



Effects of Refugee Settlements on the Host Community Around Dadaab Refugee Camps in Northern Kenya

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess the effects of refugee settlements on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in northern Kenya. The study objectives included establishing the effect of camp social facilities and infrastructure projects on the host community. The study was anchored by two theories: refugee aid and development theory. The study used a descriptive research approach. The unit of observation was comprised of the host community within the Dadaab refugee camps of Dagahaley, Ifo, and Hagadera in northern Kenya. The unit of analysis was community leaders, public administrators, and household heads. The study used the census technique due to the small size of the population to sample all 177 participants to be included in the study. The collection of primary data involved direct engagement with both the host community and refugees to fill out the questionnaire. The data analysis techniques used on the collected data were descriptive and inferential statistics. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) tool aided in data analysis. The analyzed data were presented in the form of means and standard deviations for ease of interpretation. Results revealed that each predictor variable, which is camp social facilities and infrastructure projects, had a significant impact on the host community; for instance, holding other factors, the host community will improve by 1.108 units. Moreover, a unit increase in the camp social facility will improve the host community by 0.718, while a unit increment in the infrastructural project will improve the host community by 0.275 units. The results suggest that there is a need for a comprehensive and integrated approach, which can lead to an improvement in the host community and have a sustainable impact on the host communities. The recommendation of the study was to recognize the substantial impact of the inflow of camp social facilities and the development of infrastructural projects, which are key in the enhancement and expansion of community facilities, to contribute to the overall quality of life for residents.

Keywords: Dadaab Refugee Camps, Emergent Markets, Host Community, Humanitarian Aid

I. INTRODUCTION

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

From a global perspective, the United States subjects refugees to a demanding 13-step process and prolonged waiting periods before they are granted entry. Upon arrival, the State Department and Department of Health and Human Services collaborate with nonprofits to facilitate their resettlement. In contrast, organizations like Action for Hope in Lebanon are addressing the needs of communities in crisis by introducing art and art programs (Rigon et al., 2021).

Regionally in Africa, in the last 100 years, almost 75 percent of the nations in the Sub-Saharan belt have experienced civil unrest, resulting in huge displacements of people (Bram & Milou de, 2020). The displaced people have always been hosted by other communities in different locations. In Guinea, the forest region of the country has played host to displaced people from Liberia who have been mainstreamed in the agricultural sector of the country, causing deforestation caused by demand for cultivation land (Dreher et al., 2018). Likewise, in Ethiopia, many displaced persons, mostly from Sudan, in the Gambela region were mainstreamed in cotton plantations in the regions of Abobo and Anuak farms.

Sometimes, the relationship between refugees' inflow and the impact on the hosting community has evolved over time, given the prevailing circumstances in the locality. Research has shown that the positive relationship between the two can result from how integration initiatives are conducted. This can promote social cohesion and help reduce tensions between the refugees and the host communities (Musasizi, 2022). Additionally, this depends on how



inclusive policies are initiated to encourage refugees to make a positive contribution to the local economy. This can be through skills transfer, practicing entrepreneurship, and refugee participation in the labor market, which promote the resiliency of the refugees and foster the economic status of the host community (Bhardwaj, 2021).

According to Omata (2021) in Kenya, the refugees in flowed have had a significant influence on the hosting community in terms of economic perspective, social dimension, and political dynamics, resulting in local displacement. The hosting of refugees from neighboring countries such as Somalia, South Sudan, and the DRC Congo, and Burundi, Kenya, has demonstrated a positive commitment to providing asylum to the refugees fleeing conflict and war zones in their respective countries, making it the largest refugee host in east and central Africa. However, the presence of refugee camps such as Kakuma and Dadaab with the largest refugee populations has created a strain on the local infrastructure as well as a restraint on the resources within the regions, posing an economic threat in the locality where the camps are placed.

According to Kinyua (2022), Kenya has been at the forefront of hosting the largest groups of refugees escaping persecution, conflict, and hostile environmental conditions prevailing in their countries. The majority of these refugees are from Somalia, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. Although there is an open policy for the inflow and hosting of refugees, this has created a negative effect in Kenya in terms of resource depletion and pressure on the infrastructure, especially those around Kakuma and Daadab, where the camps are located. Kenya also confronts internal obstacles, such as ethnic tensions and occasional outbreaks of violence, which impede efforts to meet the needs of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) (Mwangi, 2020). In light of all these disparities in refugees and host community social reaches, there has been relatively little empirical literature on how host communities are affected by the arrival of refugees in the context of low-income regions.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The arrival of refugees has profound and far-reaching benefits for the social-economic, political, and environmental aspects of the population of the hosting country (Otieno, 2021). The majority of host communities are dotted with deplorable living conditions occasioned by high poverty levels, a lack of public infrastructure, and stretched social infrastructure. While it is undeniably true that the abrupt and unplanned influx of displaced persons to an area might occasion benefits to the host community and at the same time bring about constraints to the resources of the hosts, the understanding of these effects remains scarce.

Contextually, in Dadaab refugee camps, although there is benefit from international aid received by refugees, the local hosts, who are equally needy, are systematically overlooked. Regrettably, this imbalance has led to a sense of hostility within the host community, with blame directed towards refugees for their problems. This situation raises fundamental concerns about human rights and equality, as the refugees, benefiting from free shelter, food, firewood, and healthcare, often find themselves in better conditions than their hosts (Bender, 2024). Fitzgibbon et al. (2016) argue that approximately 81 percent of the total population of Northern Kenya lives in absolute poverty, and the migration creates further strain on locals. The high rates prove that humanitarian projects have become ineffective in building resilience for communities as the community strives to provide asylum.

The majority of studies and international attention concentrate on refugee camps and the needs and challenges faced by refugees, often overlooking the impact that refugees have on the host community. For example, Gebrehiwet et al. (2020) conducted a study to assess the social and health impacts of Eritrean refugees on host communities, specifically focusing on the May-Ayni refugee camp in Northern Ethiopia. The results revealed that refugees in the May-Ayni camp posed tangible social and health threats to the host communities' members. Bilgili et al. (2019) investigated the benefits of hosting refugees and their influence on local labour market activity and economic welfare in Rwanda, and the results indicated that refugee presence results in direct and indirect benefits. Based on the foregoing review of the relevant literature, it becomes apparent that research in this field of refugee camps has been extensively conducted. However, the majority of the studies have given a wide berth on refugee settlements on host communities in marginalized northern parts of Kenya, thus motivating the current study to holistically investigate how refugee settlements affect host communities in Northern Kenya.

1.2 Research Objectives

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

1.3 Research Hypothesis

H₀₁: There is no significant effect of camp social facilities on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

H₀₂: There is no statistical influence of infrastructure projects on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Refugee Aid and Development Theory

The Refugee Aid and Development (RAD) theory was postulated by Robert Gorman in 1987. According to the theory, there are connections between refugee issues and economic development. According to the theory, the capacity of host community facilities determines how to address the needs of the refugees. The theory has a development-oriented perspective for both refugees and host communities. Further, the inflow of refugees is sometimes viewed as a burden rather than an opportunity for the host community. This enhances and creates a positive association between the refugees and the host community. The theory instigates the role of collaboration between the host and the refugees in carrying out different projects and operations within and around the camp.

This theory propagates the economic benefits of the refugee inflow on the host populations, which can result from the presence of refugees. Their presence challenges the conventional assumption of viewing the refugees as a burden rather than an opportunity. This theory acknowledges that refugee migrations entail both costs and benefits for host countries. The theory raises important questions about who benefits from the influx of refugees. The theory is an anchoring theory because it shows how variables of infrastructure projects and camps social facilities by showing how host communities benefit from hosting refugees.

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Community Camp Social Facilities on the Host Community

Somo et al. (2021) did a study on the socio-economic implications of Somali refugees for the host community at the Dadaab Refugee Camp in Kenya. The study targeted government officials in charge of refugee affairs, budgeting and fiscal planning, tax collection, UNHCR officials, officials of NGOs closely working with UNHCR, select human rights groups, select security agents, local financial institutions, youth education programs (YEP), refugees, and host communities. A combination of cluster sampling, stratified sampling, and simple random sampling techniques were used. Findings show that the impacts of refugees on host communities, among others, include infrastructural development. However, the study focused on socio-economic factors, hence its narrow scope.

A study by Otieno (2021) examined the socio-economic impacts of military camps on host communities, with a specific focus on Moi Air Base in Nairobi. The study employed a multi-method approach, utilizing interviews, observations, community interactions, and a review of publications and records. The findings revealed that the military base, as an institution, fulfills various responsibilities to the nearby communities as part of its vision and mission. These responsibilities encompass activities such as tree planting and providing healthcare services to the local communities. It is crucial to note that the study was conducted within the context of a military base camp, and caution is warranted in generalizing the findings due to fundamental differences with refugee settlements.

2.2.2 Infrastructure Projects on the Host Community

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

Nyirongo (2022) investigated the economic impact of refugees in Rwanda. The study employed random samples, drawing 155–224 refugee households per camp from lists provided by the WFP. Additionally, samples of 162–243 host-country households in 5–8 sectors surrounding each camp were randomly selected from household lists provided by district authorities. The household business samples were further expanded by randomly sampling 63–100 businesses at the main commercial sites, including periodic markets, within the 10-kilometer radius around each camp, and 15–23 refugee businesses inside the camps. The study's findings indicated that economic spillovers occurred as



refugee households and businesses inside the camps purchased goods and services from host countries and businesses near the camps.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Area

The study used a descriptive research approach to unearth tensions between refugees and host in the Dadaab refugee camps. The rationale behind choosing this research design is that it allows for the generation of tangible and theoretical insights into human life, rooted in the practicalities of everyday survival (Jorgensen, 1989).

3.2 Target Population

The study was conducted on Dadaab refugee camps, including Dagahaley, Ifo, and Hagadera in Northern Kenya. The study unit of observation included 177 individuals from the host community of Dadaab refugee camps, that is, Dagahaley, Ifo, and Hagadera in Northern Kenya. Host communities were included in the study primarily based on their distance from each camp. They included community leaders, public administration, and household heads located within a 2-kilometer radius.

3.3 Sample Size

The study used census technique due to the small size of the target population. This method was used to sample all the 177 respondents as part of the sample size. The census method is a research or statistical approach in which data is systematically collected from every individual or element within a specified population or group (Kothari, 2014).

3.4 Instruments of Data Collection

The study employed primary data collected using a semi-structured questionnaire with a five-point Likert scale that was applied to all variables. The questionnaire was designed based on the study objectives. The Likert-scale type questionnaire had ratings of 1 to 5, signifying the range from low to high rating. Section A was about the respondent’s general information. Section B contained items on refugee settlements, and Section C generated data on the host community. The researcher used the ‘drop and pick later’ method in administering the questionnaires.

IV. FINDINGS & DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Response Rate

Based on the results, out of the total questionnaires distributed, that is, 177 respondents from the host community of Dadaab refugee camps, that is, Dagahaley, Ifo, and Hagadera in Northern Kenya. The result revealed that 81.36% of participants actively engaged by returning the questionnaires, while 18.64% did not respond due to unknown reasons.

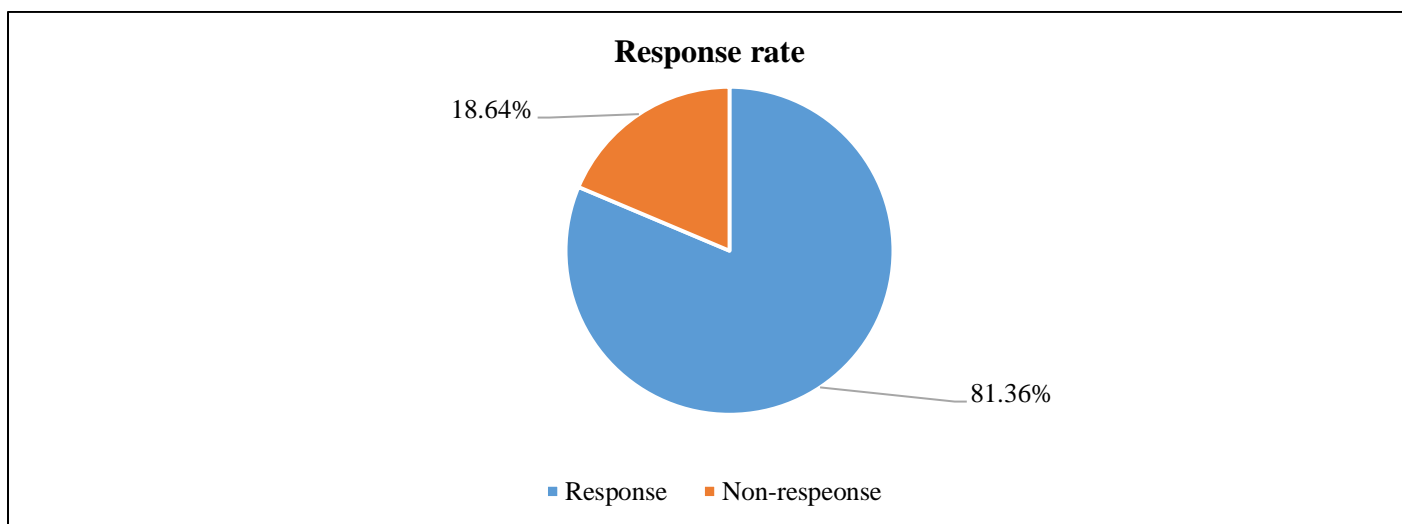


Figure 1
Response Rate



4.2 Demographic Characteristics

Demographic description was done on the basis of the gender of the respondent, number of years in the locality, position held in the community, age bracket, education level, and number of years in the locality.

4.2.1 The Gender of the Respondent

As given in Table 1 below, the study sought to establish the gender of the respondents. Results revealed that out of the total 144 respondents, 88 were male and 56 were female. In terms of percentages, males constitute 61.1%, while females account for 38.9% of the total sample.

Table 1
Gender of the Responded

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	88	61.1
Female	56	38.9
Total	144	100.0

4.2.2 Number of Years in the Locality

Results on the basis of the number of years in the locality were presented in Table 2 below. This revealed that the majority fall within the 11–20 and 1–10 years categories, representing 27.8% and 23.6% of the total, respectively, as the largest number of people who have lived in the locality the longest. This suggests a dynamic community with a substantial proportion of both relatively recent residents and those who have established a more enduring presence over the past two decades. Moreover, the presence of respondents in the 21–30 years and 31–40 years categories, accounting for 23.6% and 18.1%, respectively, indicates a notable segment of long-term residents who have likely witnessed the evolution of the community over several decades. The smallest group, constituting 6.9%, comprises individuals residing in the locality for more than 40 years. The distribution is given in Table 2 below.

Table 2
Years Living in the Locality

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

4.2.3 Position Held in the Community

Results on the basis of the position held in the community were presented in Table 3 below. The results revealed that household heads were 47 respondents, constituting 32.6% of the total. While public administrators represent 39 (27.1%) of the total respondents. This suggests a majority of participants involved in public administration roles, potentially engaging in community-level governance and administrative responsibilities. The category community leader includes 27 respondents, making up 18.8% of the total.

Table 3
Your position in the community

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

4.2.4 Age Bracket Education Level

Results on the basis of the age bracket were presented in table 4 below. The result revealed that the highest in number were the 40-49 years age group, representing 28.5% of the total participants, followed by the 30-39 years category with 20.8%. The 15-19 years, 20-29 years, and 50 years and above groups contribute 18.1%, 13.9%, and



18.8%, respectively. This data signifies a diverse age representation within the surveyed population, with a notable proportion in the middle age categories.

Table 4

Age Bracket

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

4.2.5 Number of Years in the Locality

Results on the basis of the education level were presented in table 5 below. Results showed that the largest group comprises individuals with a diploma level of education, accounting for 29.9% of the total. Furthermore, respondents with a degree accounted for 24.3% of the sample, showing a good percentage of individuals who have pursued higher education. The distribution also reveals that 13.2% of the respondents hold a postgraduate degree, underscoring a segment of the community with advanced educational qualifications. On the other end of the spectrum, individuals with primary school-level education constitute 9.7%, while those with no formal education were represented at 11.8%.

Table 5

Education Level

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

Lastly, results based on the number of years in the locality were presented in table 5 below regarding the most substantial portion of respondents' falls into the 11-15 year category, comprising 35.4% of the total participants. The 6-10 years and 1-5 years groups comprise 33.3% and 19.4%, respectively, while those with over 15 years of experience constitute 11.8%. The total indicates that all responses are included, summing up to 144 participants.

Table 6

Number of Years in the Locality

Number of years	Frequency	Percent (%)
5 years	28	19.4
6-10 years	48	33.3
11-15 years	51	35.4
Above 15 years	17	11.8
Total	144	100.0

4.3 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics were done on the basis of the study variables, which were camp social facilities and infrastructure and their influence on the host community.

4.3.1 Descriptive Statistics on Camp Social Facilities

The first objective was to assess the effect of camp social facilities on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. A total of four statements were utilized to show the effect of camp social facilities on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

**Table 7***Camp Social Facilities*

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

The descriptive statistics for the variable Camp Social Facilities offer insights into respondents' perceptions of various amenities within the refugee camp. Regarding seeking medical attention in the refugee camp health centers, a mean value of 3.7292 suggests that respondents to a moderate level agreed with the statement, suggesting accessibility or utilization of medical services. The corresponding standard deviation of 1.20151 suggests some variations in responses. Similarly, respondents express a moderate level of agreement (mean = 3.7292, standard deviation = 1.06580) about the benefits derived from educational centers in the camp. This indicates a perceived usefulness or availability of educational services, with some variations in responses, as indicated by the standard deviation.

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

The overall average mean (3.8403) and a SD (1.068868) reflect a moderate to positive perception of various camp social facilities. The standard deviation suggests some variations in respondents' perceptions across different amenities. In summary, these descriptive statistics provide an insight into how respondents perceive the social facilities within the refugee camp, with means indicating average levels of agreement and standard deviations offering insights into response variations.

4.3.2 Descriptive Statistics on Infrastructure Projects

The next objective was to determine how infrastructure projects affect the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. Four statements were employed to analyze the effect of infrastructure projects on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. The results are presented in the table 8 below.

Table 8*Infrastructure Projects*

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

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

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

On the statement whether the road network in the areas surrounding the host community of the refugee camps has improved, results revealed that there was moderate agreement with the statistic depicted by the mean of 3.7639.



Thus, the road network has improved as a result of hosting the refugees in the area. On the other hand, SD of 1.17661 indicates some minimal variations in responses, meaning that there is some disagreement or varied responses regarding the improvement of the road network in the area hosting the refugee camps. Similarly, on the statement whether the street light installation has benefited the community, results revealed that the majority of the respondents moderately agreed with the statement as depicted by the mean of 3.6944; conversely, the SD of 0.97002 shows the presence of very minimal variations in the responses, meaning general agreement with the statement and that the installation of the street lights has significantly benefited the community around the refugee camps.

The average mean across all statements that measure this variable revealed that the overall average mean of 3.645825 shows general agreement with most of the statements on the variable regarding the infrastructure and host community. On the other hand, the SD of 1.11319 shows some varied responses regarding the positive influence of these infrastructure projects in the community. Thus, there is a positive relationship between infrastructural projects in the area and the betterment of the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. The standard deviation provides insights into the dispersion of responses, indicating that respondents' perceptions vary across different types of infrastructure projects. In summary, these descriptive statistics contribute to an insight understanding of how respondents perceive the impact of infrastructure projects, highlighting both areas of consensus and differing opinions within the community.

4.3.3 Descriptive Statistics on Effect on Host Communities

The dependent variable was the influence of the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. A total of four statements were employed about the influence on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya. The results are presented in Table 9 below.

Table 9

Descriptive on the Host Community

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

The result from the descriptive on the dependent variable, which is host community, on the basis of perceptions given various aspects, including development projects and economic growth over the period of 10 years. The first statement was whether there is increased competition for resources with the regions where the locations of the camps are. The result revealed that the majority of the respondents neither disagreed with nor agreed with the statement; this was revealed by the mean of 3.3819. On the other hand, the high SD of 1.33273 revealed that respondents had variations in the responses regarding the competition for the resources.

The second statement is whether the area has recorded improved economic growth in the last 10 years. The result revealed that the majority of the respondents moderately agreed with the statement, meaning that there has been improvement in economic growth in the last 10 years. This is revealed by the mean of 3.7639, while the standard deviation of 1.17661 means some minimal variation on the respondents regarding the statement.

The next statement was whether the tarmacked road network has been expanded over the last 10 years. The results revealed that the majority of the respondents moderately agreed with the statement depicted by the mean of 3.6736. While the SD 1.18162 indicates there were some variations in responses regarding the statement. Lastly, on the statement whether the social welfare of the local community members has improved. Results revealed that the social welfare of the local community members has improved; this was revealed by the mean of 3.6736. On the other hand, the SD of 1.02302 indicates some variations in responses; this suggests differing perceptions regarding how the social welfare has improved within the host community.

The overall mean of 3.62325 across all items and the average standard deviation of 1.178495 across all items suggest the majority moderately agreed to most of the statements regarding the dependent variable host community over the last 10 years. However, SD of 1.178495 shows the presence of some variations regarding the host community. In summary, these descriptive statistics on the host community's perceptions revealed that there was overall agreement on the statements, while differing opinions were minimal regarding the social welfare improvements and infrastructure network expansion.



4.4 Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis was conducted to establish whether there exists a relationship between the study variables and whether the relationship is positive or negative. Findings revealed that the first variable, which is camp social facilities, exhibited a robust and highly significant positive correlation with the host community ($r = 0.862, p < 0.01$). This suggests that as the quality and availability of social facilities within the camp increase, there is a corresponding positive association with the well-being or perceptions of the host community. Secondly, the Infrastructure Projects variable shows a moderately positive correlation with the host community ($r = 0.318, p < 0.01$). This implies that as the implementation of infrastructure projects increases, there is a corresponding positive correlation with the perceptions or conditions of the host community. While the correlation is not as strong as in other variables, it still indicates a noteworthy relationship.

Table 10
Correlating Analysis

Correlations		Camp social facilities	Infrastructure projects	Host Community
Camp social facilities	Pearson Correlation	1	-.061	.862**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.471	.000
	N	144	144	144
Infrastructure projects	Pearson Correlation	-.061	1	.318**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.471		.000
	N	144	144	144
Host Community	Pearson Correlation	.862**	.318**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	144	144	144

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

4.5 Regression Analysis

Regression analysis was conducted to produce the model summary, which shows how best the variables are explained in the model, as well as the analysis of variance (ANOVA), used to determine whether there are statistically significant differences between them. Lastly, the coefficient table provides information on the strength and significance of the relationship between each predictor variable and the outcome variable.

4.5.1 Model Summary

The model summary presents the results on how well the model fits the data, often measured by metrics like R-squared. The R square value of 0.881 at the 0.000 significant level. This indicates that approximately 81.1% of the variations in the dependent variable are accounted for by the combination of predictors, including infrastructure projects and camp social facilities. This suggests a moderate-to-strong fit of the model to the observed data. The adjusted R square is 0.881. This suggests that the model was fit, further supporting its reliability of independent variables (infrastructure projects, camp social facilities) on the dependent variable (host community).

Table 11
Model Summary

Model Summary									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.939 ^a	.881	.879	.08863	.881	522.780	2	141	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastructure projects, Camp social facilities

4.5.2 ANOVA

Results from ANOVA were conducted at a 95% confidence level to assess the model's fitness, and results were determined as follows: The results revealed that the F-statistic is compared to a critical value from the F-distribution at a given significance level. The F-statistic for the model is 522.780, and the associated p-value is very small (close to zero, represented as .000b). This suggests that the regression model as a whole holds statistical significance. The regression model with predictors (infrastructure projects and camp social facilities) explains a significant amount of variation in the predicted variable (host community). Thus, the null hypothesis, which assumes that regression coefficients are zero (no effect), is rejected based on the small p-value.

**Table 12***Analysis of Variance*

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8.213	2	4.107	522.780	.000b
	Residual	1.108	141	.008		
	Total	9.321	143			

a. Dependent Variable: Host Community

b. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastructure projects, Camp social facilities

4.5.3 Regression Coefficients

The effect of infrastructure projects and camp social facilities on the host community around Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya was determined using a multiple regression analysis. The research performed a multiple linear regression to ascertain the variable relationship. The results were as follows:

Given the coefficient value of 0.246, it implies that, on average, a unit increment in camp social facilities causes a 0.246-unit improvement in the host community. While the t-value of 1.113 and a p-value of 0.008 indicate that Camp Social Facilities is a significant predictor of host community. The findings are in line with those by Bilgili et al. (2019), which depicted a positive influence of education provision on local children and enhanced the living standard in the host community in Rwanda.

Also, the coefficient of 0.274 means that a unit increment in infrastructure projects will lead to a 0.274-unit increase in the impact of the host community. The high t-value of 12.966 and a p-value less than 0.001 show strong statistical significance of the variable infrastructure projects. These findings are supported by those of Walelign et al. (2022), who found that infrastructural development positively enhances the economic welfare of the inhabitants of the country. In summary, each predictor variable, that's camp social facilities and infrastructure projects, has a significant impact on the welfare of the host community within Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.

Table 13*Coefficient Table*

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.108	.131		8.484	.000
	Camp social facilities	.718	.024	.885	30.424	.000
	Infrastructure projects	.275	.022	.372	12.775	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Host Community

V. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The variable and camp social facilities have positive coefficients, and their influence on the impact of host community can be noted. This reveals that it's important to address the issues to deal with camp social facilities and infrastructural projects given their overall well-being and the resilience of the host community. The theoretical foundation is in line with the statistical findings; thus, there is a need for emphasis on the need for an inclusive approach that may enhance the growth of community development. Integrating between the initiatives meant to address infrastructure needs and social concerns that enhances the welfare of the community around the refugee camps.

Further, there is a need for a comprehensive approach in dealing with other factors that positively enhance community development; this development leads to sustainable influence on host communities. The identified factors can guide the design of targeted interventions promoting the well-being of these communities.

5.2 Recommendations

The study made the following recommendations: one, to ensure that the community receives a positive outcome from the inflow of refugees, there should be prioritization of several social amenities and more investment infrastructure should be made. These infrastructural developments start with the road network, health infrastructure, and transport and communication networks. This is because infrastructure projects (IP) depicted a positive influence on the welfare of the host community; thus, there is a need to prioritize the development of the essential infrastructure.

Also, given the positive influence of camp social facilities (CSR), the study recommends that there is a need for expansion of social facilities within the community around the refugee camps. These social facilities include access to healthcare, education, and other social amenities, which in turn contribute to the overall welfare of the host community.

These recommendations can be achieved through local community empowerment initiatives aimed at improving their welfare. Also, these initiatives will be successful if proper public participation is done before the process of decision-making on the project implementation. These may provide the community an opportunity to air their aspirations and cultural sensitivity issues, which may hinder the positive influence of the host community.

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