17.8
Any recognized official document such as national ID	168	51.5
Work permits	100	30.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100</b>

From the finding's majority (51.5%) of the respondents indicated that the documents that should be used the most for local integration in Kenya is any recognized official document such as national ID, 30.8% indicated work permits, while 17.8% indicated alien ID (issued to foreigners) to be integrated locally. This depicts that the documents that should mostly be used for local integration in Kenya is any recognized official document such as national ID.

#### 4.6. Local integration of Refugees in Kenya

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent of agreement with various aspects of local integration and how they influence local integration of refugees in Kenya. The findings are shown in table 4.6 below;

**Table 4. 6 Extent of Agreement on Local Integration**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. dev</b>
Documentation	3.22	0.1238
Freedom of movement	3.45	0.1982
Ownership of property	3.88	0.1802
Access to credit	3.21	0.1392

From the findings the respondents agreed that ownership of property influences local integration (mean=3.88), followed by freedom of movement (mean=3.45), documentation

(mean=3.22), and access to credit (mean=3.21). This depicts that ownership of property influences local integration in Kenya.

#### **4.7 Chapter Summary**

This chapter highlighted the response rate, demographic characteristics of the respondents, and data analysis on the two objectives of the study. The next chapter presents discussions, conclusion and recommendations.



## CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

The purpose of this study was to investigate influence of socio-economic and political factors on local integration of refugees in Kenya. The study sought to determine the socio-economic factors influencing local integration of refugees in Kenya and to establish the political factors affecting local integration of refugees in Kenya.

#### 5.2 Discussions

##### 5.2.1 Socio-economic Factors that Influence Local Integration of Refugees in Kenya

Socio-economic factors do influence local integration, and this was supported by the structural-functional theory by David Émile Durkheim. This theory identified functional parts of a society as social/public institutions, or forms of beliefs and behaviors focusing on meeting social needs, such as government, education, family, healthcare, religion, and the economy (Sinn, 2016). From the findings the refugees felt they did not have equal access and chances to education in Kenya. This was supported by a report by Dryden-Peterson, (2010) which indicated that access to education is a basic human right and a central component of development strategies linked to poverty reduction hence leading to stability, economic growth, and better lives of refugees. A report by Keith, (2007) indicated how the millennium development and Dakar goals are associated with education for all, meaning it should be inclusive and ensure refugees are enrolled in school. A further study done in Bangladeshi by Altaf & Benjamin, (2010) observed that equitable access to education implies more than equal opportunities by ensuring additional and support for the poorest and most marginalised. Equity in education requires interventions to ensure that barriers to education are overcome through well-targeted policies. The respondents stated that they should have equal access to health care and with local integration they would benefit from social programs like NHIF. The respondents stated that they should be given proper documents such as National ID and work permits for them to access employment and this would ensure they are self-reliant and contributing to the economy. The respondents also stated that they needed access to licenses and business permits to help run their businesses without harassment from local authorities.

The respondents stated that with ownership of property they could get proper housing in Kenya and with freedom of movement they would live anywhere in Kenya without harassment. Respondents stated that with access to credit and the market they could create employment. Respondents stated that with access to public institutions such as schools, hospitals and government offices would enable them enjoy services like Kenyans. The respondents felt that it was important to learn the language, values, beliefs, traditions, customs, food habits and practices could help the refugees integrate into the host community as outlined and supported by the exile and resettlement: refugee theory.

### **5.2.2 Political Factors that affect Local Integration of Refugees in Kenya**

The study established that lack of a refugee policy on local integration and lack of a framework to enhance and facilitate the refugee's act were the main legal barriers hindering local integration. The findings were supported by the structural-functional theory that encouraged a healthy society where all parts work together to maintain stability (Whittemore, 2015). For the society to function it should have social facts such as laws, morals, values, religious beliefs, customs, fashion, rituals and all the cultural rules that govern social life (Sinn, 2016). This was highlighted in the findings as there was a gap due to lack of legal framework, guidelines, and policies that support local integration creating a need to enact the Refugee Bill 2016 into an Act (Government Press, 2016) and this could be solved by government initiating stakeholder engagement through public participation. The legal framework, guidelines, and policies should lay out the proper criteria for eligibility for local integration. The respondents were asked to indicate if the Kenyan government was helping to support local integration of refugees, many of the respondents noted that the Kenyan government has over the years supported refugee affairs they felt it has not established and facilitated for local integration. This implied that the government has a major role to play to create a political goodwill that will help to initiate the process and create awareness on local integration while engaging all stakeholders to support local integration of refugees.

Furthermore, the government should create awareness and sensitization on local integration and provide the public with the information required as there was a need for civic education to create awareness and provide information to the refugees and host community on local integration. Awareness and the information will help reduce the barriers/obstacles that undermine local integration. Respondents reported the Refugee Act and local integration laws should be compliant with the human rights law and other international laws, policies and

guidelines that support local integration. Respondents felt that the government should implement policies and act on them as Kenya is a signatory to international policies and instruments.

### **5.3 Limitation of the Study**

The study focused on refugees in Kenya sample from Nairobi and Kakuma were given considerations as respondents in this case, since the camps had similar settings the researcher did not engage the refugees in Dadaab. The study was also limited to specific persons with clear identification of country of origin while stateless persons were not given opportunity to participate in the study. The main challenge faced by the study was the hostility of some of the respondents where some thought of the exercise as a way of returning them back to the camp while others were hostile to the research assistants due to their experience in the past with conflict from their home country. Finally, the study faced the challenge of language barrier as some of the respondents, could neither speak English nor Swahili thus leading the researcher to extra expenses of hiring translators.

### **5.4 Conclusions**

Based on the set objectives, the researcher, therefore, concludes the findings of the study by indicating whether they were achieved or not. The study revealed that socio-economic factors were comprised of access to healthcare, education, employment, housing, access to the market and public institutions and cultural compatibility and these socio-economic factors do influence local integration of refugees in Kenya.

The study established that political factors were government support through laws and policies, absorption capacity, political goodwill, barriers/obstacles that undermine local integration and criteria for eligibility for local integration and these political factors do affect local integration of refugees in Kenya.

Therefore, this study concludes that socio-economic factors and political factors do influence local integration of refugees in Kenya.

## 5.5 Recommendations

The recommendations below are based on the research findings in line with the objectives of the study. The recommendations were made to the government of Kenya, UNHCR, refugees, media and the researchers;

The study found that majority of the refugees were from Kenya and east African at large, therefore, the study recommends that the government should create a legal framework to act as a guideline to initiate and promote local integration of refugees in the country through a consultative arrangement with all the in-refugee affairs stakeholders. The state should also initiate public participation with all stakeholders to create policies that support local integration process in the country to avoid rebellion by a section of the stakeholders dealing with refugee issues. The government should also create a conducive environment for Kenyans and refugees to interact that is inclusive hence giving the refugees an opportunity to belong, note the refugees are part of a wider society and should not live in isolation.

The government to work with all stakeholders to ensure refugees and the host community agree on sharing common resources and understand the diverse society. The government of Kenya to create a centre for sharing information on local integration pioneered by local stakeholders. Regarding issues of proper documentation, the government should hasten issuances of proper documents that are recognized in all public institutions, this will allow refugees access all the services available in the country. The government to create an 'out-of-camp' policy which allows some relaxation of restrictions on movement, taking into considerations that refugees should not be isolated but be part of society and should be engaged in activities in the wider society. Lastly, the study recommends that refugees to be given an opportunity to locally integrate, this will give them a sense of belonging, opportunities to be self-reliant and participate in the wider society.

The study found that UNHCR plays a bigger role in local integration of refugees in Kenya hence the study recommends that the organization should provide funding, capacity building, and training to the government of Kenya to initiate and promote local integration process. The organization should also carry out community outreach programmes that involve refugees and Kenyans to gain a greater understanding on refugee affairs and local integration

before any integration plan is started. It should help rally donor countries for funding and support by raising awareness on the plight of refugees in the host countries for acceptance of the refugee situation. UNHCR should also work close with the government to create policies, guidelines, framework and structures that can initiate the local integration process. Lastly, UNHCR should engage the private sector/institutions to create innovative solutions that encourage development rather than aid to enhance self-reliance of refugees.

Refugees should be proactive and come up with projects and businesses that will enhance their self-reliance instead of waiting for government and NGOs support on their livelihood. The study also recommends that refugees should play an active role in participating in programmes that affect them and outline their challenges, this will help the policy makers and stakeholders come up with prompt measures on initiating the local integration process. Refugees should engage in dialogue with the government, the host community, and UNHCR to be involved in the local integration process, while pointing out the need of belonging, self-reliance, and inclusion in the society. Lastly, the study recommends that refugees should take initiative to apply for habitual residence and engage UNHCR and government of Kenya for support.

The media to air case studies of successful co-existence between refugees and nationals highlighting the contribution of both groups to the society to show positivity and optimism in the local integration process. Media to highlight the success of refugee entrepreneurs, sportsmen, and academia to showcase achievements and their contribution to the local economies.

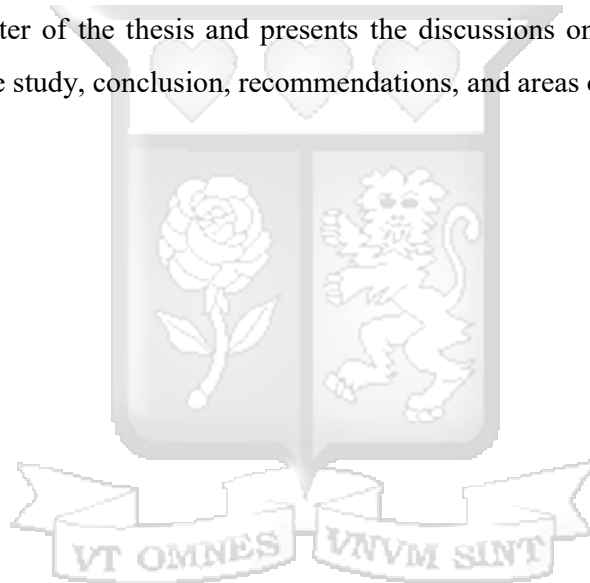
Researchers to actively participate in research that enhances the local integration process and provide innovative solutions to initiate and carry out the local integration process effectively. They should also point out areas where they find more gaps for future improvement.

## **5.6 Ares for Further Research**

The government and the county government of Turkana on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 launched the KISEDIP with the aim of creating an enabling environment for refugees and the host community to live a harmonious and sustainable self-reliant life. The programme relies on development rather than aid with a focus on socio-economic factors such as education, food security, WASH, protection, entrepreneurship, and energy. Further research should be conducted on the impact of this programme on refugees and the host community and its success on local integration.

## **5.7 Chapter Summary**

This is the final chapter of the thesis and presents the discussions on the objectives of the study, limitation of the study, conclusion, recommendations, and areas of further research.



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[http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#\\_ga=2.172463267.1698410419.1538816921-1403644297.1533291938](http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#_ga=2.172463267.1698410419.1538816921-1403644297.1533291938)
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[http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#\\_ga=2.172463267.1698410419.1538816921-1403644297.1533291938](http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#_ga=2.172463267.1698410419.1538816921-1403644297.1533291938)

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# APPENDICES

## Appendix I: Ethical review approval



1<sup>st</sup> April 2019

MAUREEN MUKUTA MUTHENGI  
P.O BOX 43801-00100  
NAIROBI  
maureen.muthengi@strathmore.edu

Dear Maureen,

REF Protocol ID: SU-IERC0302/19 Student no: 97401

**Investigating Factors Influencing Local Integration of Refugees: Towards Development of A Framework in Kenya**

We acknowledge receipt of your application documents to the Strathmore University Institutional Ethics Review Committee (SU-IERC) which includes:

1. Study Protocol submitted 18 January 2019
2. Cover letter listing all submitted documents 18 January 2019
3. Proposal declaration page signed by supervisors 18 January 2019

The committee has reviewed your application, and your study "Investigating Factors Influencing Local Integration of Refugees: Towards Development of A Framework in Kenya" has been granted approval.


This approval is valid for one year beginning **1<sup>st</sup> April 2019** until **1<sup>st</sup> April 2020**

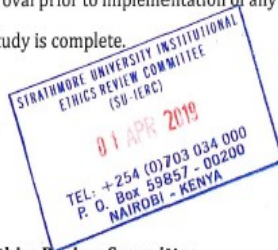
In case the study extends beyond one year, you are required to seek an extension of the Ethics approval prior to its expiry. You are required to submit any proposed changes to this proposal to SU-IERC for review and approval prior to implementation of any change.

SU-IERC should be notified when your study is complete.

Thank you

Sincerely,

  
Prof. Florence Oloo  
**Secretary**  
Strathmore University Institutional Ethics Review Committee



## Appendix II: Research Permit



### NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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

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

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/19/82824/29489**

Date: **25<sup>th</sup> April, 2019**

Maureen Mukuta Muthengi  
Strathmore University  
P.O. Box 59857-00200  
**NAIROBI.**

#### **RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION**

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Investigating factors influencing local integration of refugees: Towards development of a framework in Kenya”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nairobi and Turkana Counties** for the period ending **23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2020**.

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

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

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'G. Kalerwa'.

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

Copy to:

The County Commissioner  
Nairobi County.

The County Director of Education  
Nairobi County.

**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:**  
**MS. MAUREEN MUKUTA MUTHENGI**  
**of STRATHMORE UNIVERSITY,**  
**43801-100 Nairobi, has been permitted**  
**to conduct research in Nairobi, Turkana**  
**Counties**


**on the topic: INVESTIGATING FACTORS**  
**INFLUENCING LOCAL INTEGRATION OF**  
**REFUGEES: TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF**  
**A FRAMEWORK IN KENYA**

**for the period ending:**  
**23rd April, 2020**

  
**Applicant's**  
**Signature**

**Permit No : NACOSTI/P/19/82824/29489**  
**Date Of Issue : 25th April, 2019**  
**Fee Received :Ksh 1000**



  
**Director General**  
**National Commission for Science,**  
**Technology & Innovation**

## THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013

The Grant of Research Licenses is guided by the Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014.

### CONDITIONS

1. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
2. The License and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.
3. The Licensee shall inform the County Governor before commencement of the research.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.
5. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.
6. NACOSTI may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project.
7. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy and upload a soft copy of their final report within one year of completion of the research.
8. NACOSTI reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation  
P.O. Box 30623 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya  
TEL: 020 400 7000, 0713 788787, 0735 404245  
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke, registry@nacosti.go.ke  
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



National Commission for Science,  
Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH LICENSE

Serial No.A 24329

CONDITIONS: see back page

### Appendix III: Letter of introduction to respondents

Dear Respondent,

#### **RE: REQUEST TO PARTICIPATE IN AN DATA COLLECTION**

I am a student at Strathmore University pursuing master's in public policy and Management. I am required to conduct a study on any public policy issue in order to complete this masters' degree. I chose local integration of refugees as my public policy issue with the topic ***“Investigating Influence of Socio-Economic and Political Factors on Local Integration of Refugees in Kenya.”*** The result of this study is envisioned to provide information that will be beneficial to foster local integration of refugees in Kenya. Your contribution to this research is valuable in helping to investigate the factors that influence local integration of refugees in Kenya. With regards to this study you have been identified as a potential respondent.

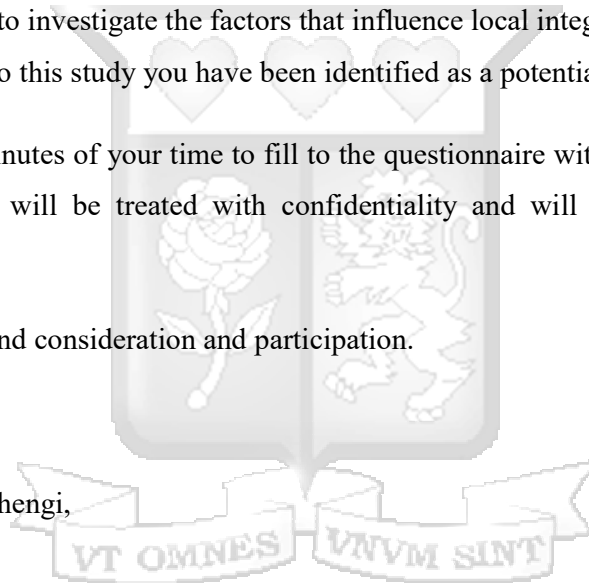
Kindly spare a few minutes of your time to fill to the questionnaire with utmost honesty. The information provided will be treated with confidentiality and will only be used for the purpose of this study.

Thank you for your kind consideration and participation.

Regards,

Maureen Mukuta Muthengi,

Student



## **Appendix IV: Participant Information Sheet and Consent Form**

### **“Investigating Influence of Socio-Economic and Political Factors on Local Integration of Refugees in Kenya.”**

#### **SECTION 1: INFORMATION SHEET**

**Investigator:** MAUREEN MUKUTA MUTHENGI

**Institutional affiliation:** STRATHMORE BUSINESS SCHOOL (SBS)

**Purpose of the study:** The purpose of this study is to investigate the factors that influence local integration of refugees in Kenya. The study will be conducted for four weeks. Participants in this research are refugees, host community, staff from refugees’ affairs secretariat and UNHCR.

The study requires data to be collected from participants and this will be done through interviews and focus discussion groups. The focus discussion groups will have 10-15 members that will run for forty-five minutes and will be held in a public place.

#### **SECTION 2: INFORMATION SHEET–THE STUDY**

##### **2.1: Why is this study being carried out?**

For partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of master’s in public policy and management (MPPM) in Strathmore University.

##### **2.2: Do I have to take part?**

No. Taking part in this study is entirely optional and the decision rests only with you. If you decide to take part, you will be asked to participate in an interview to get information on factors influencing local integration of refugees in Kenya. If you are not able to answer all the questions successfully the first time, you may be asked to sit through another informational session after which you may be asked to answer the questions a second time. You are free to decline to take part in the study from this study at any time without giving any reasons.



**2.9: Who will have access to my information during this research?**

All research records will be stored in securely locked cabinets. That information may be transcribed into our database, but this will be sufficiently encrypted, and password protected. Only the people who are closely concerned with this study will have access to your information. All your information will be kept confidential.

**2.10: Who can I contact in case I have further questions?**

You can contact me, Maureen Mukuta Muthengi, at SBS, or by e-mail [Maureen.Muthengi@strathmore.edu](mailto:Maureen.Muthengi@strathmore.edu). You can also contact my supervisor, Dr. Everlyne Makhanu at the Strathmore Business School, Nairobi, or by e-mail [emakhanu@strathmore.edu](mailto:emakhanu@strathmore.edu)

**If you want to ask someone independent anything about this research, please contact:**

The Secretary–Strathmore University Institutional Ethics Review Board, P. O. BOX 59857, 00200, Nairobi, email [ethicsreview@strathmore.edu](mailto:ethicsreview@strathmore.edu) Tel number: +254 703 034 375

I, \_\_\_\_\_, have had the study explained to me. I have understood all that I have read and have had explained to me and had my questions answered satisfactorily. I understand that I can change my mind at any stage.

Please tick the boxes that apply to you;

**Participation in the research study**

I AGREE to take part in this research

I DON'T AGREE to take part in this research

**Storage of information on the completed questionnaire**

I AGREE to have my completed questionnaire stored for future data analysis

I DON'T AGREE to have my completed questionnaire stored for future data analysis

**Participant's Signature:**

**Date:** \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

***DD / MM / YEAR***

**Participant's Name:**

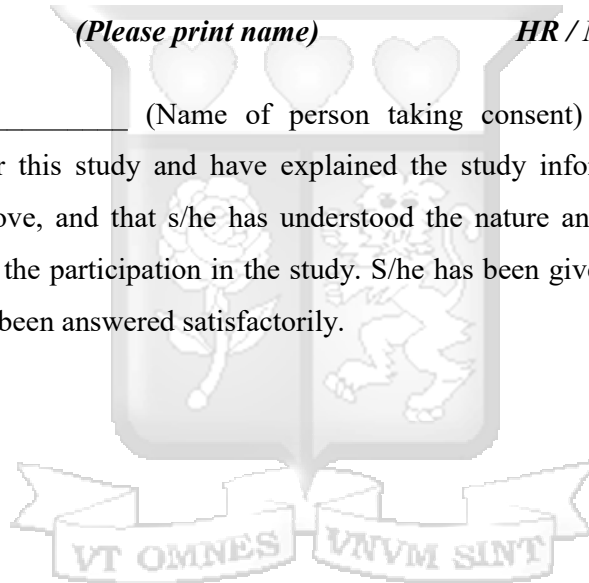
**Time:** \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

***(Please print name)***

***HR / MN***

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of person taking consent) certify that I have followed the SOP for this study and have explained the study information to the study participant named above, and that s/he has understood the nature and the purpose of the study and consents to the participation in the study. S/he has been given opportunity to ask questions which have been answered satisfactorily.



## Appendix V: Questionnaire

I am a student at Strathmore University pursuing Master's in Public Policy and Management. I am required to conduct a study on any public policy issue in order to complete this masters' degree. I chose local integration of refugees as my public policy issue with the topic **“Investigating Influence of Socio-Economic and Political Factors on Local Integration of Refugees in Kenya.”** The result of this study is envisioned to provide information that will be beneficial to foster local integration of refugees in Nairobi. Your contribution to this research is valuable in helping to investigate the factors that influence local integration of refugees in Nairobi. With regards to this study you have been identified as a potential respondent. Kindly spare a few minutes of your time to fill to the questionnaire with utmost honesty. The information provided will be treated with confidentiality and will only be used for the purpose of this study.

### Part I: Bio Data for Refugees, Capture Participants' Information

- 1) Check appropriate age?
  - a.  (18-24)  (25-34)  (35-44)  (45-54)  (55-64)  above 55 years
- 2) What is your gender?
  - a.  Male
  - b.  Female
- 3) What is your marital status?
  - a.  Single
  - b.  Married
  - c.  Divorced
- 4) What is the level of your education?
  - a.  Primary
  - b.  Secondary

c.  Tertiary

d.  Others

5) Employment Status?

a.  Employed

b.  Self-employed

c.  Unemployed

6) Where your country of origin?

a. Somalia  Congo  South Sudan  Ethiopia  Rwanda, Eritrea, Burundi  
and Uganda  Others

## Part II: Socio-Economic Factors that Affect Local Integration

7. In a scale of 1-5 where 1 is very low extent, 2-low extent, 3-neutral, 4-great extent and 5-very great extent, give the extent to which you have access to the following statements:

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Equal chances of employment in Kenya					
Equal chances of education in Kenya					
Equal access to basic needs such as food and shelter in Kenya					
Reasonable freedom of movement in Kenya					
Adequate access of markets in Kenya in terms of doing business					
Equal access to public institutions in Kenya					
Equal access to government registrations in Kenya					
Equal access to security and protection from the Kenyan government					
Equal access to government jobs in Kenya					
Equal access to healthcare in public hospitals in Kenya					

Equal opportunity to participate in education and livelihoods opportunities in Kenya					
Non-discrimination from opportunities available to citizens as long as they have the requisite skills					



**Part 3: Political Factors Affecting local integration of Refugees in Kenya**

**8. In a scale of 1-5 where 1 is very much disagree, 2- disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5-very much agree, give the extent to which you agree with the following statements:**

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Kenyan government should hold outreaches and barazas with the hosts and leaders from the grassroots					
The government should have a proper legal framework., create a conducive environment for the locals and refugee community to interact, abolish encampment policy and involve the communities and leaders in policymaking					
The government should engage with the host community leaders and national parliament and advocate refugee's integration					
The government should come up with a criteria refugees can fit to apply for citizenship					
The government should implement policies and act on them as Kenya is a signatory to international policies and instruments					
The government should create a legal entity that is mandated with spearheading the local integration efforts that will work with all stakeholders					
There's a need to support/initiate legislation on local integration laws and increase capacity building on existing refugee law in the national and county government structures					
There is need to Raise awareness on the refugee situation/plight across the world and what they go through (education on asylum and refugees) to the local communities					
Lack of a refugee policy on local integration, lack of a refugee's act addressing local integration are the main legal barriers hindering local integration					

9. What should the government do to garner support and political goodwill for local integration of refugees?

10. Please tick only **ONE** criterion that should be adopted for local integration of refugees in Kenya?

	<b>Criteria</b>	Tick
1	Apply for integration through UNHCR	
2	Duration of stay in Kenya	
3	I don't Know	
4	Language knowledge and basic education	
5	Married to a Kenyan citizen	
6	Status of country of origin	
7	Thorough vetting (biometric registration)	
8	Well established refugee status determination (RSD) procedure	

11. Please tick **ONE** document that should be used the most for local integration in Kenya

	<b>Documents</b>	Tick
1	Alien ID (issued to foreigners) to be integrated locally	
2	Any recognized official document such as national ID	
3	Work permits	
4	Not aware	

**Part 4: Local integration**

12. In a scale of 1-5 where 1 is very much disagree, 2- disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5- very much agree, give the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

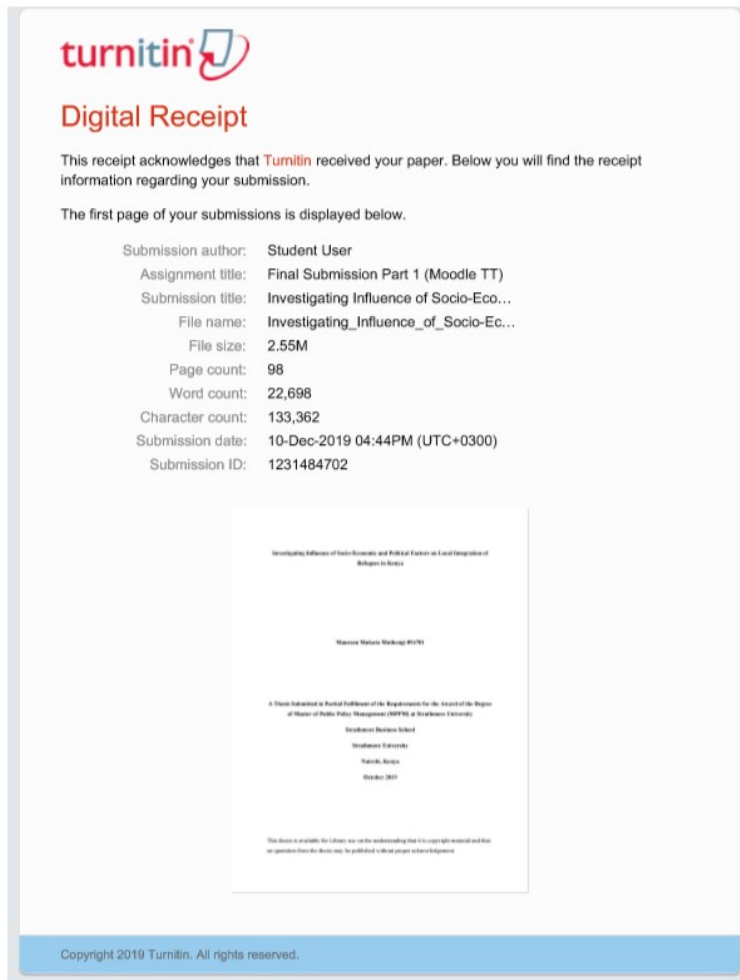
		1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Local Integration</b>					
1	Documentation					
2	Freedom of movement					
3	Ownership of property					
4	Access to credit					

---

**End**



## Appendix VI: Turnitin report



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File name: Investigating\_Influence\_of\_Socio-Ec...  
File size: 2.55M  
Page count: 98  
Word count: 22,698  
Character count: 133,362  
Submission date: 10-Dec-2019 04:44PM (UTC+0300)  
Submission ID: 1231484702

Investigating Influence of Socio-Economic and Political Factors on Local Implementation of Subject to Science

Mawati Mawati Mawati (12/19)

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Public Health Management (MPHM) at Trondheim University  
Trondheim Business School  
Trondheim University  
Trondheim, Norway  
October 2019

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## Appendix VII: Certification of Final Version of Thesis form



**Strathmore University**  
School of Graduate Studies

### Appendix VII: Certification of Final Version of Thesis

Name of Candidate Maureen Mukuta Muthengi	Student Number 094701
Faculty/School/Institute Strathmore School of Business (SBS)	Title of Programme: Master of Public Policy and Management
Title of Thesis: Investigating Influence of Socio-Economic and Political Factors on Local Integration of Refugees in Kenya	
Postal Address 43801-00100	Email: <a href="mailto:muthengi08@gmail.com">muthengi08@gmail.com</a>
Expected date of Graduation:	June 2020
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Please ensure that you show punctuation and italics exactly to ensure that your title appears correctly on your academic transcript. The title recorded here should be EXACTLY as appears on the cover page of your thesis.	
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<b>DECLARATION</b>		
We, the undersigned, agree and certify that this is the final version of the thesis and no further alterations will be made.		
Candidate: Maureen Mukuta Muthengi	Signature:	Date: 10 December 2019
Principal Supervisor:	Signature:	Date:
Co- Supervisor (if applicable):	Signature:	Date:
Dean, School of Graduate Studies:	Signature:	Date:

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