
LYDIA NJERI KABOYO

S204/CTY/PT/37212/2017

A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN FULFILMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN PEACE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN THE SCHOOL OF SECURITY, DIPLOMACY AND PEACE STUDIES OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

April 2021
DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION

DECLARATION

This Research Project Report is my original work and to the best of my knowledge has not been presented for award of degree in any college or university.

Sign .................................................. Date ..................................................

LYDIA NJERI KABOYO

S204/CTY/PT/37212/2017

RECOMMENDATION

This Research Project Report has been presented for review with my approval as University Supervisor.

DR. LINNET HAMASI, PhD

Lecturer

Department of International Relations, Conflict and Strategic Studies of Kenyatta University

Sign .................................................. Date ..................................................
DEDICATION

My project report is dedicated to my beloved parents Mr. Othniel Waiguru Kaboyo and Mrs. Elizabeth Wambui Kaboyo, my beloved grandmother Mrs. Isabella Njeri Kariuki, and my siblings for their financial, moral and psychological support. Their encouragement throughout the coursework and research work has been unwavering.

May God bless them.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank the following people for their role in making this study possible: Dr. Linnet Hamasi, my project Supervisor, for providing me with valuable guidance and advice. Her dedication in supervising my work and her prompt responses in correcting my work is highly appreciated. I will remain forever be grateful.

I feel greatly indebted to my friends Cosmas Kamais and Geoffrey Pkite Mosol for their valuable comments and suggestions. Their reassurances and encouragement at various times in the course of my study is appreciated.

I would also like to thank my colleagues for providing the support that I required for this project. To each of the above, I extend my deepest appreciation.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION ................................................................. i
DEDICATION ............................................................................................................ ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ............................................................................................ iv
LIST OF TABLES ....................................................................................................... ix
LIST OF FIGURES ..................................................................................................... x
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS ........................................................................ xi
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS ..................................................................... xii
ABSTRACT .................................................................................................................. xiii
CHAPTER ONE ........................................................................................................... 1
INTRODUCTION ......................................................................................................... 1
  1.1 Background to the Study .................................................................................... 1
  1.2 Statement of the Problem .................................................................................. 5
  1.3 Objectives of the Study ..................................................................................... 6
    1.3.1 General Objective ...................................................................................... 6
    1.3.2 Specific Objectives .................................................................................... 6
  1.4 Research Questions .......................................................................................... 6
  1.5 Significance of the Study .................................................................................. 6
  1.6 Scope of the Study ........................................................................................... 7
  1.7 Limitations and De-limitations of the Study ...................................................... 7
CHAPTER TWO ......................................................................................................... 9
LITERATURE REVIEW ............................................................................................. 9
  2.1 Dadaab refugee camp and its effects on the security of the host community .......... 9
  2.2 Preference of Refugee Camps as Bases for Perpetrating Insecurity ..................... 16
  2.3 Mitigating Refugee Related Insecurity at Dadaab Refugee Camp ....................... 18
  2.4 Theoretical Framework .................................................................................... 20
    2.4.1 Social Disorganization Theory .................................................................... 20
  2.5 Conceptual Framework .................................................................................... 22
CHAPTER THREE ..................................................................................................... 24
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .................................................................................... 24
  3.1 Research Design ............................................................................................... 24
4.2.2.3 Refugees Ensuring that there is no Suspected Terrorists Among them .................................. 51
4.2.2.4 Improving Security in Refugee Camps................................................................................. 51
4.2.2.5 Findings from the Key Informants on how to improve security in the camp......................... 53
4.2.3 Mitigating Refugee Related Insecurity at Dadaab Refugee Camp.............................................. 53
4.2.3.1 Involuntary Repatriation of Refugees.................................................................................. 54
4.2.3.2 Closing down of Dadaab Refugee Camp.............................................................................. 55
4.2.3.3 Closure of Dadaab will Improve Security in Kenya............................................................... 56
4.2.3.3 Protection of refugees and provision of security to its citizens.............................................. 58
4.2.3.4 Improving Security in the Refugee Camps......................................................................... 59
4.2.3.5 Refugee Integration............................................................................................................. 60
4.3 Summary of Findings.................................................................................................................... 61

CHAPTER FIVE ..................................................................................................................................... 63

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .................. 63

5.1 Summary of Findings...................................................................................................................... 63
5.1.1 Refugee camps and their Effect on the Security of the Host Community................................. 63
5.1.2 Why Refugee Camps are Preferred in Perpetrating Insecurity Against the Host Country ...... 64
5.1.3 Sufficiency of Security Mitigation Measures in Curbing Insecurity of Dadaab Refugee Camp65
5.1.3.1 Community Policing ........................................................................................................... 65
5.1.3.2 Employment Creation .......................................................................................................... 65
5.1.3.3 Increasing Surveillance.......................................................................................................... 66
5.1.3.4 Local Integration....................................................................................................................... 66
5.2 Conclusion...................................................................................................................................... 66
5.3 Recommendations......................................................................................................................... 68
5.4 Suggestions for Further Study....................................................................................................... 69

REFERENCES ....................................................................................................................................... 70

APPENDICES ....................................................................................................................................... 74

APPENDIX3.1: CONSENT LETTER.................................................................................................... 74
APPENDIX 3.2: COVER LETTER........................................................................................................ 76
APPENDIX 3.3 QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE FOR RESPONDENTS .............................................................................. 77
APPENDIX 3.4: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS .............................................................................. 82
APPENDIX 3.5: WORKPLAN.................................................................................................................. 83
APPENDIX 3.6: BUDGET....................................................................................................................... 84
APPENDIX 3.7: MAP OF GARISSA COUNTY .............................................................. 86
APPENDIX 3.8: NACOSTI RESEARCH PERMIT ..................Error! Bookmark not defined.
APPENDIX 3.9: NACOSTI RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION LETTER ....Error! Bookmark not defined.
APPENDIX 3.10: KENYATTA UNIVERSITY AUTHORITY LETTER ....Error! Bookmark not defined.
LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1. Sample size and respondent categories.................................................................27
Table 3.2: Key Informants .........................................................................................................27
Table 4.1 Gender Distribution ..................................................................................................32
Table 4.2 Type of respondent ....................................................................................................33
Table 4.3 Age Distribution ........................................................................................................34
Table 4.4: Organization Representation .....................................................................................36
Table 4.5: Refugee Camps have contributed to insecurity in Kenya...........................................38
Table 4.6: Refugee Camps are Synonymous to Terrorism Sites ................................................39
Table 4.7: Cross tabulation analysis between type of respondent and refugee camps are synonymous to terrorism sites .................................................................41
Table 4.8: Refugee Camps are Hosting Grounds for Terrorists ..................................................42
Table 4.9: Refugees are just Victims of Terrorism just like Kenyans .........................................44
Table 4.10: Terror attacks are propagated in Refugee Camps ..................................................45
Table 4.11: Terror attacks are Propagated in Refugee Camps Type of respondent Cross tabulation..................................................................................................................48
Table 4.12: Security in the Refugee camps .................................................................................49
Table 4.13: Reasons for Susceptibility of Population in Camps to Engagement in Crime ..........50
Table 4.14: Ways through which Refugees can ensure that there is no Suspected Terrorist among them..................................................................................................................51
Table 4.15: How Security in the Camps can be improved ..........................................................52
Table 4.16: Opinion Concerning involuntary repatriation of Refugees ......................................54
Table 4.17: Opinion concerning the closing of Dadaab Camp ..................................................55
Table 4.18: Closure of Dadaab will Improve Security .................................................................56
Table 4.19: Closure of Dadaab will Improve Security * Type of respondent Cross tabulation... 58
LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework .......................................................................................... 22
Figure 4.1 Gender Distribution ............................................................................................. 33
Figure 4.2 Type of respondent ............................................................................................... 34
Figure 4.3: Age Distribution .................................................................................................. 35
Figure 4.4: Organization Representation .................................................................................. 36
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BID</td>
<td>Best Interest Determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCTV</td>
<td>Closed Circuit Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWS</td>
<td>Church World Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRA</td>
<td>Department of Refugee Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIAS</td>
<td>HIAS Refugee Trust of Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISIS</td>
<td>Islamic State of Iraq and Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDF</td>
<td>Kenya Defence Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSF</td>
<td>Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors without borders)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACOSTI</td>
<td>National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLO</td>
<td>Palestinian Liberation Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAS</td>
<td>Refugee Affairs Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPC</td>
<td>Refugee Processing Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSC</td>
<td>Resettlement Support Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Refugee:** An individual who has been forced to flee from their country of nationality by the fear of persecution due to their race, gender, religion, political opinion or membership of a particular social group.

**Asylum seeker:** A person who is in flight and has reached a different country in which they are seeking protection. They are yet to be granted refugee status.

**Resettlement:** Movement of refugees from the state where they have previously sought asylum to a third country that has not only agreed to admit but also to grant them citizenship or residence on a permanent status in and out of Africa.

**Security:** The state of Kenya being free from arms proliferation, spread of diseases, environmental degradation and ability to offer enough food to its citizens.

**Criminal activities:** Attacks experienced by Kenyans that in one way or another originate from training conducted in the refugee camps.

**Host community:** A group of people who share a common identity, such as geographical location, class, and ethnic background, such as how Kenyans are affected by insecurity. The word is used to represent Kenya as a whole.
ABSTRACT

Refugees have been associated with perpetration of numerous security incidents in the host communities and countries. These range from perpetrating and aiding terror activities in the host country to theft and robberies within the refugee camps and the environs. Countries perceived to be allies of USA have particularly borne the brunt. Following the conflicts in the horn of Africa, Kenya has been affected in terms of security. The displacement of people, with majority crossing the common borders, has led to a refugee burden that has exerted pressure not only on the resources of the host communities but also on the security of the host countries. It has been established that refugee camps have been breeding ground of terrorism where some heinous acts such as the Westgate Mall attack in September of 2013 and DusitD2 hotel in January 2019 were planned from. The high populations in the refugee camps and the porous entry routes in the camps make them easily accessible by terrorists. With the refugees moving out of the camps to areas such as Eastleigh and Kasarani in Nairobi, there have been fears that this will extend the terror networks closer to critical installations and populated areas, which are attractive to terrorists. In terms of objectives, the study sought to analyze how Dadaab refugee camp has affected the security of the host community, to examine reasons why refugee camps are preferred by insecurity perpetrators and to assess security mitigation measures to curb insecurity perpetrated through Dadaab refugee camp. The study was anchored on social disorganization theory as developed through a research conducted in Chicago by McKay and Shaw. The study used mixed design approach incorporating both qualitative and quantitative methods. The target population of the study was 211,701 registered refugees in Dadaab refugee camp complex. Simple random sampling was used to sample the registered refugees while purposive sampling technique was used to sample the key informants. The sample size of 150 respondents comprising of 80 males and 70 females of 18 years and above was drawn from the population using Yamane’s formula on the sample size. Sixty key informants comprising of staff of organizations dealing with refugee and the Kenya police was purposively sampled from a population of 730 staff. Questionnaires were used to collect primary data from the respondents while interview guide were used to collect primary data from the key informants. Qualitative data was analyzed through thematic method and inferential statistics, while quantitative data was presented using percentages, frequency tables and charts with the help of SPSS. The study was expected to establish the link between refugee camps and security incidents in host countries. According to the findings 54% of the respondents, agreed Dadaab refugee camp has contributed towards the insecurity of its host community. Moreover, 52% of the respondents stated that the security in the refugee camp ought to be improved. Furthermore, 46.7% of the respondents stated that unemployment was a reason why terrorist prefer refugee camps. The study concluded that refugee camps contribute to insecurity of the Host Community. The study also concluded that refugees are victims of insecurity just like Kenyans. The help to combat the negative security effects of refugee camps, the study recommended: Involving the refugees in providing security information in the camps. Prompt and random crackdowns to take in to the camp refugees be a collaborated activities between the Kenyan Government and UNHCR. Additionally, all security loopholes should be looked into; proper documentation of refugees in Kenya to enable the law enforcers identifies the registered refugees. The government of Kenya through different media platforms should conduct media campaigns to sensitize the community and refugees of the obligations under the law. The study suggests that a research should be conducted on involvement of refugees and asylum seekers in fighting terrorism and insecurity.
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presented the background to the study, statement of the problem, the hypothesis of the study, limitations and de-limitations of the study, research objectives, significance and the scope of the study.

1.1 Background to the Study

Over the years, refugees have been linked to different security incidents in host countries and beyond. Refugee camps have been noted as easy target for recruitment, planning and execution of security breaching activities such as terrorism. One of the cases was in November 2015, where the ISIS terrorist carried out an attack in Paris (UNHCR, 2018). This was through an explosion by a suicide bomber, which was followed by mass shootings and other suicide bombers. The attack killed 130 people and injuring 413 others, among whose 100 were seriously injured (UNHCR, 2018). It was established that the perpetrators of the Paris attack hailed from an unidentified refugee camp in Turkey (Funk & Parkes, 2016). There was a sore up among the refugee resettlement in public agenda. This was after a refugee of Syrian origin was linked to one of the sites where attack took place. This linkage increased the fears in both Canada and the United States programs that are concerned with refugee resettlement as it was seen as a way to provide access of terrorist to the North America. Refugee policies and immigration were the focal point of the 2016 election in the United States. Soon President Trump took the office; an executive order 13769 was signed in January 2017 (U.S. White House, 2017). The order suspended refugee admission for a period of 120 days. Additionally, he lowered the number of...
refugees to be admitted in 2017 (U.S. White House, 2017). The Syrian refugee sentry was indefinitely suspended.

Kenya recognizes only two refugee classes, namely, statutory refugees and the prima facie. The refugees are required to undergo registration, where they also seek for asylum in Kenya. According to United Nations Convention of 1951, a refugee is defined as:

“...any individual who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for religion, race, nationality, memberships of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of their nationality or habitual residence and he/she is not able or owing to such fear, is reluctant to avail himself for protection of his or her country.” United Nations (1951)

While international instruments and protocols relating to refugees obliges countries to provide a safe place for people fleeing social, economic or political persecution, such obligations bring with it various challenges. Refugees have been associated with perpetration of numerous security incidents in the host communities and countries. These have ranged from aiding and execution terrorism to theft and robberies within the refugee camps and the environs. Refugee related terrorism has become a major security has become a major concern to many countries. Countries perceived to be allies of USA have particularly borne the brunt. Terrorist attacks recently experienced in Kenya have catalyzed Kenyan Government to change on its refugee policies (Goldman, 2015). One major change was the introduction of the policy on encampment. Previously, refugees were allowed to stay anywhere in Kenya as well as engage in economic activities. The camp policy has made this activity very hard, as the refugee’s movement is restricted in the country and not as free as before. On the other hand, refugees receive work permits rarely. Kenya does not give naturalization citizenship to the refugees.
Dadaab Refugee Camp is the third largest camp in the world after Kutupalong in Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh and BidiBidi in North Westerns Uganda, which follow each other respectively (UNHCR, 2019). The Dadaab Refugee Camp in Kenya was established in 1991, and it was designed to accommodate only 90,000 refugees. The camp was initially established to accommodate the refugees escaping the civil war in Somalia and they were crossing the Kenyan border. However, the camp is the home of about 463,000 refugees. Official and scholarly sources have often pointed fingers at the refugee camps for being conducive places where criminal elements operate (Kirui & Mwaruvie, 2012). Crimes in Dadaab Refugee Camp has made it more insecure with the humanitarian aid workers, host community members as well as the refugees in the camp being victims. According to Goldman (2015), masterminds of terror attacks in Kenya have often used well-established networks in Dadaab Refugee Camp. The kidnappings of aid workers from Medecins san frontiers (Doctors without borders) further highlight the precarious security situation in Dadaab refugee camp (Kirui & Mwaruvie, 2012).

In 1997 about 21 African States were regarded to be refugee-generating states, while about 37 others were seen to be refugee-hosting countries (Kumssa and Jones, 2014). There were 3,684,253 documented refugees as well as asylum seekers in Africa. Majority of the refugees in the Dadaab Refugee Camps are from the Somali community. Most of them are born there and they have nowhere else they can call home. Some of the inhabitants of the camp were not in the UNHCR’s list of registered asylum seekers and refugees. The terrorist trained people in the camp and it was used as their hiding place (UNHCR, 2018).

The persistent dilemma of most refugee Host States is the humanitarian concern for the refugees and the threat insecurity aided or perpetrated refugees (Bove & Böhmel, 2016). In the recent past, Kenya has experienced several victims of terrorist attacks that intelligence and security
agencies believed that they were planned and executed from Daadab Refugee Camp. During the 2013 attack on Westgate Shopping Mall, 67 people lost their lives and scores were injured.

Kenya has the history of accommodating the refugees that predate its independence as explained in UNHCR (2018). In the early 1970’s, Kenya was hosting a small number of refugees who were estimated to be about 2,500. The refugee population was small until 1980 where the number rose to 3,500. In the year 1990, the number rose to 14,400 but the peak was in 1999 where the number escalated sharply up to 402,000 refugees (UNHCR, 2013). The number of refugees dropped to 224,000 in 1996 and after rising slightly to 238,000 in 1998, they dwindled further to 206,000 in 2000. It was from this point that the refugee population in Kenya has kept on rising and by 2006, the refugee population was at 273,000. By 2009, their population was at 329,000 as at March 2018; the refugee population in Kenya was at 481,226 where 211,701 are camped in Dadaab Refugee Camp. Fluctuating numbers were as a result of insecurity incidences (UNHCR, 2018).

With cases of refugee camps being used as recruiting and planning grounds for terrorists in Palestine and other Middle East conflict areas, the burgeoning numbers of refugees in the Dadaab compels lends to this possibility. The recent cases of attacks in Westgate Mall, Moi University, Garissa Campus and Dusit2 Hotel being allegedly planned in refugee camps, it was imperative the connection of refugee camps and security effects of host community is investigated; an endeavor that this study attempted.
1.2 Statement of the Problem

In regions plagued by protracted state of insecurity, such as Garissa County, the presence of social spaces such as refugee camps, where the environment is favorable to nefarious elements, exacerbates the situation. The availability of armed bandits as well as Islamist militia such as Al-Shabaab, and also occasionally outbreaks of clan feuding, indicates that the risk of violence against the host community and humanitarian workers is real (Mogire, 2009).

On 13 October 2011, Spanish aid workers from the organization known as MédecinsSans Frontieres (MSF) were kidnapped during the day and their driver shot by the Al Shabaab at the Ifo Refugee Camp. In September, a Kenyan driver who was working for CARE International was kidnapped in Garissa (Savage, Khan, & Liht, 2014). Reports indicated that the Al-Shabaab had sold the MSF workers at $100,000 each to the pirates.

The Garissa University attack took place in April 2015. The attack that saw over 140 killed and more that 79 seriously injured was carried out by gunmen who stormed the college. The Al-Shabaab militia accepted the responsibility of the said attack. The attackers were spotted in Garissa town on several occasions.

The link between the struggling refugees and the insecurity highlights the complex balance the Kenyan authorities have to face (Kaponyi, 2007). Studies of refugee situations have mainly focused on the humanitarian aspects especially on human security. This leaves a gap on the particular security aspects relating to presence of refugee camps especially in Kenya. The reactive responses by Kenyan security agencies following the increased attacks after 2012 was indicative of the lack of knowledge on the role of refugee camps, especially Daadab refugee camp, and the security incidences; a gap that this study sought to fill.
1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to analyze the role refugee camps in the security of host community. A case of Dadaab Refugee Camp in Garissa County, Kenya, was used.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

i. To analyze how Dadaab Refugee Camp has affected the security of the host community.

ii. To examine reasons why refugee camps are preferred by insecurity perpetrators.

iii. To assess security mitigation measures to curb insecurity perpetrated in Dadaab Refugee Camp.

1.4 Research Questions

i. How do refugee camps affect the security of the host community?

ii. Why are refugee camps preferred in perpetrating insecurity against the host country?

iii. Are the security mitigation measures sufficient to curb insecurity of Dadaab Refugee Camp?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The continuous population growth of refugees in Kenya and specifically at Dadaab Refugee Camp has led to an interest in researching the relationship between refugee camps and insecurity. This study aimed to contribute to the available academic related debate on the different causes of insecurity particularly linked to refugee camps. It will also assist the Kenyan Government as it will contribute to the shedding of insight to the formulation of policies that aim to improve the
general security of different refugee camps, with specific consideration to Dadaab Refugee Camp.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study was conducted in Garissa County, with a focus on Dadaab Refugee Camp on relationship between refugee influx and insecurity of the host community. The consideration for Garissa County is that the residence encounters criminal activities directly and indirectly and thus they are a rich source of solutions to the problems they are facing. The study focused on the years between 1991-2012. The year 1991 was chosen as the start year because it was in this year when Dadaab Refugee Camp was established. On the other hand, 2012 was chosen because this was the year when the Kenyan Government issued a directive stating that all asylum seekers and refugees should go back to the refugee camps. The Somali refugees were used in the study. This is because according to the UNHCR report of 2019, the majority of the refugees in Kenya are from Somali. This massive population offered the information that guided the research. Dadaab Refugee Camp was chosen as this is the camp where 54% of the population is comprised of the Somali refugees due to its proximity to the Somalia’s border to Kenya. Additionally, Dadaab is the largest and oldest refugee camp in Kenya and thus deep information was obtained from the people who occupied it earliest.

1.7 Limitations and De-limitations of the Study

Security information is sensitive in nature and respondents did censures the information released to a stranger. The researcher overcame this limitation by the use of Somalia research assistants, and thus got enough information from the respondents. The researcher also assured the assistants that the information obtained was kept private and confidential.
The security situation in Garissa County is precarious due to the expansive area and porous borders that aid militants to access and operate within the county. The researcher overcame this by requesting for armed security escorts from the Garissa county commissioner. Language barrier was a problem during interaction with the refugees who were predominantly Somali. The researcher overcame this by hiring research assistants who were fluent in Somali language.

The study focused on the Somali refugees, as they are the majority population of refugees in Kenya. The research involved registered refugees in Dadaab Refugee Camp as this is the largest refugee camp in Kenya and residents of Garissa County since they host the camp.
CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviewed the literature that was relevant to the research objectives. Secondary sources such as books, journal articles, conference papers, refugee agencies report among others were thematically reviewed in focus with the research objectives. The study used funnel approach in elaborating how refugee camps are related to insecurity in the host country. The chapter will finally explain the conceptual framework and the theoretical framework for the study.

2.1 Dadaab refugee camp and its effects on the security of the host community

In the recent years, refugee camps have been suspected to be havens for planning criminal activities such as terrorism, kidnappings, and robberies among others. Refugee camps have also provided a conducive environment for stockpiling weapons, ammunitions and explosives meant to be used in nefarious activities. The Zaatarire Refugee Camp, near the Syrian-Jordanian border, that hosted approximately 130, 000 refugees, highlighted such security challenges. According to the 2018 report written by UNHCR, organized crime networks were operating in Zaatarire Refugee Camp (UNHCR, 2018). The camp is further described as a lawless crime-ridden place where smugglers traffic often in camp vouchers and goods, thus undermining legitimate Jordanian businesses and in return profiting criminal gangs both in and out of the refugee camp.

 Refugees effects on state security have become a major concern to host governments. This is in the form of security within the refugee camps, its environs and the country at large (Koehler, 2018). According to USA White House (2017), in most refugee camps, security incidents that include injury and death occur from day to day. Guns and bullets are a system of a
currency that is convertible and part of the existing gun economy. The gadgets are already absorbed in the livelihoods of the local communities; this is a dangerous addition to the traditional conflicts that were on livestock, grazing rights, and water sources. A UNHCR (2005) report indicates that clan-based militias as well as arms syndicates are slowly taking over the clan elders as the key units of political organization in some African countries, thus encouraging perpetuation of the conflict ideology as a way of life and clan social norm. This is in part indicated by the idea of having specific clan elders negotiate resolution to a conflict or criminal activity despite their complicity in the same.

Security situation are a concern in Dadaab Refugee Camp, especially now that the Somali community members are in Somalia as well as in Kenya (Crisp, 2002). The continued flow of refugees into Dadaab has led to serious security challenges since Al-Shabaab have in many occasions, infiltrated into the camps in the guise of refugee status. This has become a threat not only to the refugees’ security but also to the Republic of Kenya too. The Kenyan security personnel are concerned, stating that the continued conflict in Somalia country will eventually cause huge numbers of the refugees to the country and this might lead to a security threat in the host community through proliferating of weapons and small arms through the Kenyan border. The researcher agrees with this as the overwhelming high population of Dadaab camp presents an urgent humanitarian concern emergency and also threatens the security and health crisis, which could even spill over and eventually affect the Kenyans.

According to (Lee, 1999), refugee populations can undermine the security of the host community and Country. People who both work and live in the camps agree that insecurity perpetrators are part and parcel of the attacks that take place in Kenya as well as in other countries. Militia penetrating in the refugee camps is common issue due to poor security measures at the camps.
and also by agencies charged with screen people moving in and out of the camps. Lee (1999) goes further to give an example in the Goma Refugee Camp, in eastern DRC, that was allegedly shielding the *Interahamwe* and the Rwandan Patriotic Front after it occupied Rwanda in the year 1994. Besides causing havoc in most parts of Eastern DRC, such allegation promotes bilateral tensions and leads to bad relations (Choi & Salehyan, 2013). The same situation can develop in Kenya where the Somali Federal Government might accuse Kenya of harboring Al-Shabaab or other armed groups keen on destabilizing Somalia. However, since the Somali Government is still weak, this remains a speculation and this point in time but might play out in the future after Somalia stabilizes.

Dadaab, has been in the lime light of not only Kenya but also the international community majorly because of the insecurity and also the high refugee inflow thus creating a great humanitarian crisis. The security threat associated with the camp is as a result of the combatants and also the terrorist groups such as the Al-Shabaab who pose as asylum seekers or refugees (Samora, 2013). This is not only threat to the security of North Eastern Province but also to Kenya as a whole. Aiming to curb the threats that are caused by the Al-Shabaab, Kenyan Defence Forces were deployed to Somalia aiming to calm the situation. The lawless Somalia Country had posed a great threat to Kenyan economy; this is through piracy in the Indian Ocean and also kidnapping of tourists, mostly international citizens, on the Kenyan coast (Felbab-Brown, 2018). According to the researcher, this statement is true following the intervention by Kenya led waves of not only land mines but also grenade attacks that were planned as well as executed from Dadaab Refugee Camp, thus indicating that armed gangs sneak into the camp easily and undetected. The greatest security dilemma is that of differentiating between the
militants from the genuine refugees just as it is hard to distinguish between Somalis of Somali nationality and the Kenyan Somalis.

Refugees and aid workers have been implicated in illicit trade that is thought to finance armed groups activities. Refugees fleeing conflicts have occasionally turned to poaching activities as survival means when humanitarian assistance seems to be inadequate, such was observed in Tanzanian refugee camps since the 1990s (Felbab-Brown, 2018). War may lead to displacement of local populations into the protected areas, where they result into hunting, cattle grazing or timber gathering, or, all of which can have detrimental effects on the environment. In Kenya, Al-Shabaab made the Boni Forest its sanctuary after debilitating battle blows inside Somalia. With source of funding and logistics cut off, the outfit turned into poaching, charcoal burning, etc. in the forest to be able to sustain its activities such as attacks in the wider Lamu area. There have been allegations of aid worker kidnapped in early 2019 as having links to Al-Shabaab syndicate of wildlife poachers and trophy traffickers. The cover of being Refugee aid worker provided a perfect guise for her activities for a very long time until a deal gone sour exposed the actual story (UNHCR, 2005).

The security concerns that are associated with the Dadaab Refugee Camp lead to the law makers in Kenya, to call for new refugee camps to be established in Somalia Country in order to facilitate the delivery of aid, and also the winding down of the Dadaab Refugee Camp operation. These calls indicate a significant shift within the Government of Kenya towards a very hard-liner situation (UNHCR, 2005). The Cabinet Secretary for security holds the belief that; the international community ought to set up of IDP camps inside the Federal Republic of Somalia
near the Kenya and Somalia border, and then offer humanitarian assistance from there in order to curb the influx of refugees from Somalia to Kenya.

Refugees’ mass flow can impact the security of a country through the establishment of transnational spreading of the arms, combatants and philosophies that are conducive to the conflict (UNHCR, 2005). The role of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO); a government-in-exile that was formed by the Palestinian refugees during the civil wars of both Lebanon (1975) and Jordan (1970) are instances that portray refugees as soldiers within the host country (Balzacq, Léonard, & Ruzicka, 2016). In addition, the recruitment of the Liberian refugees by insurgent movements in Sierra Leone, this caused not only destabilization but also violent conflicts around the 1960s (Dixit & Stump, 2013). While insecurity is prevalent in most refugee camps, serious crimes recorded to say to of rare occurrence. In the period between the year 1997 to 2001, the then Garissa District was assessed to be comparatively insecure compared to other parts of North Eastern Province (Kirui & Mwaruvie, 2012). Many refugee camps are usually located along borders, and hence are more exposed to crimes that include smuggling and also drug trafficking. These practices are common in the refugee camps and also the bordering areas of conflict.

Refugees can also act as local groups of opposition in their host country with the material resources available and incentives to wage their equipped battles. An example to such is the way Somali refugees over the years have worked at a close proximity with the ethnic Somali secessionists in Ogaden Region in Ethiopia (Kumssa, Williams, Jones, & Des Marais, 2014). According to the researcher, this is true as the refugees can at times pose not only security, but also political threat towards the host country, which can as a result create bilateral strains in the relationship with the bordering countries. For instance, the case where Tamil refugees from Sri-
Lanka murdered the Prime Minister of Indian in 1991 over the alleged accommodation of the Government of Sri Lanka (Bove & Böhmelt, 2016).

Refugees are known to strain the relations between the host state and the state of origin. For instance, in the period between 1994 and 1995, relations between Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda were strained due to the fact that Tanzania hosted many refugees fleeing chaos in Burundi and the genocide in Rwanda (Kumssa, Williams, Jones, & Des Marais, 2014). At the time that Tanzania was straining to handle the huge refugee influx, the country was accused by Rwanda and Burundi of harboring dissidents accused of war crimes. This is due to the notion that by hosting the dissidents in the guise of refugees, Tanzania was complicit in their actions back home. If not handled carefully such relations could deteriorate to the extent of leading to diplomatic spates and aggression between the countries involved. At the micro-level, the tension that exist between the refugees and the host a community has arisen due to preferential treatment refugees are accorded (Aukot, 2003). This occasionally flares up into protests and other conflict activities against the refugees; who might retaliate in kind.

Going with the case in Rwanda, Burundian refugees fled from the violence in their country of origin, only to come and face abuses in their Rwanda-based camps such as Gihembe Refugee Camp in Byumba (Williamsa, Choprab, & Chikanyac, 2018). Tours conducted in the seven camps during the month of March 2018 found that exploitation and sexual related violence within and without the camps was quite rampant, together with drug and child abuse. Mahama Refugee Camp, a home to more than 50,000 refugees, perpetrators of violence are said to be both the fellow refugees and also the Rwandan nationals who live outside the refugee camp (UNHCR, 2018). A UNHCR operational update report goes further to state that, some refugees engage in “any” activity for survival as they have no income and the cost of living in Rwanda is too high,
Such abuses contribute to the insecurity of young girls and women who are preyed upon by sex predators. Further insecurity within the camps are posed by young men who spend all day idling due to low employment and education levels at the camps, thus making them susceptible to drug abuse and other vices.

Refugee camps have served as conduits for proliferation of small arms. It has been noted that the availability of small arms around refugee camps poses a great danger to the refugees in the camp, the host community and the country as a whole. The proximity of Dadaab camp to the Kenya–Somalia border makes it easy to smuggle arms, contraband goods, and even sneak nefarious individuals back and forth. Kirui and Mwaruvie (2012) observe that, with the availability of small arms and also the light weapons in the region, together with the ever-souring harsh relationship between the locals and the refugees’ community, the security of Dadaab camp and of North Eastern and Kenya as a whole is of major concern.

Refugee camps have on many occasions been used as planning bases for attacks. This has been a major concern to many governments especially in the face of terrorism (Kirui & Mwaruvie, 2012). With Dadaab being closer to the Somalia border, it has been a convenient hideout for Al-Shabaab as a planning and logistics base. The Government of Kenya in its counterterrorism efforts battled Westgate attack of the year 2013, Garissa University attack of year 2015 and several other attacks in Nairobi which were planned and conducted by Al-Shabaab leader, Gamardhere (now deceased) through a well-established network in Dadaab. The Dusit D2 Hotel in Kenya attack in January 2019, left 20 people dead and many others injured was linked to 12 suspects who were traced to Dadaab refugee camps. According to the investigators of the attack, one of the attackers of the hotel passed through Dagahaley camp where he was given
transportation assistance to Nairobi and assistance to get in touch with the accomplices. Three other suspects who were armed with AK-47 rifles, several rounds of ammunition and in possession of two New Zealand passports were also arrested two weeks later at the Hagadera camp in Dadaab, (UNHCR, 2019).

Environmental degradation around refugee camps has often been blamed on refugee’s influx,(Felbab-Brown, 2018). This is an additional accusation to the suspicion-based relations between refugees and that of the surrounding host communities that are most a time described as sour. The main premise here seems to be the huge numbers of refugees, which often surpass the planned capacity of most refugee camps. For instance, in the Dadaab refugee complex, Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera camps in Dadaab are the largest refugee accommodation site in the world, (Kirui & Mwaruvie, 2012). The camps hosted over 211,700 refugees as of May 2019 (UNHCR, 2019); which is way over the 90,000 capacity it was intended for. With poor sanitation measures, littering is a common sight in Dadaab Refugee Camps. The already scarce vegetation gets cleared to make room for limited cultivation around the Camps thus further degrading the environment.

2.2 Preference of Refugee Camps as Bases for Perpetrating Insecurity

According to (Vaughan-Williams & Peoples, 2014), people are forced to seek refugee status due to a myriad of reasons that include; racial and religious persecution, war, famine and starvation, or the fear of the said reason cause the major exodus of refugees in Africa. With this influx, Kumssa and Jones (2014) observed that refugee related security incidences have been a matter of concern to most states in the world. Attempts have been made to answer why do refugees camps provide a suitable place for criminal elements to operate from, Kumssa and Jones (2014) opine
that due to the nature of structures that are available at the refugee camps. Weak family structures, due to violence in the countries of origin make the children vulnerable to activities in pursuit of being accepted by the society. With non-existent enforcement mechanisms for law and order, a semblance of disorganization thus been created in the refugee camps thus making it a preferred hideout for crooked elements.

Proximity of refugee camps to international boundaries seems to afford ease of access by extremist and criminal elements (Stritzel, 2014). They can easily get into to the camps for recruitment, or other purposes, and get out. This view has proliferated through literature examining the implication of the closeness of refugee camps to border areas; that are often remote. For instance, it has been argued that violence diffusion and rebel networks expansion mostly occur through refugee camps that are located closer to the border of the country of refugees origin since it provides a ground on which to carry out their operations besides being a fertile ground for future recruitment (Balzacq, Léonard, & Ruzicka, 2016). In a similar state of affairs seems to have been replicated in Afghanistan. It is observed that the participation of the Afghan refugees who are in the opposition against the former Communist regime together with its soviet supporters in the Afghanistan around the 1980s took place Pakistani administration (Sial, 2013). This thought to have created favorable conditions within Pakistan, which radicalized some sections of the population, leading to the proliferation of small arms; and at last weakened authority of the state.

A lapse in the registration of refugees by concerned authorities has provided a loophole of criminal elements to enter, operate and exit in refugee camps at will. In a predominantly homogenous ethnic region like Garissa, some refugees have blended into the host community
and even obtained documentations for citizenship. A report by Amnesty International indicted that the Refugee Affairs Secretariat, which is mandated to register refugees is focusing on reducing their numbers in Dadaab through underreporting and registration; in the wake of Kenya’s efforts to close down the camp (Nyamori, 2018). According to the researcher, due to the numbers of people who are not registered in the UNHCR database, many people use this opportunity to hide in the refugee camps as they plan their heinous activities.

2.3 Mitigating Refugee Related Insecurity at Dadaab Refugee Camp

The Syrian refugee crisis highlighted the fears by states about the issue of national security, which is brought about by the obligation of hosting refugee communities. Most European nations changed their stance on welcoming persons seeking refuge as required of them by the Refugee Convention (Koehler, 2018). This is was a decision founded on the fear of terrorism that countries such as the UK and France had suffered and had been linked to radicalized immigrants. Given that Syrian and most of the Middle-East is plagued by religious extremism, most European nations were jittery at the prospects of terrorists infiltrating in the guise of refugees and asylum seekers. Combining with other factors, security concerns encouraged most European government to take a hard stance not to accommodate refugees from Syria. The same phenomenon has faced other immigrants from North Africa who seek to cross the Mediterranean to seek better opportunities in Italy, Spain, Portugal and UK among others (Milner, 2009). In November of 2010, Yemeni government passed a decision to increase the difficulty with which the refugees from Somalia could seek asylum (Samora, 2013). Yemen officials claimed that the militants associated with Al-Shabaab were arrested in the refugee camps after using the refugee paths to enter the country.
In Africa, restrictions on refugee movements have not been witnessed as much. Countries neighbouring those in conflict have been welcoming refugees. Kenya for instance hosts two major refugee camps at Kakuma and Dadaab. Dadaab hosts majority of refugees who flee from Somalia. Recently, and with Kenya’s involvement in the war against Al-Shabaab inside Somalia, incidence of terror attacks increased especially in Nairobi, Mombasa and Garissa (Kirui & Mwaruvie, 2012). These attacks were linked to Al-Shabaab operatives who used the Dadaab Refugee Camps to plan, stockpile logistics, and even recruit for the attacks. This development made the Kenyan Government to reconsider its stance on accommodating refugees in Dadaab.

According to Kumssa and Jones (2014), in order to encourage the security in a given country, legal policies as well as enforcement have to be in place, impartial and with respect to citizens’ rights. Agencies of law implementation play not only a central, but also a valid role in the prevention of arms from transferring to or through the conflict zones. Kenya through the ministry of interior and coordination of government affairs has been active in ensuring the safety of both the Kenyan citizen and the refugee. However, all such efforts to restore security and order especially in refugee camps have to be done in line with international human rights laws and international refugee’s laws, as Kenya has ratified laws relating to the refugees (Kirui & Mwaruvie, 2012; Kaponyi, 2007). The researcher agrees with Kumssa and Jones (2014) in that, for the security of a country to be attained, the citizens must take it as their responsibility to assist the security personnel’s. Security starts with an individual person then spreads to the whole society.

The management of refugees poses several challenges to those who are mandated to carry out the responsibilities of their management. The inadequacy in the provision of security resources by the Kenyan government creates loopholes in areas where criminals and illegal immigrants take
this opportunity of the porous border and engage in criminal activities (Song, 2012). It is very unfortunate that all this is happening concurrently with the refugees coming to Kenya to seek refuge. In all this mayhem, criminal elements hide in the crowd thus maligning the otherwise genuine refugees; who are mistaken for the malpractice are the refugee groups, who would not dare jeopardize their peaceful stay in Kenya. The researcher agrees that criminals are using the refugee camps and the refugees, being the legal inhabitants of the camps, are being blamed for the same. The refugees are searching for peace and thus it is assumed that they cannot cause chaos in the same place where they consider being a safe haven.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

This sub-section presented the theoretical framework upon which the study is anchored. The study used Social Disorganization theory to explain the link between presence of refugee camps and the security effects on the host communities.

2.4.1 Social Disorganization Theory

The Social Disorganization Theory was as a result of research conducted in Chicago by McKay and Shaw. According to the theory, criminal activities are linked to the ecological characteristics in the neighbourhood (Shaw & McKay, 1942). The location where the criminal activities take place is the key determinant of the activities being carried out. Aukot (2003) validated this postulation by asserting that the physical location helps in shaping the involvement of an individual in crime related activities. The theory further explains that there are several factors linked to the high chances of involvement in criminal activities. These factors include unemployment, single parent homes, high numbers of school dropouts, deteriorating infrastructure, among others.
The social structures in the refugee camps are deteriorating with time. The security agencies are strained due to the high numbers of new comers. There are high cases of single parenthood and also orphans in the refugee camps environment as a result of conflict in the countries of origin. Children are lured into criminal activities with the promise of being taken to the cities where they will get better lives (Samora, 2013). They are also promised monetary benefits. This fits the meanings ascribed by social disorganization theory thus making refugee Dadaab refugee camp a ground where youths are trained on involvement in heinous behaviors.

Refugee camps also provide a venue where small arms are easily ferried from one point to another due to the poor security structures available. According to UNHCR report (2019), terrorist disguise themselves as asylum seekers so that they can get access into the refugee camps. The social disorganization in the refugee camps tends to produce criminal traditions that are passed from one generation to another. The high number of youths in the refugee camps provides an avenue that is preferred by terrorist groups.

The theory is based on the tenets of social environment, lawlessness and criminal activities that lead to conflict episodes of terrorism and community clashes. The location where the criminal activity takes place matters a lot. The researcher agrees with the theory in that the decision to engage in any activity is a decision made by an individual because of the different life experiences. However, the researcher critiques the theory in that law-keeping authorities are deployed all over the country. This means that it is not in the refugee camps that the laws are broken (Samora, 2013). Obeying the law seems like a hard task to human beings and they must always be reminded. Being in a refugee camp set up does not mean that one must be a deviant.
However, the study disagreed with this critique on the basis that presence of many law enforcers in the camp is not a guarantee of social obedience.

After reviewing the literature, it was noted by the researcher that there is a linkage between the security of host community and refugee camps all over the world. Among other reasons, security effects on the host community is the reason why the Kenyan Government had called for the closure of Dadaab was because of insecurity (Samora, 2013). The research aims at finding out the real issue with security as far as refugee camps are concerned as well as its source. Recommendations are stated as well as solutions to the problem under research.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

The study aimed to conceptualize the relationships between independent, dependent and intervening variables as depicted in the diagram below:

![Conceptual Framework Diagram]

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework
Figure 2.1 above depicts the existing relationship among the Independent, Intervening Variables and also Dependent Variable. The study will consider refugee aided terrorism, arms proliferation through refugee camps, kidnapping of humanitarian aid workers, environmental degradations and poor relations with host community as Independent Variables while security of the host country/community will be considered as the Dependent Variable. The intervening variables will include; refugee laws and policies, host government security laws and policies and the relationship of refugees with the host community.
CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presented in details the description of the study including the research design, which was used, the area where the study was based, and the population that was targeted by the study and the techniques of sampling that were utilized. The instruments that were used are elaborated on this chapter, the number of the respondents, as well as the techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive survey research design was used. According to Given (2007), descriptive survey research is used when the researcher wants to obtain information on the current status of the phenomena and also to describe "what exists" with respect to available variables or conditions the said situation. The design was suited since the study seeks to establish refugee related insecurity affecting the host country/community as at the time of the study.

3.2 The Study Area

The research focused on Dadaab Refugee Camp, in Garissa County. The camp has more refugees from the Somali community than Kakuma camp in Kenya. According to the UNHCR report, proximity of Dadaab Refugee Camp to Somali border to Kenya has contributed to the high numbers of Somali refugees at Dadaab than in Kakuma. Majority of the refugees at Kakuma are mostly from Sudan, South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo.
3.3 The Target Population

A total of 1,659,869 persons comprising registered refugees in Dadaab Refugee Camp and residents of Garissa County were the population of interest to the researcher. According to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), the 2019 population projection for Garissa County is 1,448,162 people who are aged 18 years and above (KNBS, 2017). As of May 2019, registered refugees in the Dadaab refugee complex were 211,701 refugees (UNHCR, 2019). According to Kothari (2004), the target population responds in characteristics similar to those of the population. The study targeted both Kenyans residing in Garissa County and Somali refugees in Dadaab camps, of the ages between 20 and 60 years. The age group was preferred as they understood the security situation well. Officials in the Ministry of interior security, the Anti-Terror Unit, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Resettlement Support Centre, HIAS and Refuge point constituted the key informants. The respondents were selected on grounds that they live and work in Garissa, county and thus they are in one way or another affected by the insecurity in the county.

3.4 Sample Size

The sample size represents the actual number of respondents that the study will collect data from. Yamane formula was selected by the researcher as it provided a simplified formula in the sample size calculation. A sample size of 150 respondents was obtained using the Yamane Formula on sample size (Yamane, 1967) as shown below:

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

Where \( n \) = the sample size

\( N \) = the target population (1,660,189)
\[ e = \text{allowable error (0.05)} \]

\[
n = \frac{1,660,189}{1 + 1,660.189(0.05^2)}
\]

\[
n = \frac{1,660,189}{4,151.4725}
\]

\[ n = 149.9036486451 \approx 150 \]

### 3.5 Sampling Technique

According to Kothari and Garg (2014) sampling refers to the process through which some of the elements of the population are chosen to represent the entire population. It is from the sample that the researcher was able to draw conclusion concerning the entire population. The study used probability and the non-probability sampling methods to sample. For this study, stratified random sampling and purposive sampling techniques were used.

Identified strata of interest for the study were ‘Refugees’ and ‘Residents’. The strata present common characteristics unique to each group of interest for the study. The stratum of refugees comprises Somali refugees aged 18 years and above. The Residents stratum were members of the host communities aged 18 years and above. The key informants (UNHCR, RAS, HIAS and RSC staff) were sampled purposively. The reason as per why 10 key informants were chosen from other organizations and 10 from UNHCR is because the information received from 10 respondents is more likely to be unbiased as compared to a case where fewer respondents are used.
Table 3.1. Sample size and respondent categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target population</th>
<th>%age of Target population</th>
<th>Sample size ( ( n = \frac{N}{1+N(e^2)} ) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refugees</td>
<td>211,701</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents</td>
<td>1,448,168</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,660,189</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1 above indicates the proportionate distribution of the sample size to the strata of interest. The study used 60 respondents from the refugee population and 90 respondents from the residents of Garissa. The number was as a result of the ratio of 1:7, which was obtained as illustrated below.

The ratio of refugees to the residents is:

\[
\frac{211701}{1448168} = 1:7
\]

Table 3.2 below indicates the distribution of key informants that were purposively sampled for the study.

Table 3.2: Key Informants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Informant</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Purposively sampled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Anti-Terror Police Unit</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Purposively sampled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Purposively sampled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIAS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Purposively sampled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuge Point</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Purposively sampled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSC Africa</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Purposively sampled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As indicated in table 3.2 above, the key informants were purposely selected basing a special concern to the basic nature of work that each organization deals with, the position of an individual, and also the nature of information needed by the researcher. The researcher sought to conduct interviews with each interview comprising of 8 to 12 officials. According to Creswell (2014) an interview session comprising 12 participants is sufficient for an in-depth qualitative study. 13% and 87% for refugees and residents respectively were achieved using the Yamane formula on the total population size.

3.7 Instruments of Data Collection

3.7.1 Interview Guide for Key Informants

According to Kothari (2004) an interview guide is one of the most appropriate tools for data collection as they are thorough. The tools assisted the researcher in obtaining the needed information from respondents by asking probing questions. It is from this that the goals of the study were achieved. The interview schedule had open ended questions that were used to collect qualitative data. Interview guide was used as it allowed for detailed explanations from the respondents.

3.7.2. Questionnaire for Registered Refugees in Dadaab Camp and Residents of Garissa County

A structured questionnaire was used and it contained both closed and open-ended questions. The closed ended questions had a pre-coded responses and this category assisted the researcher to analyze the information using SPSS. The tool aimed to collect both quantitative and qualitative data, which matches with the area of interest to the researcher. Questionnaires were structured to address the specific objectives; they were distributed to the target respondents from the
population who are sampled. Questionnaires were used as they were easy to use even to the illiterate respondents.

3.8 Pretesting of the Research Instruments

To confirm that the tools are accurate, the researcher carried out a pre-test to assure the attainment of quality results. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2003), the pre-test group size ought to range from 1% to 5% of the total target population. The pre-testing region was in Kakuma refugee camp since it has similar characteristics to Dadaab refugee camp, in that they accommodate refugees as well as asylum seekers. After analyzing pre-test results, identified loopholes in the tools to be use were addressed with the sole purpose of strengthening the research tools to be used in the study. Here, the researcher was analyzing whether the tools used are able to measure the intended variable and if the results obtained depict the real information.

3.9 Validity and Reliability

3.9.1 Validity

Validity refers to how well an instrument of data collection is able to measure what it is claimed to measure. On the other hand, reliability is the gradation to which a valuation tool generates not only stable, but also consistent outcomes. Since the research was both qualitative and quantitative, validity of the tools were enhanced by the researcher by engaging of peer reviewers and also seeking detailed assistance from different mentors.

Validity of quantitative instruments were ensured by putting different options in a single question that covers the area of study of the research. The validity of the qualitative instruments were ensured by allowing the respondents to express their views as well asking the researcher questions. The result of this is that they provided information freely and in depth.
3.9.2 Reliability
Reliability of both qualitative and quantitative instruments were ensured by pre-testing the research instruments and effecting correlations where they are necessary. Ample time in the field and note taking was used to improve the credibility of research. After collecting data, the different transcripts were inspected to ensure proper coherence.

3.10 Data Analysis
Data was analyzed for both the qualitative and the quantitative data collected. Quantitative data was organized and coded using the Statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) and excel sheet. Results were presented by use of tables, frequency distribution, graphs as well as charts. The qualitative data that was obtained from the key informants as well as the interview guide was analyzed using thematic analysis by converting the qualitative data into quantitative data.

3.11 Ethical Considerations
Ethics refers to the standards of conduct, which distinguish wrong from right. Ethics prevent against the falsification of data and as a result, promote the pursuit of knowledge and truth. The following considerations were used in the research. A research authorization letter was sought from the Kenyatta University Graduate School. Then ethical clearance was obtained from Kenyatta University Ethics Review Committee and thereafter the researcher applied for a permit from the National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). Permit to access the camp was obtained from the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS), of Kenya. Confidentiality was ensured by not attributing names to the respondents and instead tags, such as respondent number 87, were used.
Participation in the study was voluntary and prior informed consent was obtained from the study participants. Besides maintaining anonymity, no videos were recorded during the study and also cultural and spiritual beliefs were respected. The respondents were sufficiently informed about the research and its objectives for the purpose of obtaining their voluntary informed consent. Where the respondents were not conversant with English or Kiswahili, a translator assisted in explanations and responding to their concerns. The data obtained during the fieldwork was used only for the purpose of this research.
CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter contains findings of the investigation made to determine the role of refugee camps in the security of the host community, a case of Dadaab, Garissa County, Kenya. It provides the detailed analysis of gathered data, presentation of the findings together with illustrations and discussions on the same. It also provides the interpretation of the results.

4.1 Data presentation

4.1.1 Response Rate

The study targeted a sample size of 210 respondents comprising of both refugees and Kenyan citizens. Data was collected through questionnaires and responses input into excel spreadsheets for ease of processing and was analyzed through SPSS. All the targeted respondents were interviewed including 60 key informants interviews. All the filled questionnaires were used for analysis.

4.1.2 Gender Distribution

Table 4.1 Gender Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data (2020)
Figure 4.1 Gender Distribution

Source: Field data (2020)

Figure 4.1 shows that 53.3% of respondents were male, and 46.7% were female. This means that male gender was the majority of sampled respondents. This was because males were easily accessible due to the culture of the target population. However, this is a balanced gender representation and it is important in giving a balanced response from the respondents.

4.1.3 Categories of respondents

Table 4.2 Categories of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Respondent</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refugee</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenyan</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data (2020)
Figure 4.2 Categories of respondent

Table 4.2 and Graph 4.2 shows that 60% of respondents were Kenyans, 40% were Refugees. This means that Kenyan citizens were the majority of sampled respondents. The study targeted to interview more citizens as compared to the refugees because citizens are the ones mostly affected by insecurity in the country. However, insecurity in the country affects the refugees too and thus they had to be part of the respondents.

4.1.4 Age Distribution

Table 4.3 Age Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data (2020)
The findings in Table 4.3 and Graph 4.3 shows that 40.0% of respondents were aged between 30-40 years, 33.3% were aged between 20-30 years, 14 % were aged between 40-50 years and 12.7% were aged between 50-60 years. The youths were the majority of the respondents (73.33%), this are people aged between 20-40 years. Youths are usually the most affected by conflict. The reason to this is that they can be used as perpetrators of violence as well as victims. Youths become the heads of households once their parents die from violence.

Figure 4.3: Age Distribution

Source: The Research Findings (2020)
4.1.5 Organization Representation

Table 4.4: Organization Representation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee Point International Kenya</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIAS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSC Africa</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Anti-Terror Unit</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data (2020)

![Organization Representation Chart](chart.png)

Figure 4.4: Organizational Representation

Source: Field data (2020)

The findings in table 4.4 and graph 4.4 show that 16.7% of the respondents that were interviewed were from UNHCR, 16.7% Ministry of Interior, 16.7% Refugee Point International Kenya, 16.7% HIAS, 16.7% RSC Africa, 16.7% the Anti-Terror Unit. All the organizations used in the study are directly involved with the operations in the refugee camps. Registration and
verification as well as resettlement of refugees is conducted by these organizations, among others.

4.2 Discussion on Findings

4.2.1 Dadaab Refugee Camp and its Effect on Security

The general objective of the study was to analyze the role of refugee camps in the security of the host community. This culminated to formulating three specific objectives. The first specific objective was aimed at analyzing the effects of Dadaab refugee camp on the security of the host community. Respondents were asked to state whether refugee camps have contributed to the increase of insecurity in Kenya, whether refugee camps are synonymous to terrorism sites, whether refugee camps were hosting grounds for terrorists, whether refugees were just victims of terrorism just like Kenyans and whether most of the terror attacks propagated in Kenya were propagated inside the refugee camps.

4.2.1.1 Refugee Camps have contributed to Increased Insecurity in Kenya

Respondents were asked to state whether they strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, or strongly disagreed that refugee camps had contributed to the increase of insecurity in Kenya. Findings on whether refugee camps contributed to insecurity in Kenya showed that 47% of the respondents agreed, while 38 % of the respondents strongly disagreed. The findings are summarized in table 4.5 below.
Table 4.5: Refugee Camps have contributed to Insecurity in Kenya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research Findings (2020)

With a mean of 2.58 and a standard deviation of 1.222; 22.7% of respondents strongly agreed, 31.3% agreed, 16.0% disagreed, 25.3% strongly disagreed, and 4.7% did not know. This reveals that 22.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that refugee camps contribute to insecurity in Kenya, 31.3% agreed though not strongly, 16% disagreed, and 25.3% strongly disagreed.

Therefore, refugee camps have contributed to the increase of insecurity in Kenya. The data supports the view by Koehler (2018) who observed that the presence of refugees in a host nation raises concerns of insecurity. This is because terror attacks are planned in the camps. Some refugees are terrorists. Terrorists have their relatives living in the camps hence allowing them ease of access into the camps. Some even allow the terrorists to be accommodated in the camps. Previous terror attacks in the country have linked the terrorists to refugee camps, porous borders also allow for entry of terrorists who end up hiding in the camps, and in some instances refugees have attacked locals.

However, respondents that disagreed with these stated that refugees are not terrorists. There have been no reports of terror attacks in the refugee camp, there is tight security in the camps, corrupt police officers have contributed to insecurity and not the refugees and that there is no proven evidence to show that refugee camps have contributed to the increase of insecurity.
The findings by UNHCR (2018), concerning Zaatarire refugee camp, near Syrian–Jordanian border, further supports this notion that refugees bring security concerns; more so terrorist related incidences. However, the refugees too are affected by the insecurity as much as Kenyans. In comparison to other studies, the findings are in line with the study conducted by Koehler (2018) that stated that refugee camps have affected the security of different states and have become a major concern to the host governments. Even if there are several factors that have increased insecurity in Kenya such as high unemployment rate among youths, Dadaab refugee camp has contributed to the insecurity.

4.2.1.2 Refugee camps are Synonymous to Terrorism Sites

Respondents were asked to state whether they strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, or strongly disagreed that refugee camps are synonymous to terrorism sites. The findings on whether refugee camps are synonymous to terrorism sites showed that 42.7% of the respondents agreed that refugee camps were synonymous to terrorism sites, while 54% of the respondents disagreed. The findings are summarized in table 4.6

Table 4.6: Refugee Camps are Synonymous to Terrorism Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Research Findings (2020)

With a mean of 2.76 and a standard deviation of 1.091; 14.0% of respondents strongly agreed, 28.7% agreed, 28.0% disagreed, 26.0% strongly disagreed, and 3.3% did not know. This reveals
that 14% of the respondents strongly agreed that refugee camps were synonymous to terrorism sites, 28.7% agreed, 28% disagreed, 26% strongly disagreed while the rest 3.3% did not know. This therefore shows that refugee camps are not synonymous to terrorism sites. However, a further cross tabulation analysis showed that; 12.7% and 24% of Kenyan respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that refugee camps were synonymous to terrorism sites, against 1.3% and 4.7% of refugee respondents. While 8.7% and 22.7% of refugee respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that refugee camps were synonymous to terrorism sites against 3.3% and 0.7% of Kenyan respondents as shown in Table 4.6. This therefore means that most of the Kenyan citizens agreed that refugee camps were synonymous to terrorist sites while most of the refugees disagreed.

The respondents that agreed said that the camps are breeding grounds for refugees; terrorists are living in the camps. There is no enough security in the camps, hence terrorists can easily live there and plan terror attack and that terrorist have their relatives living in the camps who accommodate them. Respondents that disagreed said that refugees are good people and only came here to seek help. No terror attack in the country has been linked to the camps. Additionally, there is restriction of movement and refugees do not leave Garissa County therefore, cannot conduct terror attacks that happen mainly in other parts of the country. Terrorists are in other parts of the country not in the refugee camps and that terrorists do not live in the camps.

The findings show that there is no connection between refugee camps and security of Garissa County. The findings contradict the UNHCR (2005) and White House (2017) findings related to refugee camps and insecurity. The findings indicated that the presence of refugee camp in an
area has a negative effect to its security. Refugee camps provide are used as breeding grounds for heinous acts. As much as refugees may not be part of this, the camps are the hideout grounds for the terrorists.

**Table 4.7: Cross Tabulation Analysis Between type of Respondent and Refugee Camps are Synonymous to Terrorism Sites**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refugee Camps are Synonymous to Terrorism Sites</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Type of respondent</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Refugee</td>
<td>Kenyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>40.0%</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Research Findings (2020)

**4.2.1.3 Refugee Camps are Hosting Grounds for Terrorists**

Respondents were asked to state whether they strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, or strongly disagreed that refugee camps are hosting grounds for terrorists. The findings on whether refugee camps are hosting grounds for terrorists showed that 51.3% of the respondents agreed that refugee camps are hosting grounds for terrorists, while 43.3% of the respondents disagreed. The findings are summarized in table 4.8.
Table 4.8: Refugee Camps are Hosting Grounds for Terrorists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Research Findings (2020)

With a mean 2.60 and standard deviation of 1.264; 25.3% of the respondents strongly agreed, 26% agreed, 17.3% disagreed, 26% strongly disagreed and 5.3% did not know. This reveals that 25.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that refugee camps are hosting grounds for terrorists, 26% agreed, 17.3% disagreed and 26% strongly disagreed. This therefore shows that, refugee camps are hosting grounds for terrorists.

Radicalization takes place in the camps. The camps act as a hiding place for terrorists who are hosted by their relatives living in the camps. Terrorists have been traced back to Dadaab refugee camp. There have been reports that terror attacks are planned in the camps, terrorists have been flushed out of the refugee camps (Kumssa & Jones, 2014). Camps are large with different nationalities therefore, making it easy and possible to have terrorists living in the camps, and that there are terrorists’ sympathizers in the camps who host them.

However, respondents that disagreed said that; terrorists are Kenyan citizens not refugees, there is no linkage of recent terror attacks to refugee camps, there are no terrorists living in the camps, the security in the camps is tight, terrorists are found in the urban centers, and that radicalization is happening everywhere in the country not just in the refugee camps (Kumssa & Jones, 2014).
There is a strong connection between insecurity and refugee camp in Garissa County. Some of the trainees are Kenyan youths whom disguise themselves as refugees for them to gain access to the refugee camp. Dadaab refugee camp is near the Kenya-Somali border and thus terrorist disguise themselves as refugee and thus accessing the camp. Lee (1999) who stated that refugee camps undermine the security of the host community confirms the findings.

Militias penetrating the camps are on the rise due to strained security measures. Arrival of asylum seekers is a continuous process and thus it is hard to differentiate a genuine asylum seeker from an imposter until refugee interview is conducted. The findings are confirmed by findings of Choi and Selehyan (2013), that explains how Goma refugee camp in Eastern DRC was hosting the Interahamwe and the Rwandan Patriotic Front after it occupied Rwanda in 1994. The front caused havoc in Eastern DRC and bad relations between the two countries. According to the researcher, the same might be experienced between the locals of Garissa County and the refugees in the Dadaab refugee complex.

4.2.1.4 Refugees are Victims of Terrorism just like Kenyans

Respondents were asked to state whether they strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, or strongly disagreed that refugees are just victims of terrorism just like Kenyans. The findings on whether refugees are just victims of terrorism just like Kenyans showed that 48.6% of the respondents agreed that refugees are just victims of terrorism just like Kenyans, while 48% of the respondents disagreed. The findings are summarized in table 4.9.
Table 4.9: Refugees are just Victims of Terrorism just like Kenyans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Research Findings (2020)

With a mean of 2.52 and a standard deviation of 1.163; 25.3% of the respondents strongly agreed, 23.3% agreed, 28.7% disagreed, 19.3% strongly disagreed and 3.3% did not know. This reveals that 25.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that refugees are just victims of terrorism just like Kenyans, 23.3% agreed, 28.7% disagreed and 19.3% strongly disagreed.

Most of the respondents believe that refugees were just victims of terrorism just like Kenyans albeit with a slight difference of 0.6%. The respondents that agreed stated that: Al-Shabaab attack refugees too, refugees in Nairobi have been victims too. Refugees in the camps have also been attacked and killed. There have been terror attacks in the camps, refugees have reported cases where they have been threatened and harassed by terrorists, and that refugees fled Somalia due to terrorism attacks. The findings indicate that the refugees are just victims of terrorism just like the Kenyan citizens. The only difference is that the place where they live is easily accessible by anyone and thus the terrorists take this to their advantage.

The findings are in line with the findings of Balzaq, Leonard & Ruzicka (2016) when they observed that the refugees in Palestine suffered abductions by PLO and used as soldiers in Palestine. Similarly, Williamsa, Choprab & Chikanya (2018) noted that refugees in Mahama
refugee camp in Rwanda suffered in the hands of Intarahanwe militia. Furthermore, a UNHCR (2018) report observed that refugees are running away from conflict in their countries of origin and thus engage in activities that will provide them with means of surviving. Because of this, they engage in such acts. The refugees are not spared from the attacks that are carried out. However, it was noted that no attack has been carried out in a refugee camp, which indicated that terrorists focus on areas where there are few refugees.

4.2.1.5 Terror Attacks are propagated in Refugee Camps

Respondents were asked to state whether they strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, or strongly disagreed that terror attacks are propagated inside the refugee camps. The findings on whether terror attacks are propagated inside the refugee camps showed that 46.7% of the respondents agreed that terror attacks are propagated inside the refugee camps, while 48% of the respondents disagreed. The findings are summarized in table 4.10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Research Findings (2020)

With a mean of 2.75 and a standard deviation of 1.187; 16.7% of the respondents strongly agreed, 30% agreed, 20% disagreed, 28% strongly disagreed and 5.3% did not know. This reveals that 16.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that terror attacks are propagated inside the refugee camps, 30% agreed, 20% disagreed, while 28% strongly disagreed.
Most of the respondents disagreed that terror attacks were propagated inside the refugee camps. A further analysis between the type of respondent and terrors attacks are propagated inside the refugee camps revealed that 42% of Kenyan respondents agreed that terror attacks are propagated in refugee camps. It was against 4.7% of refugee respondents while 30% of refugee respondents disagreed that terror attacks were propagated inside the refugee camps against 16% of Kenyan respondents as shown in table 4.10. This therefore shows most of the Kenyan citizens agreed that terror attacks are propagated inside the refugee camps, while most of the refugees disagreed.

All respondents who agreed said that; evidence from previous attacks show that the attacks are propagated in the camps. Terrorists live among the refugees in the camps, radicalization takes place in the camps, and that the terrorists hide in the camps so they can plan the attacks. All respondents that disagreed said that: attacks are propagated in Nairobi and not in the refugee camps, no terrorists have been traced to the camps. There is tight security in the camps and that terror attacks are planned by Kenyans and not by refugees. Refugees are asylum seekers and their movement is restricted therefore they cannot plan attacks. There has not been any terror attack in the camp and that community policing has been enforced in the camps. Hence, terror attacks cannot be propagated in the camps, terror attacks are propagated in the mosques and not in the refugee camps and that there is no evidence to support this.

The findings are in line with the findings by Kirui and Mwaruvie (2012) that refugee camps have been known to be breeding grounds for terrorists as well as bases for planning attacks. The findings further supports the observations by Stritzel (2014) who noted that proximity of most refugee camps along international borders makes them suitable as bases from which terrorism is
planned and launched either across the borders or within the host nation. Terror attacks are usually propagated in different places and even countries and thus the refugee camps is not one of the places. The reason is that the planners are usually high profile people while the executers are just common people where some of them are refugees living in camps.

4.2.1.6 Findings from the Key Informants on effects of Dadaab refugee camp on Kenyan security

Key Informants interviews were conducted with staff from organizations dealing with refugees at the camp (HIAS, UNHCR, and Ministry of interior security, Refuge point international, RSC Africa, and also the Kenya police) on any effect posed by Dadaab refugee camp to the security of Kenya. The participants were encouraged to be as free as possible in the issues pertaining the study. The findings are as summarized below.

One of the participants noted, “Security is of great concern to the country and that is why the Kenyan government is keen on the issue. However, the perpetrators focus on the weak joints where they can enter the country with minimal disturbance and thus they register as asylum seekers in the refugee camp”. Another participant stated that “Following the proximity of the camp to the border poses a challenge in filtering who gets into the camp and who does not. This makes it easier for the perpetrators to access the camp”. It was also observed that some refugees have stayed in the camps for long. This makes it easy for them to maneuver the place and understand it well to offer advice on the best place to carry out heinous activities without being noticed by the authorities. Another participant stated that, “it is so likely that the refugees are not part of the insecurity activities conducted, this is because most of them are traumatized by the events that made them flee from their home countries. It is this fear that makes them not to report any alarming incident observed. However, some organizations in the camp are have trained their
representatives who in turn conduct trainings to the people on the channels of reporting any incidences or activities observed. The activity has led to an increase in the security awareness in the camp”.

As indicated in the discussion above, there is a connection between insecurity in Kenya and the presence of Dadaab refugee camp. However, the people involved in refugee protection are concerned that if by any chance the refugee camps in Kenya are closed down, the refugees will suffer a lot as they are just victims of circumstances.

**Table 4.11: Terror Attacks are propagated in Refugee Camps type of Respondent Cross Tabulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terror attacks are Propagated in Refugee Camps</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of respondent</td>
<td>Refugee 0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kenyan 25</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Research Findings (2020)
4.2.2 Preference of Refugee Camps as Bases for Perpetrating Insecurity

Specific objective two was designed to examine reasons why refugee camps are preferred by security perpetrators. In order to respond to this, respondents were asked about their opinion concerning the security in the refugee camps, what made the population in the camps susceptible in engagement to criminal activities, how refugees can ensure that there is no suspected terrorists among them, and how security in the refugee camps can be improved.

4.2.2.1 Security in the Refugee Camps

Respondents were asked to provide their opinion on the security in the refugee camps. 48% of the respondents said that there was enough security in the camps, 12% of the respondents said that there was need to improve the security in the refugee camps, while 40% of the respondents said that the camps were insecure. The findings are summarized in table 4.12.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secure</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need for Improvement</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecure</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Research Findings (2020)

These findings reveal that more than 50% of the respondents agreed that there was not enough security in the camps, 56.7% of them agreed that there was a loophole in the security provided in the camps. This is comparative against 43.3% who disagreed. These findings fully agreed with the views from the humanitarian workers.
The findings support the assertion by Crisp (2002) who argued that besides the threats to host nation security, the influx of refugees into a country has posed a challenge in provision of security to the camps. Kumsa (2004) further notes that this is due to the overstretched nature of the internal security apparatus in their normal engagements. An additional population of refugees further strains internal security agencies and thus security lapses occur in refugee camps.

4.2.2.2 Susceptibility of the Population in the Camps to Insecurity

Respondents were asked what made the population in the camps susceptible in engagement to criminal activities. Findings on what made the population in the camps susceptible to criminal activities reveal that 46.7% was as a result of unemployment, 12% poverty, 19.3% drug abuse, 20.7% peer pressure, 1.3% lack of education. The findings are summarized in table 4.13.

The issue of unemployment is rampant among Kenyans and thus the refugees are not spared either. Thus, the youths are lured to the promise of getting jobs and thus engaging themselves in terrorism activities. Milner (2002) points out that besides conflict, economic hardships also result in a group of ‘economic refugee’ who emigrate to look for opportunities. In the host countries, most of the opportunities sought are scarce and this makes such refugees susceptible to recruitment by criminal enterprises on the promise of financial gains.

Table 4.13: Reasons for Susceptibility of Population in Camps to Engagement in Crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Abuse</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer pressure</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Education</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Research Findings (2020)
4.2.2.3 Refugees Ensuring that there is no Suspected Terrorists among them

Respondents were asked how refugees can ensure that there are no suspected terrorists among them. Findings on how refugees can ensure that there are no suspected terrorists among them reveal that 38.6% of the respondents said that they can ensure that there is no suspected terrorist in the camp through community policing, 2.6% improving security in the camps, and 58.6% reporting of the suspected terrorists to the relevant authorities as shown in table 4.14.

Table 4.14: Ways through which Refugees can ensure that there is no Suspected Terrorist among them

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community policing</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve security</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report suspects</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>58.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Research Findings (2020)

The study findings reveal that community policing is an effective way of ensuring that the refugee camps are safe. The findings are in line with the findings of Kumssa et al. (2014), that the refugees can be used as security agents in one way or another. The “nyumba kumi” initiative enabled the camp residents to report to the police any mischievous activity around and thus a prompt action is taken. The study revealed that the refugees could be used as a source of security not only in the camp but also in Kenya if they are empowered with the appropriate information as confirmed by Kumssa et al. (2014).

4.2.2.4 Improving Security in Refugee Camps

Respondents were asked to give their opinion on how security in refugee camps can be improved. Findings on the respondents’ views on how security can be improved in the camps
revealed that 32.7% of the respondents said that security can be improved through community policing, 42.7% improve security, 19.3% provide employment opportunities to the refugees, and 5.3% resettlement of refugees as shown in table 4.15.

**Table 4.15: How Security in the Camps can be improved**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community policing</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve security</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>42.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide employment opportunities</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement of refugees</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Research Findings (2020)

These findings further agreed with the views from the key informants from the various organizations where majority of them who stated that the security loopholes in the camps can be closed through: ensuring that all refugees are registered, ensuring that there is proper documentation of refugees, enhancing community policing, tightening border security and deploying of more security personnel in the camps.

The study revealed that the security in the refugee camps can be improved. There is a loophole in this, thus enabling terrorism activities to take place. This is also confirmed by Kirui & Mwaruvie (2012) that there exists a dilemma to a State, when it comes protecting either its citizens or the asylum seekers. However, once a State agrees to host asylum seekers, it must ensure that neither its citizens nor the asylum seekers are neglected.
4.2.2.5 Findings from the Key Informants on how to improve security in the camp

One of the participants stated that “refugees can be very resourceful towards improving the security of the country. They provide a rich resource in that if Kenya can utilize their ability. This is following the fact that the majority of population is youth who are energetic, vibrant and also open to new ideas. All that needs to be done is to train them on how to detect offenders and mostly terrorist and the channels that they can report through. Also protecting them once they reveal the critical information is crucial”.

Another participant raised a concern on the number of security personnel in the camp. Following the entry of new asylum seekers in the camp, it’s hard to tell a real asylum seeker from an imposter and especially on the already strained security personnel. An increment in the security personnel will lead to security improvement in Kenya.

The concerns and observations raised by the participants, it’s clear that there is a security concern linked to Dadaab refugee camp. The refugees can be used to improve the situation. The government should come up with ways of involving them as far as security of the country is concerned.

4.2.3 Mitigating Refugee Related Insecurity at Dadaab Refugee Camp

Specific objective three was designed to assess security mitigation measures to curb insecurity perpetrated in Dadaab Refugee Camp. In order to respond to this, respondents were asked to give their opinion concerning the aim of the Kenyan government to involuntarily repatriate refugees back to their country. Their opinion concerning the closing down of Dadaab Refugee Camp, whether the closure of Dadaab will improve security in Kenya, opinion on how Kenya can protect refugees and also provide security to its citizens, how security in the refugee camps can
be improved, how the Kenyan government can integrate refugees to curb insecurity in the country.

4.2.3.1 Involuntary Repatriation of Refugees

The findings on the respondents’ opinion concerning the aim of the Kenya government to involuntarily repatriate refugees back to their country showed that; 38.7% of the respondents did not support the involuntary repatriation of refugees, 40% said that it should be voluntary while the rest 21.3% were in support. The findings are summarized in table 4.16.

Table 4.16: Opinion Concerning Involuntary Repatriation of Refugees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Support</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should be voluntary</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Research Findings (2020)

Therefore, this shows that more than 50% of the respondents were against involuntary refugee repatriation. This was further confirmed from the views of the representatives from various organizations who were also not in support of the involuntary repatriation of refugees. They stated that; repatriation of refugees should be voluntary since we live in a democratic society. The same is also stated in the UNHCR handbook (2005), which states that repatriation ought to be voluntary. The reason is asylum seekers might be forced back to worse conditions and thus endangering their lives in the process. In the past, those who had been repatriated have returned back to the camps citing insecurity in Somalia. Involuntary repatriation is a violation of the international refugee law, Somalia is still very unstable, majority of the refugees do not know any other home other than the camps and would have nowhere else to go.
Additionally, the respondents also stated that; repatriation of refugees would not improve security in Kenya since terrorists are radicalized in Kenya and not just in the camps; recent terror attacks in Kenya have shown that terrorists are Kenyan citizens and not refugees. The main problems in the country leading to insecurity are our porous borders and corruption not the refugees. Nowadays, terrorists are Kenyan citizens and not the refugees, therefore repatriation of refugees will have any effect in the country’s security. The study revealed that the porous borders is one of the reasons why terrorism is being experienced in Kenya. Once this issue is addressed, security will improve. Additionally, proper security information should be disseminated to refugees and thus use them as watch dogs in the camp.

4.2.3.2 Closing down of Dadaab Refugee Camp

The findings on the respondents’ opinion concerning the closing down of Dadaab refugee camp showed that; 40% of the respondents supported the closing down of the camp. 1.3% said that the closure of the camp would improve security in the country, 4% said that closing down of the camp would lead to unemployment of humanitarian workers in the camps, 16% said that it was unfair since Somalia is still unstable and 38.7% said that they did not support the closing down of the camp. This therefore reveals that more than 50% of the respondents did not support the closing down of Dadaab refugee camp. The findings are summarized in table 4.17.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve security</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.2.3.3 Closure of Dadaab will Improve Security in Kenya

The respondents were asked further whether the closure of Dadaab would improve security in Kenya. The findings on whether the closure of Dadaab will improve security in Kenya revealed that 50% of the respondents agreed while 49% of the respondents disagreed. The findings are summarized in table 4.18.

#### Table 4.18: Closure of Dadaab will Improve Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Research Findings (2020)

With a mean of 2.63 and standard deviation of 1.179, 22% of the respondents strongly agreed, 28% agreed, 16% disagreed, 33.3% strongly disagreed, and 0.7% did not know. This reveals that
22% of the respondents strongly agreed that the closing down of Dadaab refugee camp will improve security in Kenya, 28% agreed, 16% disagreed, and 33.3% strongly disagreed.

A further cross tabulation analysis between the type of the respondent and closure of Dadaab will improve security showed that 46.6% of the Kenyan respondents agreed that closure of Dadaab will improve security against 3.4% of refugee respondents while 36.7% of refugee respondents disagreed against 12.7% of Kenyan respondents as shown in table 4.19. This therefore shows that Kenyans believed that closure of Dadaab will improve security while refugees did not.

The respondents that agreed stated that; it will prevent the crossing over of terrorists who disguise themselves as refugees to Kenya through the border. It will enable the restriction of movement from Somalia to Kenya, terrorists will not have people to host them in the camps, there will be no terrorists living in the camps, and that terrorists will not have a place to hide. Respondents that disagreed stated that; Dadaab is not the cause of insecurity in Kenya, terrorists are Kenyans not refugees, insecurity can only be solved by removing KDF from Somalia, border corruption is the cause of insecurity and not Dadaab refugee camp, and that refugees are not a security threat to Kenyans.

The findings state that majority of the respondents did not agree that closing down the camp will improve the security. There are other factors including closing the camp, that when applied together can lead to improved security. Closing the camp alone does not suffice. Thus, there are other ways, together with closing the camp, which the Kenyan government must do to ensure an improvement in its security. Stritzel (2014), who states that there are several factors, which can
be used to address insecurity as they are linked to each other in one way or another, echoes similar sentiments.

**Table 4.19: Closure of Dadaab will Improve Security**

* Type of respondent Cross tabulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closure of Dadaab will Improve Security</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenyan</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Research Findings (2020)

**4.2.3.3 Protection of refugees and provision of security to its citizens**

Respondents were asked to give their opinion on how Kenya can protect refugees and also provide security to its citizens. The findings on how security can be provided to Kenyan citizens and refugees be protected showed that protection of refugees and provision of security to its citizens can be done through; community policing. Equal resource distribution was another mode in which the refugees could be protected. Additionally, offering guidance, counseling to the
refugees, and improving security in the refugee camps. Having policies that favor both refugees and locals, proper documentation of refugees, provide employment to the refugees, have refugees reintegrated.

The researcher observed that the organizations in Kenya have also aided in the fight of insecurity in several ways. One is collaborating with the security agencies in and outside the camp. The organizations also ensured that refugees have proper documentation and that they are registered. The organizations have also provided employment opportunities to the refugees hence preventing them from joining the terror groups. The employment opportunities include interpreters and community health volunteers. Activities and projects that bring refugees and locals together make them feel at home and have equal treatment. UNHCR in particular has provided a vehicle to Dadaab police station to help them in their day-to-day activities that is providing security in the camp; it also provides shelter and transport to the security officers.

4.2.3.4 Improving Security in the Refugee Camps

Respondents were asked how security in the refugee camps could be improved. The findings on how security in the camps can be improved showed that it could be done through following actions. Community policing, deploying of more security personnel in the camps so that terror attacks cannot be propagated in the camps or have terrorists living inside the camps, discouraging drug abuse among the youth since it eventually leads to them joining the terror group and in turn also increase employment opportunities to decrease idleness among the population living in the camps.
Additionally, the government needs to put an end to corruption especially at the Kenyan borders to prevent illegal entry of Somalia citizens into the country. It should also ensure that there is proper documentation of refugees by issuing of proper documentation to the refugees to allow for ease of identification. Refugees should be voluntarily repatriated and any suspects in the camps should be reported to the authorities.

The researcher observed that the security in the camp can also be improved by allowing intermingling of refugees and locals. Working closely with the refugee block and religious leaders in an attempt to better understand the refugees in the camps. Increasing surveillance in the camps through setting up of more police posts in the camps and having CCTVs installed in the camps. Increasing the salary of the security personnel in the camps and at the borders to prevent corruption and having a good database on refugees since in some cases Kenyan citizens are also registered as refugees.

Furthermore, refugees can be utilized in the fight against insecurity in Kenya by making them feel welcomed in Kenya and allowing integration between refugees and the locals. Issuing refugees who have been in the camps for more than 20 years with local integration status that enable them to be formally employed. Dialogue forums between refugees, NGOs and the security personnel in the camps would lead to improved security.

4.2.3.5 Refugee Integration

Findings on how the Kenyan government can integrate refugees to curb insecurity showed that the government can integrate refugees through; offering refugees Kenyan citizenships, offering refugees education opportunities, treating the refugees equally with the locals, allowing the
refugees freedom of movement, proper documentation of refugees, community policing. All these factors would ensure a smooth integration of refugees in Kenya and thus a step towards curbing insecurity.

4.3 Summary of Findings

From the collected data, male were the dominant gender while youths aged 20-40 years accounted for majority of respondents. More than half of respondents were Kenyan citizens while the rest were refugees.

Findings reveal that there is a significant correlation between refugee camps and the security of the host community. Availability of a refugee camp contributes negatively to the security of its host. Refugee camps were synonymous to terrorism sites and this affects both the citizens and the refugees.

Findings revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that refugee camps have contributed to insecurity in Kenya. Majority of the respondents agreed that refugee camps were hosting grounds for terrorists. Equal number of respondents agreed and disagreed that refugees are just victims of terrorism just like Kenyans. Majority of the respondents agreed that terror attacks are propagated in refugee camps. Most respondents agreed that the closure of Dadaab refugee camp will improve security in Kenya due to the strained security systems in the camp.

A further analysis between the type of the respondent and refugee camps are synonymous to terrorism sites. Terror attacks are propagated inside the refugee camps. Closure of Dadaab together with other factors will improve security of Garissa County. The type of respondent
revealed that the level of agreement or disagreement were dependent on whether the respondent was a refugee or a Kenyan citizen.

The findings are in line with the theory used by the researcher on social disorganization theory by McKay and Shaw in 1942. The refugee camps provide a conducive environment for criminal activities to take place. The increased numbers of new comers who are seeking asylum in the camp are causing a strain to the security available. Unemployment and dropping out of schools enable the youths to be lured easily in the criminal activities. The camp also acts as a channel of ferrying small arms from one venue to the other.
CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter contains the summary of the study undertaken. It is composed of summary of findings, answers to the various research questions, recommendations, conclusion as well as suggestions for further studies.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The study aimed to find out how security of the host community is affected by the presence of refugee camps, the study focused on Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya. Based on the analysis, the answers to the research questions are as elaborated below.

5.1.1 Refugee camps and their Effect on the Security of the Host Community

According to the findings 54% of the respondents, agreed Dadaab Refugee Camp has contributed towards the insecurity of its host community. The majority of the respondents were male, who are mostly concerned with the current security situation. The indication from this is that both refugees and the residents of Garissa County have experienced insecurity in the area.

There are different ways in which the camp has affected the security of the host community. The camps were seen to be hideouts for terrorists. The terrorists disguise themselves as asylum seekers and thus gaining access to the camp. Terrorists easily enter due to the weak security and scrutiny systems at the entry point of the camp. There is no roper way of telling if one is an asylum seeker or not upon arrival at the camp. The findings further revealed that refugees were victims of insecurity just like Kenyans. The respondents stated that the terrorist do not separate
their targets. The only difference is that they target urban areas where refugees are not among majority of the population. The refugees are mostly concentrated inside refugee camps.

The Pearson correlation between refugee camps and their contribution to insecurity, refugees being victims of terrorism and refugee camps being favorable terrorism sites revealed that presence of refugee camp has a mean of 2.76 and a standard deviation of 1.091. Refugees as victims have a mean of 2.52 and a deviation of 0.163 and refugee camps favoring terrorism has a mean of 2.58 and a deviation of 0.222. The results indicate that there was connection between insecurity and refugee camps. However, the situation can be improved if proper measures are put in place as indicated by the slight variations.

5.1.2 Why Refugee Camps are Preferred in Perpetrating Insecurity against the Host Country

Findings on the reason why refugee camps were preferred by insecurity perpetrators against their host country revealed that there was need to improve the security in the refugee camp. 52% of the respondents stated that the security in the refugee camp ought to be improved. However, 48% of the respondents stated that the camps were secure just that only few improvements should be done and then security will prevail. The researcher observed that the majority of the respondents who stated that the camp was secure were females. Upon further enquiry, it was realized by the researcher that women receive protection from the male refugees residing in the camps. Security given to them made them feel safe and thus thought this was the same for everyone.

Further finding revealed that the susceptibility of the refugees leads them to engaging in unacceptable behavior. 46.7% of the respondents stated that unemployment was a reason why
terrorist prefer refugee camps. 12% of the respondents stated that poverty contributed greatly to this. Peer pressure contributed to 20.7%. The findings reveal that terrorism can be addressed once certain conditions are addressed inside Dadaab refugee camp. Controlling the poverty levels will assist to fight terrorism in the country.

5.1.3 Sufficiency of Security Mitigation Measures in Curbing Insecurity of Dadaab Refugee Camp

The research conducted revealed that there was a niche in the security provided at the refugee camp. The respondents acknowledged that the government efforts towards security improvement are being felt; however, there were several ways in which it can be improved.

5.1.3.1 Community Policing

Refugees could be used as agents of security at the camp. The reason to this is that they are the ones on the ground. Because of this, they know the new comers and understand their intentions quite fast as compared to the security agents. The community leaders will then report to the agents if they notice any heinous activity being conducted in the camp. Community policing ensures that there are smaller units that ensure that any bad intentions are reported on a timely manner. Increasing and improving community policing at Dadaab refugee camp will lead to improved security not only in Garissa County, but also in Kenya as a whole.

5.1.3.2 Employment Creation

Respondents stated that lack of income generating activities lured the youths to terrorist activities as they are promised of jobs. The jobs could range from formal employments to providing grants for them to start small businesses. Once the youths are occupied, there engagement in terrorism
will reduce and thus improving the security of refugee camps. Employment creation will also increase the intermingling between the refugees and the local population. Thus, the local community will understand the refugees better and thus work together to improve the security of the whole County as well as Kenya as a whole.

5.1.3.3 Increasing Surveillance
Findings revealed that increasing the number of police posts as well as installing CCTVs in the camp would reduce insecurity incidences. These will enable the authorities monitor different activities taking place at the camp. These will also assist to monitor any bribery incidences and other related corrupt activities. Refugees should be trained too and assist the authorities in providing the required surveillance. These men and youths are mostly concerned with security activities.

5.1.3.4 Local Integration
These refer to allowing refugees move and work freely in Kenya. Local integration policy is not currently available due to the encampment policy. The researcher understood from the responses received that the refugees feel side-lined in the country. Refugees who have lived in the country for a certain number of years ought to be allowed to conduct businesses or even employed in Kenya. The encampment policy should not be applied on long staying refugees. A document for this should be provided.

5.2 Conclusion
Based on the findings the study concludes that refugee camps contribute to insecurity of the host community. The reason is due to the security systems at the camp as compared to the refugee
population. Improvement of the security systems will help address the insecurity experienced. Refugees should be used in the process of proving the security needed in the camp. Once they are entrusted with this they will ensure that it is done to its fullest to show loyalty to their host. The community leaders in the camp can be used as leaders of the same as they already have the trust of their community members.

The study also concludes that refugees are victims of insecurity just like Kenyans. The difference is that most of them are confined in the camps and are not allowed to move freely. This means that they are rarely found in the terrorism sites. Refugees are linked to insecurity because the refugee camps are used as training grounds by the terrorists. Involving them to fight terrorism will alleviate their suffering as well.

Proper documentation of asylum seekers and refugees will help in the fight against terrorism. Terrorist disguise themselves as refugees to gain access to the refugee camps. Once there is proper documentation, the imposters will be caught and thus be dealt with by the authorities. The government in conjunction with UNHCR occasionally should conduct random crackdowns in the camp. The process will enable them to tackle any heinous activities taking place. Additionally, this will instill fear among people with ill intentions and eventually improving security.

Security is not only an issue in Kenya but also in different countries. Several factors may lead to a country experiencing insecurity. A refugee camp is only one of them among other factors. All the other factors ought to be addressed to achieve the required security levels in Kenya. Improving the security in Dadaab refugee camp alone will not help in addressing the issue.
5.3 Recommendations

Following recommendations were made from the study:

1. Involving the refugees in providing security information in the camps. Ensuring that they report any questionable individuals or activities taking place. Additionally, the information ought to be looked into with immediate effect by the law enforcers and taking prompt action if it calls for it.

2. Prompt and random crackdowns to take in the camp in collaborated activities between the Kenyan government and UNHCR. These activities will reveal any security threats taking place and addressing them before they get out of hand. The crackdowns will instill fear to the perpetrators, as they are not aware of when they will be conducted. It should also include the search for any weapons, such as guns in the camp.

3. All security loop holes should be looked into as the are several. The collective activity will ensure an improvement in the sector and thus protection of Kenyans from future attacks. Installation of CCTVs in the camp should be prioritized in the fight of insecurity.

4. Proper documentation of refugees in Kenya will enable the law enforcers to identify the registered refugees from the imposters. Terrorists disguise themselves are refugees so as to gain access to the refugee camps. Once they are caught, serious actions should be taken on them.

5. The government of Kenya through different media platforms should conduct Media campaigns. Citizens must be informed that the security of the country is their responsibility too. The mode of communicating the incidences should be known publicly. Use of different media platforms will ensure that the information reaches the majority of the population. Schools should also teach the students on their role in the security of the Kenya.
5.4 Suggestions for Further Study

Security research cannot be exhaustive due to the changing nature of the issue. Several issues are unresolved while some evolved while the study was being conducted. The study suggests that a research should be conducted on involvement of refugees and asylum seekers in fighting terrorism and insecurity. The study should be able to assess how to important it is to involve refugees and asylum seekers to fight terrorism.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES

APPENDIX 3.1: CONSENT LETTER

Informed consent

My Name is Lydia Njeri Kaboyo (S204/CTY/PT/37212/2017) I am a Masters student from Kenyatta University. I am conducting a study on ‘‘ REFUGEE CAMPS AND SECURITY OF HOST COMMUNITY: CASE OF DADAAB, GARISSA COUNTY, KENYA (1991 – 2012)’’. The information will be used by the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to improve the security within the Kenyan refugee camps together with that of the host communities.

Procedures to be followed

Participation in this study will require that I ask you some questions and I will record the information from you in a questionnaire.

You have the right to refuse participation in this study. You will get the same benefits from the Kenyan government even if you do not participate. The information collected will be private and won’t be shared with a third party without your consent.

Please remember that participation in the study is voluntary. You may ask questions related to the study at any time.

You may refuse to respond to any questions and you may stop an interview at any time. You may also stop being in the study at any time without any consequences to the services you receive from the government, both now and in future.

Discomforts and risks

Some of the questions you will be asked are on sensitive subject and may make you uncomfortable. If this happens, you may refuse to answer these questions if you choose so. You may also stop the interview at any time.

Benefits

If you participate in this study you will help us to learn how to provide effective security both to the refugees in Kenya and also the host communities. It will also ensure that all loopholes are sealed for our future generations.
Confidentiality

The interviews and examinations will be conducted in a private setting within Garissa County. Your name will not be recorded on the questionnaire. Everything will be kept private.

Contact information

If you have any questions you may contact Dr. Hamasi 0729 758793 or the Kenyatta University Ethical Review Committee Secretariat on chairman.kuerc@ku.ac.ke.

Participant’s statement

The above information regarding my participants in the study is clear to me. I have been given a chance to ask questions and my questions have been answered to my satisfaction. My participation in this study is entirely voluntary. I understand that nothing will happen to me if I decide to leave the study or not and my decision will not change my benefits in Kenya.

Code of participant…………………………………………

………………………………………………………………

Signature or thumb print Date

Investigator’s statement

I, the undersigned, I have explained to the volunteer in a language she/he understands, the procedures to be followed in the study and the risks and benefits involved.

Name of interviewer…………………………………………

………………………………………………………………

Interviewer signature Date
APPENDIX 3.2: COVER LETTER

Lydia Njeri Kaboyo,
Kenyatta University,
PO Box 43844-00100,
NAIROBI.

Dear Respondent,

RE: REQUEST FOR DATA COLLECTION

My name is Lydia Njeri Kaboyo; a Post-Graduate student at Kenyatta University, currently pursuing Master of Arts Degree in Peace and Conflict Management. This is to kindly request you to provide information on Refugees Camps and Security of Host Community: Case of Dadaab, Garissa County, Kenya (1991 – 2012), by filling the attached questionnaire.

The data and information collected from you will be held strictly confidential and will not be used for any other purpose outside this study. Participation is voluntary and there are no risks at all. Feel free to ask any questions which are not clear to you regarding this study any time.

Signature…………………………………Date…………………………………………

Lydia Njeri Kaboyo
Master of Arts in Peace and Conflict Management (Candidate)
APPENDIX 3.3 QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE FOR RESPONDENTS
Kindly tick and fill appropriately

SECTION A: SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Name (optional)...........................................

Gender: Male........

Female........

Age: 20-30......... 31-40......... 41-50......... 51-60.........

Refugee or Kenyan?.................................

SECTION B: HOW REFUGEE CAMPS AFFECT THE HOST COMMUNITY

SECURITY

1. Refugee camps have contributed to the increase of insecurity in Kenya
   i. Strongly agree
   ii. Agree
   iii. Disagree
   iv. Strongly disagree
   v. Do not know

Kindly elaborate:

2. Refugee camps are synonymous to terrorism sites
   i. Strongly agree
   ii. Agree
   iii. Disagree
   iv. Strongly disagree
   v. Do not know
Kindly elaborate:

3. Refugee camps have become hosting grounds for terrorist
   i. Strongly agree
   ii. Agree
   iii. Disagree
   iv. Strongly disagree
   v. Do not know

Kindly elaborate:

4. Refugees are just victims of terrorism just like Kenyans
   i. Strongly agree
   ii. Agree
   iii. Disagree
   iv. Strongly disagree
   v. Do not know

Kindly elaborate:

5. Do you agree to the allegations that most of the terror attacks experienced in Kenya have been propagated inside the refugee camps?
   i. Strongly agree
   ii. Agree
   iii. Disagree
   iv. Strongly disagree
v. Do not know

Kindly elaborate:

SECTION C: WHY REFUGEE CAMPS ARE PREFERRED

6. In your opinion, how is security in refugee camps?

7. What makes the population in camps susceptible in engagement to criminal activities?

8. How can refugees ensure that there is no suspected terrorist among them?

9. In your opinion, how can security in refugee camps be improved?
SECTION D: SECURITY MITIGATION MEASURES TO CURB INSECURITY

10. Give your opinion concerning the aim of Kenyan government to involuntarily repatriate refugees back to their country

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

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

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

11. What is your opinion concerning the closing down of Dadaab refugee camp

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

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

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

12. Will the closure of Dadaab improve the security of Kenya?

i. Strongly agree

ii. Agree

iii. Disagree

iv. Strongly disagree

v. Do not know

Kindly elaborate:

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

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

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

13. In your opinion how can Kenya protect refugees and also provide security to its citizens?

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

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

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

......
14. How can the security in the refugee camps be improved?

15. How can Kenyan government integrate refugees to curb insecurity in the country?
APPENDIX 3.4: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

Tick and fill appropriately

Name (Optional)..............................................................................................................

Gender............................................................................................................................

Organization....................................................................................................................

1. Kindly give your opinion on the impact of refugee camps on the Kenyan security.

2. Refugee camps are seen to be the breeding grounds for terrorist and a venue for refugee combatant recruitment. True

   Not true

Elaborate

3. What is your opinion concerning the involuntary refugee repatriation?

4. Will the repatriation of refugees improve the security of Kenya?

5. How can the Kenyan government tackle the insecurity propagated inside the refugee camps?

6. Is there a loop hole in the security provided inside refugee camps? How can it be closed?

7. How have the organizations in Kenya aided in the fight of insecurity?

8. How can refugees be utilized in the fight against insecurity in Kenya as a whole?

Thank you for your cooperation!
### APPENDIX 3.5: WORKPLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIMELINE/ DATE</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>PERSON RESPONSIBLE</th>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st May - 30 May, 2019</td>
<td>Coming up with a concept</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Concept Idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st June - 30 June, 2019</td>
<td>Constructing a draft Proposal</td>
<td>Researcher and mentor</td>
<td>Draft Proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st July - 30 July, 2019</td>
<td>Presentation of proposal</td>
<td>Researcher and panelist from school</td>
<td>Corrections and minutes for presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Aug - 30 Aug, 2019</td>
<td>Revising Draft Proposal</td>
<td>Researcher and supervisors from school</td>
<td>Revised proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Sept -15Nov, 2019</td>
<td>Submission of Revised Proposal and other documents to graduate school</td>
<td>Researcher and chair of Post graduate school</td>
<td>Letter of approval letter to collect data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Nov- 21 Dec, 2019</td>
<td>Research Permit and Letter by NACOSTI and complying to other ethical Considerations</td>
<td>Post graduate school and Researcher</td>
<td>Preparation for data collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Jan - 15 Mar, 2020</td>
<td>Data Collection</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Data collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Apr - 30 Jul, 2020</td>
<td>Data Analysis</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Draft findings, recommendations and conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Aug – 1stSep, 2020</td>
<td>Submission of the report to department</td>
<td>Researcher and chairman of department</td>
<td>Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Sep - 20 Oct, 2020</td>
<td>Submission of the report to graduate school</td>
<td>Researcher and chair of Post graduate school</td>
<td>Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Nov – 28 Nov, 2020</td>
<td>Confirmation of report by Graduate school</td>
<td>Researcher and chair of Post graduate school</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Nov onwards</td>
<td>Graduation list</td>
<td>Researcher and chair of Post graduate school</td>
<td>Graduation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Researcher, (2020)
## APPENDIX 3.6: BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>CORE ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>UNIT COST (KSHS)</th>
<th>TOTAL (KSHS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong></td>
<td><strong>PROPOSAL WRITING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Printing Papers</td>
<td>Reams</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>1200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pencils/pens</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binding</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flash Disk 8 GB</td>
<td>pc</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
<td>3000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Modem/Internet bundles</td>
<td>pc</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong></td>
<td><strong>CORRECTIONS AT DEPARTMENT LEVEL AND PREPARATION FOR PRESENTATION AT THE FACULTY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Printing papers</td>
<td>Reams</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>1200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photocopying</td>
<td>pages</td>
<td>60 * 10</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binding</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong></td>
<td><strong>DATA COLLECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pilot testing (Materials costs at 20%)</td>
<td>Copies</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Printing of interview schedule</td>
<td>Reams</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photocopying of Interview Schedules</td>
<td>pages</td>
<td>2920</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>5840.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contingency questionnaires at 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voice recorder</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Travel and Subsistence</td>
<td>Days</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30 x 3</td>
<td>4,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Airtime</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subsistence for field</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>30 x 1</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assistance (30 days)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervision</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **DATA PROCESSING, ANALYSIS AND REPORT WRITING**

| Data analysis consultants | - | 12000.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Printing Papers | reams | 3 | 400.00 | 1,200.00 |
| Final Research project report Preparation & Binding | 100 pages | 10 | 600.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Research Project Publication | 1 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |

**TOTAL** | 156,540 |

**Contingencies 10% of Total Cost** | 15,654 |

**GRAND TOTAL** | **271,694** |

Researcher, (2020)
APPENDIX 3.7: MAP OF GARISSA COUNTY

Research gate, (2019)