

# The Barriers to Resolving Human Security Challenges In Light of The Current Protracted Refugee Crisis In Kenya With Specific Reference To Garissa County

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## ABSTRACT

Refugees are individuals who seek improved conditions of human security in a region remote from their place of origin. By the end of 2019, the UNHCR estimated that 42.5 million people had been displaced around the world. As a result, short- and long-term effects were felt on host communities, from humanitarian disasters to security threats. Therefore, the goal of the research was to assess the barriers to resolving human security challenges in light of the current protracted refugee crisis in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County. New Security Paradigm and Critical Theory guided the research. A descriptive survey research design was used with a study sample comprising 339 household heads including refugees' and community household heads, UN Refugee Agency staff, NGOs officials, County and National Government officials. Primary data was collected using structured questionnaires and interview schedules. Secondary data was gathered from textbooks, newspapers, periodicals, and articles. Quantitative data was coded and put into SPSS Version 21.0, and descriptive and inferential statistics such as Pearson Correlation, Spearman Rank Correlation, and multiple regression analysis were used to analyze it. Qualitative data was analyzed based on the content matter of the responses. The study found that some of the major challenges to achieving human security included: the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and the perpetuation of terrorism by some refugees. The study concludes that the main reasons of the refugee crisis in Kenya are push factors from their home countries, such as civil war, lawlessness and high crime rates. The study recommends a need for measures aimed at reining in on the protracted refugee crisis and also enhancement of human security which can be achieved via funding to deal with deplorable living conditions in refugee camps.

## 1.INTRODUCTION

The procedure by which refugees opt to relocate to their desired country of asylum has a considerable impact on their human security challenges, and it differs from region to region, regardless of whether they reside in developed or developing countries. The current refugee problem is the worst since the conclusion of the world wars. According to estimates, one in every 113 individuals in the globe is a refugee (Wildman, 2017). In 2014 alone, about 42,500 people abandoned their homes each and every day, which is four times as many as in 2010. (Clark, 2016). Currently, Middle-Eastern countries, particularly Syria, Iraq, and Yemen, are experiencing civil turmoil. Asian nations include Nigeria, South Sudan, Burundi, and the Central African Republic. The Rakhine province in Myanmar has caused an influx of refugees.

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

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

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

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

In certain cases, refugees are viewed as usurpers of opportunity that are legitimately due to the natives, so inciting violence. This is evident in South Africa, where people from other African nations are frequently compared to white colonizers. In that nation, land expropriation spawned two separate economies. During the long apartheid era, locals were frequently forced into enclaves with worse living standards than those of white settlers. In post-independence South Africa, the sharp decline in living standards (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2012) fostered a culture of intolerance toward others. Juma and Odhiambo (2021), posit that the fervor for regionalism is etched in the minds of the political class globally. Some advocate for continental integration while others call for regional groupings that consist of few states whose defining criterion is territorial contiguity for the desire of sustainable peace.

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

Massive Somali refugee numbers in Kenya's Dadaab Camp have presented enormous hurdles to the Kenyan government. Kenya has borne the cost of hosting refugees for extended periods of time, frequently with adverse implications on national security (Manyala, 2016). In the war against terrorism, refugees in the Dadaab Camps have frequently found themselves in the firing line. Kenya has conducted police and military operations to combat insecurity, which is frequently attributed to refugees. This has had a significant toll on refugees, who have been subjected to forced repatriation and intimidation. Maito & Odhiambo (2013) rightly asserted that: Drought triggers livelihood crises, but the underlying causes of vulnerability in the pastoral areas of the horn of Africa are social and political and not natural. Droughts are part of the natural cycle in semi-arid areas, and local livelihoods are sensitively adapted to the certainty that can come but can be overcome. Vulnerability to drought can increase, if there is inadequate support to economic, social and political coping mechanisms, rather than increasingly frequent or abnormally severe drought events.

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

In Kenya, refugees are regarded as a major source of terrorism (Kilonzo, 2017). The majority of Kenyans view refugee camps as breeding grounds for terrorist organizations. They are regarded as breeding grounds for radicalisation and launching pads for violent terrorism in other regions of the country. Refugees frequently utilize their proximity to Kenya's weak borders to support the proliferation of Small and Light Weapons (SALWs) into the country. The extent to which these and other issues provided by the refugee crisis impact human security in Kenya with relation to the Dadaab Refugee Camp has not been extensively explored. According to Chitembwe & Odhiambo (2021), a renewed movement to fight for the self-determination of citizens in the coastal region emerged in the counties of Mombasa and Kwale in 2008 when the MRC regained traction, calling for secession from Kenya. Among the 32 classes that were prohibited by the Ministry of Internal Security in Gazette Notice 125855 was the MRC might have been instigated by the sympathizers of Terrorism.

In contrast, refugees are viewed as unwilling contributors to the decline in human security in their host countries. Refugees only pose a threat to human security, according to Barasa and Matanga (2018), in the context of other organized local and transnational criminal groups in the country. The majority of the time, refugees are concerned with their own safety and

financial well-being and do not have ulterior objectives regarding the safety of the host population. However, outsider parties take advantage of their weakness to further their own illegal purposes. This study aims to examine this hypothesized complex relationship in the Dadaab Refugee Camp.

### **1.1 Statement of the Problem**

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

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

The aforementioned predicament should not be the case, as the county already suffers enormous livelihood issues as a result of ongoing drought and a very arid climate (Kumssa & Jones, 2014). However, little research has been done on the true impact of the refugee crisis on regional security. This has resulted in significant, though not empirically confirmed, assumptions about the real and assumed contribution of refugees to regional human security. Despite the constant outcry about the obstacles posed by refugees in multiple humanitarian reports, a complete academic representation of the impact of refugees on human security in Garissa County remains virtually absent from the public realm. This study thus sets out to bridge this knowledge gap by assessing the influence of the protracted refugee crisis on human security in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County

### **1.2 Objective of the Study**

To assess the barriers to resolving human security challenges in light of the current protracted refugee crisis in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County.

### **1.3 Research Question**

What are the barriers to resolving human security challenges in light of the current protracted refugee crisis in Kenya with specific reference to Garissa County?

### **1.4 Justification of the Study**

#### **1.4.1 Academic Justification**

The research on the link between Kenya's long-running refugee crisis and human security dynamics, particularly in Garissa County, is limited. This generates an empirical gap that needs to be filled. The main reason for this has been a lack of understanding of how the refugee crisis is putting a strain on scarce resources in developing countries like Kenya, due to increasing demand on education, health services, infrastructure, water supply, sanitation, natural resources, and security, all of which have an impact on the host country's economic, social, political, and environmental aspects (UNHCR, 2004).

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

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

#### **1.4.2 Philosophical Justification**

There are significant philosophical gaps in our knowledge of the true impact of refugees on human security that need to be addressed. Most academics ignore the issue of human security in the context of refugees, choosing to focus on other types of security. This explains the abundance of peace and conflict resolution literature. Despite growing evidence that migrants frequently transition from victims in need of humanitarian aid to willing participants in crimes against the host population, this conception remains merely rhetoric in the lack of empirical data.

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

country. Thus, in the context of external (international) help, it is necessary to investigate the impact of the refugee crisis on resource competition with local people.

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

### **1.4.3 Policy Justification**

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

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Barriers to Resolving Human Security Challenges in Refugees Host Countries**

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

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

As Salehyan and Gleditsch (2006) point out, there are a number of ways in which the presence of refugees might contribute to the instability of host countries. The refugee camps, especially those near the border of the nation of origin, can operate as a base from which the rebels can carry out their operations and recruit additional members in their organization, especially among the youth. A recent increase in terror attacks, including one on the Dusit Hotel by homegrown terrorists, illustrates this trend in Kenya. Terrorist cells have found the refugee camps to be a welcoming environment, where they may operate undetected and recruit the most defenseless of the displaced to commit acts of violence against the host country. The global spread of armaments, combatants, and ideologies that led to violence was facilitated by the flood of refugees (Salehyan & Gleditsch, 2006).

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

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

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



The ILO (2010) estimates that approximately 18 million people living in metropolitan areas are currently unemployed. A staggering 15.8% of Latin American women are employed in the domestic sector, and the ILO reports that their working conditions are extremely unsafe. Among the most discriminated against are the region's 58 million Indigenous people and 174 million individuals of African descent. Most have below-poverty incomes, poor levels of education, and limited or no access to social safety. Women in these communities have it much tougher, as they face more barriers to economic advancement and family provision. ECLAC (2010) reports that forty percent of women in the region suffer physical violence and sixty percent experience emotional violence. Statistical surveys in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru suggest that between 5.5 and 11.5% of women in the Dominican Republic and Colombia are victims of sexual violence, and that the number of women affected by emotional abuse is typically very high. Women in the Dominican Republic are almost 16% less likely than women in Peru to have experienced physical abuse (ECLAC, 2010).

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

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

## **2.2 Conceptual Framework**

Wasike and Odhiambo (2016) discuss the role of theories in guiding the thrust of academic studies. They emphasize the importance of theories in offering compelling and incisive causal explanations with calculated precision. They buttress their argument by quoting Smith (1986) who asserts that theories play the role of predicting, prescribing, and evaluating socio-political phenomena hence they cannot be ignored.

### **2.2.1 New Security Paradigm**

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

There are several proponents of the theory including but not limited to Paris in "Human Security: Paradigm Shift or Hot Air?" MacFarlane and Khong (2006) in "Human Security and the UN: A Critical History," and Richmond (2013) in "Human Security in Turkey: Challenges for the 21st Century among others." The essentials of human security have been captured in a poetic yet practical way by Pettman (2005). According to Pettman (2005) human security about the young child that did not die of neglect, the serious epidemic that did not break out, the job that was not cut, the gun that was not run, the ethnic prejudice that did not result in violence, the dissident voice that was not made silent, the landmine that was not sold and installed, the woman who was not trafficked across state borders and sexually abused, the agricultural product that was not dumped to the detriment of poor farmers, the short-term capital investment that was not allowed to wreck an infant industry, the addictive drug that was not produced and shipped, the refugee who was not forced to flee or remain abroad, and soon (UNDP, 1994). It's believed that these are violated by incessant increases in refugees' crises. Since extant literature shows that, refugees contribute to human security challenges, the new security paradigm is fitting to this current study.

### **2.2.2 Critical Theory**

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

with respect to some of its core economic and political conceptions, such as commodification, reification, and critique of mass culture (Corradeti). Theorizing is always for somebody and some purpose, as Cox (1981) puts it. It places an emphasis on struggles for power and their distribution, as well as its underlying political, social, institutional, and ideological reasons (Bostanolu & Okur, 2009). It discusses the effects of the post-Cold War shift from a unipolar to a multipolar world order on the relationships between individual states. It contends that states are not the only basic actors in international systems and that there is a fight for influence among non-state entities as well.

The importance of civil society, which prioritizes the well-being of its members, is also acknowledged (Cox, 1999). Even civil society itself is a political construct, not an apolitical area or apolitical to economic and political objectives (Bostanolu & Okur, 2009). Human security is a strategy that prioritizes the needs of the people, although it has been criticized for being a cover for interventionist, neocolonial, and neoimperialist practices because of its reliance on altruism (Papavac, 2005; Duffield & Waddell, 2006). (Peterson, 2006). Cox agrees with me that the international system is defined by anarchy, and that this affects the social, political, and economic concerns of each nation-state. However, the industrialized nations continually want dominance over the weaker governments to advance their own economic and political goals. Therefore, it is important to place an emphasis on human security in order to guarantee parity in all fields and prevent the abuse of human rights.

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

### **2.2.3 Securitization theory**

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

When an industry is named as potentially dangerous in conversation or writing, securitization begins. In the next step, the possible danger is confirmed (defined) as an actual danger requiring immediate measures to be taken. Ultimately, the target audience realizes the threat is real and calls for action (Léonard, 2010).

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

The securitization theory is pertinent to the current investigation because it provides insights into the rationale behind the wide range of security measures enacted by Kenya in response to real and perceived security risks like terrorism brought on by refugee crises. It also clarifies why people believe that refugee camps foster the spread of terrorists and small arms and light weapons. Refugees, according to many UN systems, pose a security risk, thus they agree with this assessment (UNHCR News, 2013). As a result, countries dealing with large numbers of refugees should take precautions to reduce these threats to national security. However, the securitization theory does have certain flaws, primarily because it does not account for the primary drivers of refugee crises. The hypothesis may fail to account for the influx of migrants into Kenya because it assumes their presence in a given region. In this context, Lee's Push-Pull Theory (1966) will be utilized to explain the origins and implications of the ongoing refugee situation in Garissa County.

### **2.2.4 Lee's Push-Pull Theory (1966)**

Lee's Push-Pull Idea from 1966 is another relevant theory that helps to explain the current investigation. According to proponents of this view, all migratory patterns are the product of something in the home nation that is actively discouraging departure. On the other side, they are inspired to move by some sort of attractive feature in their new home. Intervening difficulties like transportation costs and migratory regulatory constraints affect the strength of the link between these two

variables (Lee, 1966). These factors may promote migration, slow it down, or even halt it in its tracks. One of the driving forces behind migration is the individual's circumstances.

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

According to the findings of this analysis, war and domestic insecurity are two of the most common push factors. The vast majority of Kenya's displaced people fall under this category. Attractive factors include of the new country's peace and stability, as well as its economic potential. Refugees have been drawn to Kenya largely due to the country's relatively stable political climate. As most of the refugees in Kenya have come from the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Regions, it is clear that distance and transportation have not been major hurdles for entering the country. The country's open land and marine borders make it an attractive destination for Somali refugees.

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

### 2.3 Conceptual Framework Model

#### Independent Variable

- Protracted Refugees' Crisis**
- Causes of the protracted crisis
  - Nature of the protracted crisis
  - Large Number of refugees,
  - Poor Living conditions of refugees

#### Dependent Variable

- Human Security Dynamics**
- Competition for economic opportunities
  - Access to food and healthcare
  - Educational opportunities
  - Environmental effects
  - Local and national security
  - Increase in terrorism and crime

- Policies on Refugees
  - Refugee Funding
  - Resettlement of and reintegration of refugees
- Activities of various actors (e.g. INGOs, NGOs, CBOs,

**Figure 1: Conceptualization of the Nexus between Protracted Refugees' Crisis and Human Security Dynamics**  
 Source: Researcher (2022)

## 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Research Design

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

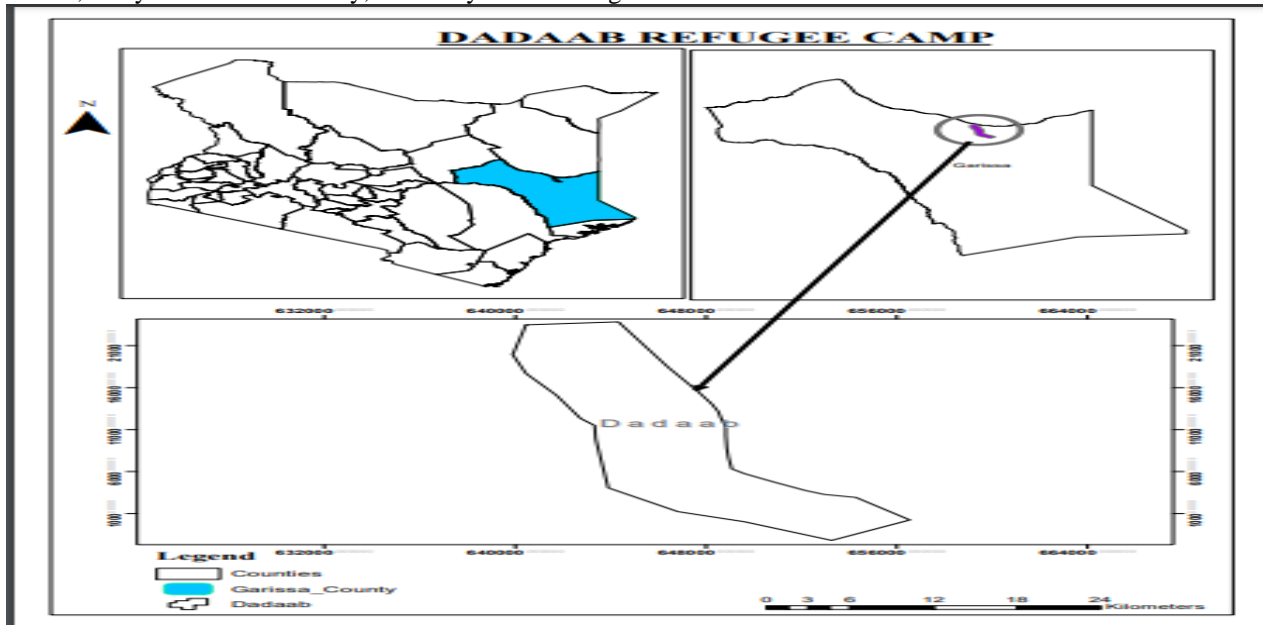
### 3.2 Study Area

The research was conducted in Garissa County. The county, which shares an eastern border with the Republic of Somalia, is home to the Dadaab Refugee Camps, which as of 2016 housed more than 260,000 Somali refugees. The county is situated in Kenya's northeastern area. Its headquarters are located in Garissa Town. The land area of the county is approximately 45,720.2 square kilometers. Islam is the predominant religion in the region. Due to recurrent drought, the county has a severely arid climate, and pastoralism is the primary agricultural and economic activity. Due to insufficient precipitation, Garissa County has limited arable land. This typically results in increased food prices. This results in malnutrition because individuals cannot afford the meals they want. Consequently, the majority of people who receive food assistance have no control over what they consume. Consequently, food insecurity is a significant issue in Garissa County (UNDP, 1994). This is another reason for conducting this research, as the inability to buy food would exacerbate the problems associated with human insecurity.

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

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

In Dadaab Refugee Camp, there are 218,873 refugees (UNHCR, 2020). The average number of children per refugee camp household is four (UNHCR, 2015). This is equivalent to around 54,718 households. According to Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC, 2019), there are 35,793 households in Dadaab. In Dadaab, there are 26 implementing partner NGOs (local and international) working with the UNHCR. These include Action Africa Help International, CARE International - Kenya, Danish Refugee Council, Africa Inland Church - Kenya, Salesians of Don Bosco - Kenya, Film Aid International - USA, Fafi Integrated Development Association, Fondation Terre Des Hommes, Francis Xavier Project, Haki Centre Organization, Finn Church Aid, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), Kenya Human Rights Commission, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Services, Kenya Red Cross Society, and Kenya Human Rights Commission.



**Figure 2. Map of Dadaab Refugee Camp**

Source: County Government (Amendment Act), 2022

### 3.3 Study Population

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

### 3.4 Sampling Techniques and Sample size

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

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

Where:

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

The formula was applied for each stratum (category) .Thereafter, the samples for each stratum were added up to make the overall sample size 339.

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



**3.5 Data Collection Instruments**

**3.5.1 Primary Data**

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

**3.5.2 Secondary Data**

Secondary data was collected from relevant secondary materials such as research articles, reports by government and humanitarian agencies, research dissertations, and policy documents among others. Each material was assessed based on its relevance to the study objectives. The data obtained was used to buttress the findings from primary data sources.

**3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation**

Descriptive statistics were used to data that had been coded and entered into SPSS 21.0, a statistical program designed for social scientists. The researcher drew upon secondary sources such textbooks, newspapers, journals, and articles to fill up the gaps in primary data. These were used in addition to questionnaires and interview instructions. Research findings were compiled after being cleaned, edited, coded, and tallied. It was organized and classified in accordance with the goals and hypotheses. Because of this, the report-writing process went more smoothly. All of the information we gathered went through a thorough editing process to ensure its precision and completeness. The questionnaires and interview guidelines were edited to make sure they achieved their intended purposes. The interview data was analyzed using a theme framework (Kothari, 2004). Thus, it was transcribed, and the resulting transcript was further sorted according to the themes and categories that emerged from the data. The correlation between the variables was analyzed using Pearson's, Spearman's, and multivariate regression.

**4. Findings**

**4.1 Contribution of Refugees to Humanitarian and Security Concerns in Kenya**

The respondents were presented with the statement, "Refugees are accused of contributing to humanitarian and security concerns in this country." This statement was motivated by the fact that humanitarian and security concerns could affect the realization of human security.

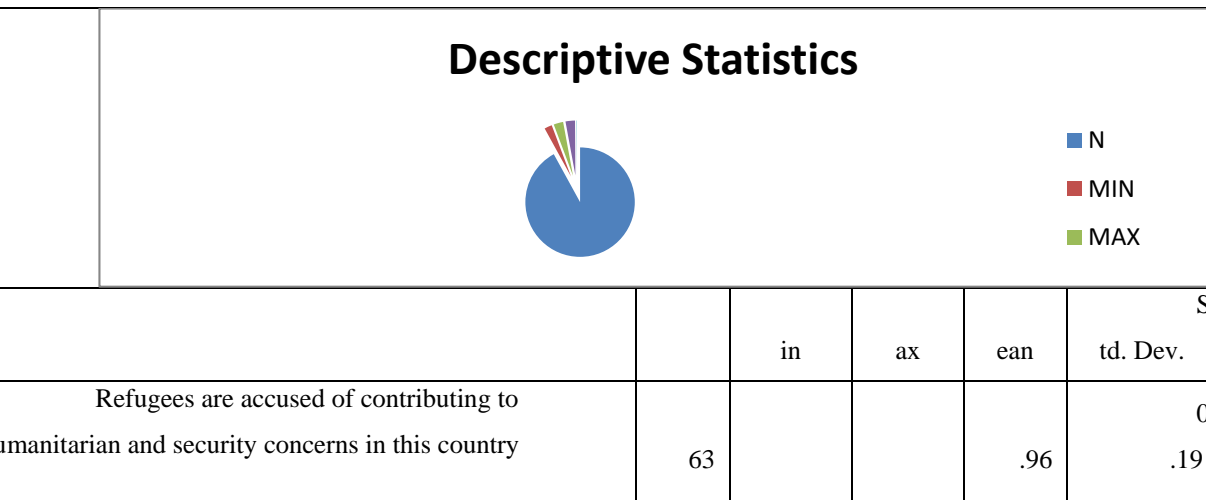


Figure 3 Contribution of Refugees to Humanitarian and Security in Kenya

Source: Researcher, 2022

Most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement (mean of 5) as shown in Table 1. Thus, it can be argued that indeed refugees contribute to humanitarian and security concerns in Kenya. This could make the realization of human security untenable. These findings corroborate the study by Iteyo (2018, p.400) in "state conflicts and the refugee problem in Eastern Africa" that shows that the influx of refugees in Eastern Africa poses both humanitarian as well as security concerns. This agrees with Ligawa *et al.* (2016) that points out that the security capacities of a country to offer security could lead to increases in human insecurity.

The findings highlighted above were underlined by the interview and FGD participants who also drew a link between the protracted refugee crisis and humanitarian and security concerns. A government official supports this by saying:

The high influx of refugees leads to a humanitarian and security crisis. This makes it untenable for UN agencies, NGOs, and the government to provide the requisite physical and human security needed in the country. Physical, financial, and human resources are pushed to the limit; reducing the prospects of the refugee camp ever achieving total human security. (R5, 17/05/2021).

Given the large number of people seeking sanctuary and the complexity of the humanitarian crisis, it is clear from the foregoing that achieving human security was a challenge. This is consistent with Iteyo's (2018) results that relate humanitarian crises to the inability to achieve human security.

The social effects of refugees on host countries are much more difficult to measure. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) warns that "social tensions, disagreements, and even violence" can arise whenever large numbers of refugees enter a country, especially if they are poor and have no ties to the host society's ethnicity or culture (UNHCR 2011). Others have discovered that while economic adaptation is straightforward for migrants, social integration might be trickier (Institute for Market Economics 1999). Similarly, several studies have looked at how refugee camps are blamed for things like crime, prostitution, and alcoholism in the surrounding communities (Codjoe *et al.* 2013). The long-term mental health implications of hosting refugees or other displaced groups have been the subject of growing concern in recent years, as evidenced by an increasing body of research (Messiah *et al.*, 2016).

Fears about the effects on national security are the most frequently voiced concern among host nations. There have been multiple studies conducted to ascertain the security effects of refugees on their host countries. Some research suggests that countries that take in refugees may become more unstable as a result. One possible cause of this is political activists' attempts to use the host country as a staging ground for a rebellion (Zolberg *at al.*,1989). Host countries risk becoming vectors for spillover violence if individuals arrive with weapons or militant ideology, or if militants disguise themselves as refugees (Lischer, 2005).

There are many who argue that refugee influxes can actually make local communities more unstable and violent. If solutions aren't discovered, protracted refugee situations may also provide a number of other security challenges. These may be specific to the location of the host organization, or they may relate to security issues in the region. Additionally, resettlement countries have voiced security concerns, notably in the areas of counterterrorism and violent extremism (Loescher and Milner, 2005).

Hosting refugees and other displaced people can have both positive and negative effects on society. According to studies, the presence of refugees and their "pursuit of livelihoods can increase human security since economic activities assist in reestablishing social and economic relationships within and beyond communities" (Jacobsen, 2002). Refugees and their host communities both gain from inclusive policies, which make them more self-sufficient and less reliant on outside support.

Furthermore, the evidence demonstrates that the living conditions in which migrants are kept exacerbate or exaggerate many of the security concerns that they face. While there can be no absolute guarantee of safety, especially in countries that do extensive screening, the risks associated with sheltering refugees are often fairly low. As shown, for instance, by (Byman, 2015), the belief that terrorist combatants will seek refuge among refugees being resettled is founded on flawed reasoning. The results are unambiguous: "refugee numbers are not associated with subsequent outbreaks of civil unrest." But it's equally possible that the opposite is true (Byman, 2015).

**4.2 Contribution of Refugees to the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Kenya**

The respondents were presented with the statement, "Refugees contribute to the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the country." This is an important question since the proliferation of small and light weapons could affect security in and around the refugee camps.

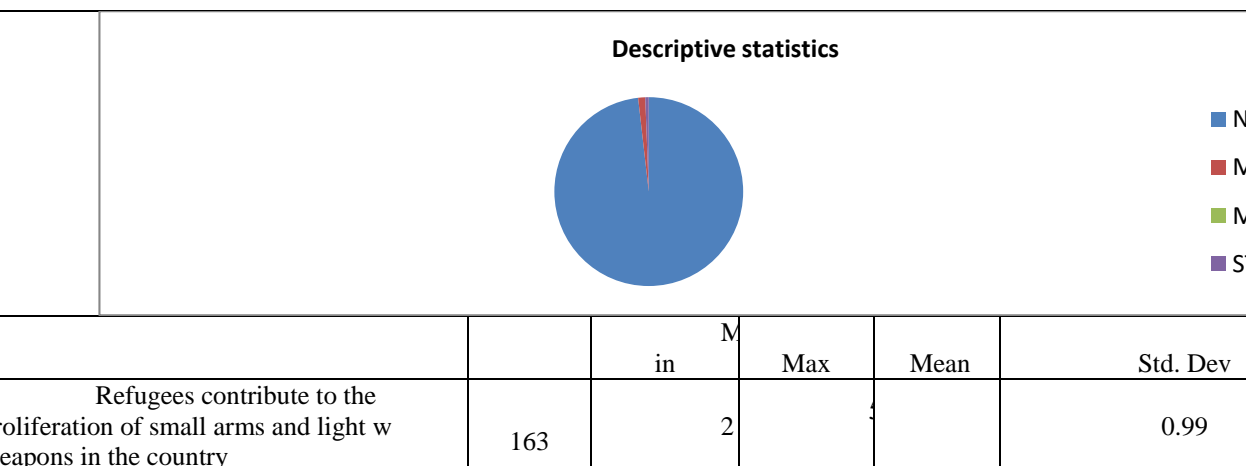


Figure 4 Contribution of Refugees to the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Kenya  
 Source: Researcher, 2022

As shown in Table 2, most of the respondents agreed with the statement (mean of 4). According to Mutwiri (2014), small arms and light weapons proliferation plays major roles in regional insecurity and affects Kenya not only economically but also politically and internationally and refugees play a role in arms proliferation. Thus, it can be concluded that the refugee crisis has a major impact on human security in the host country.

The findings depicted above are corroborated by the findings from the interview and FGD participants who show that there was a clear nexus between refugees and the proliferation of small and light weapons in the country. In this light, some of the respondents pointed out that refugees could harbour or act as conduits to gun traffickers. Although most refugees were innocent, it was hard to keep members of terrorist cells as well as criminals at bay. This was affirmed by one of the respondents who said:

It is not easy to keep camps free of terrorists. Most likely, criminals and gun traffickers could disguise themselves as refugees. This could lead to the proliferation of small and light weapons unhindered to the entire Garissa County and other parts of Kenya. (F3, 23/04/2021).

The aforementioned research highlights the ease with which criminals can blend into refugee camps. This made refugee camps a perfect cover for arms dealers. In the refugee camps and surrounding areas, this creates genuine dangers to the safety of people. These results corroborate the findings of a study by Kilonzo (2017), which suggests that the vast majority of Kenyans view refugee camps as incubators for terrorist groups and that refugees frequently take advantage of the porous borders surrounding Kenya in order to facilitate the spread of small arms and light weapons within Kenya.

Migration has long been associated with apprehensions about increased weaponry because to fears that migrants bring it with them. Dadaab refugee camp was established in 1991 in response to fears of an influx of migrants (rumored to be armed) into the region's northeast. However, it is not just refugees who are suspected of playing a significant role in the spread of SALW. In actuality, many Kenyan pastoral communities, especially in border areas, have long faced allegations that they are arming themselves illegally.

Three studies by Klare (1995), Mogire (2003), and Njoroge (2001) establish a connection between the use of small guns and light weapons and the escalation of violent conflict (2007). The proliferation of small arms and light weapons, especially in refugee camps that are thought to be safe because they are staffed by security personnel from the host country, has not been systematically examined, despite the growing body of literature on refugees' participation in violent conflict in both their host countries and their countries of origin.

Proliferation refers to the spread of small arms and light weapons from a small number of producing countries to an ever-increasing number of recipient states and non-state entities. Proliferation, on the other hand, is the spread of arms to other non-state players, such as private armies and militias, insurgent groups, criminal organizations, and other non-state actors, as defined by Klare (1995).

According to the peacekeepers, Garissa County is stocked with a wide variety of weapons. The AK-47, FN, MK 4, G3 FMP, and G3 COF are the most commonly used weapons in security incidents. The AK-47 is the most common firearm in the region due to its portability and affordability. Many people in the area believe that an AK-47 can be purchased for between four and six goats. The AK-47 is more ubiquitous in the surrounding area and less so among refugees. G3 is another well-liked short arm in the area. For the same reason as the AK-47, plus the fact that it's easier to get your hands on one, this is the case. For about Khs.3500, or about two to three goats or sheep, you can get G3.

### 4.3 Use of Terror Techniques by Refugees Challenges National Security, Territorial Integrity, and Political Integrity

The respondents were presented with the statement, "Some refugees are accused of employing terror techniques which challenge national security, territorial integrity, and political integrity." This question was informed by extant literature that shows that refugees are often accused of perpetrating terrorism.

**Table 3. Use of Terror Techniques by Refugees Which Challenges National Security, Territorial Integrity, and Political Integrity**

Descriptive Statistics					
		Min	Max	Mean	t Std. Dev
Some refugees are accused of employing terror techniques that challenge national security, territorial integrity, and political integrity	163			4.94	0.23

Source: Researcher, 2022

As shown in Table 3, the respondents strongly agree (mean of 5) with the statement. Thus, it is deducible that indeed refugees are accused by the host country to be a threat to national security. This in turn confirms the human security threat that refugees pose to the host country through terrorism. This is in line with a study by Manyala (2016) who posits that in the fight against terrorism, refugees at the Dadaab Camps have often been caught in the line of fire.

The role of refugees in supporting international terrorism was also confirmed by qualitative data from interviews and FGD respondents. For example, one of the respondents supported the findings above by saying that:

Some terrorist cells endeavour to create cells within the camp. During the registration of refugees, it is often hard to know who is who. Some members of terrorist groups can infiltrate the refugee camps. Others can also be radicalized within the premises of the refugee camps. This perpetuates security threats in the refugee camps as well as the large Garissa County and Kenya as a whole. (F5, 14/05/2021).

The findings show that there is a close relationship between refugees and the perpetuation of terrorism. In some cases, refugees could be radicalized in the camps, making them agents of terrorist cells. This further buttresses the findings of Kilonzo, (2017) who points out that most Kenyans regard refugee camps act as breeding grounds for terrorist groups and they are considered grounds for radicalization and launching pads for violent terrorism into other parts of the country.

In other instances, refugees are harassed by police officers and accused of being terrorists. To support this, an NGO official said:

One of the refugees I know was walking home from the shop when he was stopped by two police officers. They all stomped on him and tore up his clothes apart, yelling, "All Somalis are Al-Shabaab and terrorists!" Then they loaded him into their car and drove away to an unknown location. Because it was dark, he had no idea where they were. They motioned for me to exit the vehicle. They then simply drove away. (R6, 8/05/2021).

According to Manyala (2016), Kenya has frequently deployed police and military operations within and without its borders with Somalia to deal with insecurity, which has often been blamed on refugees. The aforementioned facts confirm this conclusion. This explains why innocent refugees are frequently accused of being involved in terrorist operations. When compared to the UNDP's ideal, this treatment is demeaning (1994).

There are no more important national interests than maintaining one's country's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Over the past decade, al-Shabaab, ISIS, and al Qaeda have posed a continual danger of terrorism in Kenya. Kenya's very survival is at risk as a result of these threats to the country's independence. This means the government has put in place infrastructure, programs, policies, laws, and institutions to deal with potential terrorist threats and to protect its citizens from them.

Terrorism is "a consequence of extreme beliefs, acts, and feelings supporting perceived oppression or threat to the existence of a community," as defined by McCauley and Moskalenko (2017). Religion-based extremism has been the primary source of terrorism, contrary to the claims of many academics throughout the world who point to "diversity in political beliefs and feelings of disorientation that leads to radicalization" as the root of the problem. According to Huntington's Collision of Civilizations, the clash between Western and non-Western ideals (Islamic civilizations) is one of the main sources of conflict in the postmodern world (Huntington, 1996). Because of this, we now understand why terrorist attacks continue to happen even in democracies. Consequently, there has been no effective countermeasure to terrorism that has avoided dealing with religious radicalization.

Psychologically, victims of terror attacks often experience shock, stress, and sadness. Terrorism deters potential financiers, especially when it occurs in public places like eating establishments and retail centers. Terrorism has severely damaged Kenya's tourist and service industries. According to Mwangi, the economy is one of the three pillars that make up the instruments of national power that any nation's grand strategy must address. It's the third leg of the stool, yet diplomacy and military can't stand without it. There have been a large number of terrorist attacks against hotels and shopping malls around the world. Terrorist attacks on hotels are all too common, as evidenced by the recent events in Sri Lanka over the Easter weekend and in other countries like the United States, Great Britain, and France.

**4.4 Refugee Camps Used for Recruiting Terrorist Fighters and Providing Them with Food and Shelter**

The respondents were presented with the statement, "Refugee camps are often used as camps for recruiting terrorist fighters as well as providing them with food and shelter." The purpose of these questions was to find out if there were cases of recruitment of terrorist fighters in refugee camps as argued by extant literature.

**Table 4. Refugee Camps Used for Recruiting Terrorist Fighters and Providing Them with Food and Shelter**

Descriptive Statistics				
	N			S



		Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Refugee ca Refugee camps are often used as camps for recruiting terrorist fighters as well as providing them with food and shelter	163				0.29

**Source: Researcher, 2022**

Most of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement. The mean was 5 as shown in Table 7.8. Thus, it can be argued that refugee camps are used as camps for recruiting terrorist fighters as well as providing them with food and shelter presenting a serious human security challenge to the host country. These findings buttress extant literature as posited by Ngao (2018) who argue that refugees presented a security problem in Kenya since refugee camps have often been used as camps for recruiting fighters as well as providing them with food and shelter

The interview and FGD participants affirmed these findings by pointing out that there were clandestine cases of radicalization and recruitment of terrorists. Some hardcore terrorists often got rich ground to plant terrorist propaganda in the watch of international and local NGOs and government officials. In this light, one of the respondents said:

There are cases of radicalization in refugee camps. One may come to the camp being moderate but if he or she comes into contact with radicalized individuals in the camp, they are likely to change their worldview and become radicals and terrorists. This has been the case with several refugees over time. (F4, 11/05/2021).

These results further support the hypothesis that refugee camps are breeding grounds for radicalization and terrorism recruiting. This is consistent with research by Iteyo (2018) and Matanga and Muchilwa (2018), who both postulate that refugee camps have been used to recruit members for terrorist groups.

Terrorists have long used Kenya's largest refugee camps like Dadaab and Kakuma as recruiting hotspots. As criminal and terrorist activity rises in the region, so does the opportunity for recruiting. Concern has been raised by civil society groups and others that young people are an easy target for extremist groups because they are so receptive to the promises they make to them. Boys and young men in the slums are a prime target for al-Shabaab and ISIS recruiters because of their large numbers and because of the lack of social and religious barriers that separate them from them. Those young people who have no chance of getting a good education or a good job are easy victims. The same is said to be true of the country's border regions. Girls, children of the wealthy, and even college students have been among the recruitment in the past, as seen in the 2015 terror attack in Garissa.

Studies reveal that the motivations for joining extremist organizations differ across demographics, highlighting the multifaceted nature of radicalization. Some young people from low-income areas join due to peer or even family pressure, while others are drawn in by the promise of cash rewards or because they are committed to the jihadist ideology. Still others are looking for adventure or a defined set of rules and conventions to live by. The organizations are experts at reaching out to various subsets of young people with tailored promises and messaging. Many young people from the West and elsewhere have joined terrorist groups. But this is simpler to accomplish in regions where poverty, inequality, ethnic and religious strife, political marginalization, and insecurity are already the norm.

As far as anyone who has been keeping an eye on things has seen recently, hiring is currently open. There are allegations that police and security personnel are complicit or complicit in such actions in exchange for bribes and other 'benefits.' Border officers in Kenya are also rumored to be involved in the unlawful admission of foreigners from Somalia, Ethiopia, and elsewhere in exchange for modest fees. The notion that corruption is a major contributor to a lack of safety has been widely recognized as one of the biggest challenges in the war on terrorism. More than 100,000 illegal aliens, including many known criminals and at least one individual who was discovered carrying extremely explosive bomb-making material despite passing through many police checkpoints, were reportedly let into the nation by corrupt officials.

The Kenya National Commission for Human Rights and other human rights groups are at odds with the Kenyan government's security forces over the latter's efforts to bolster national security. Some say the government is wrong to "fight terror with terror," as it is violating citizens' rights and shrinking the public sphere. In the north and along the coast, where the population is predominantly ethnic Somali and Muslim, human rights groups have accused the government and security services of carrying out arbitrary arrests, disappearances, torture, and extrajudicial murders of young Muslim males. Odhiambo *et al* (2015) states that: the Somali militant group Al-Shabaab has given up all pretense of governing and has joined the depths of global jihadi depravity. On April 2, 2015, our gunmen affiliated with Somalia's Al-Shabaab jihadist-terror group, entered Garissa University College in Garissa, Kenya, killing 148 and wounding dozens. "The assault on Garissa a pastoral area that is home to many Somali refugees stands in stark contrast to the group's deadly 2013 attack on Nairobi's Westgate shopping center, which was frequented by expats and rich Kenyans..."

The government's security forces, meanwhile, say that human rights groups in the country are "supporting terror suspects and terrorists." Human rights activists and civil society organizations see this as a worrying resurgence of the practice of "state terrorism," in which government security forces target and silence those who disagree with official policy. Al-attacks,

Shabaab's notably against Kenya's non-Muslim population, have exacerbated the country's preexisting religious tensions. Prejudice towards ethnic Somalis and Muslims, whether Kenyan citizens, refugees, or migrants, has increased as a result of security initiatives in Muslim- and Somali-dominated communities like Eastleigh, Nairobi, and coastal areas. A portion of these communities may sympathize with extremist groups if they feel further marginalized in Kenya. As 'terrorism' has evolved into a political football, the responsibility for its existence has been passed back and forth between the government and the opposition, further clouding the situation. Finally, despite the state's strong security measures, Kenya's inability to coordinate its security personnel and exchange intelligence among them further hinders the country's fight against terrorism.

Although Sude (2020) claims that only a small percentage of refugees and asylum seekers ever become terrorists, a small number of them have carried out significant assaults, causing widespread alarm among governments and the general public in host countries. In this section, we examine the causes and consequences of the proliferation of terrorist organizations and violent militant groups among refugees living in camps during key historical migration crises. Afterwards, it looks at what's being done now to protect camp residents from the same threats that plagued their ancestors. More than half of refugees, however, are not in camps but are instead living with host families in the communities closest to their countries of origin or in third countries where they seek protection in asylum reception centers before starting to reconstruct their lives.

The primary determinants that have been recognized in the past, such as host government policies, security and radicalizer access, living conditions, possibilities for youth, and local economic conditions and resilience, remain relevant to contemporary situations. Refugee integration is difficult in third countries, and they might learn from the experiences of countries like the United States and Canada. There is a growing need to address other personal risk factors among refugees as they become integrated into society in their new countries. In most respects, refugees don't have any advantage over the general population in these areas. Not all of these markers have been empirically confirmed, but to the extent that they are helpful, this chapter will investigate how they apply to refugees in general and propose viable strategies taken from mental health, criminal justice, youth, and community programs to decrease individuals' propensity to radicalization prior to violence.

Key historical cases in which refugee groups based in camps became militarized, conducted cross-border operations, and sometimes became radicalized enough to mount terrorist attacks well outside of their original regions must be addressed in any discussion of radicalization among refugees in camp settings. Lebanese Palestinians, Afghan refugees in Pakistan during and immediately after the Afghan-Soviet conflict, and Rwandans in Zaire/the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) following the Rwandan genocide are all prime examples. As a result of hearing about these "worst examples," the public may conclude that all refugees are potentially dangerous because they may turn into "refugee warriors" fighting for their own cause. Only around 40% of refugees in recent years have lived in camps, and not all refugee situations, even superficially identical camp situations, provide the same risks.

## 5. Summary and Conclusion

The findings pointed out that refugees are accused of contributing to humanitarian and security concerns in this country (Mean of 5). This limited the realization of human security untenable. In the context of a bulging refugee population, it was hard to manage the humanitarian crisis. Small arms and light weapons proliferation played a major role in regional insecurity and affected Kenya not only economically but also politically and internationally and refugees play a role in arms proliferation.

Some refugees were also accused of employing terror techniques that challenge national security, territorial integrity, and political integrity (mean of 5). Thus, it is deducible that indeed refugees are accused by the host country to be a threat to national security. This in turn confirms the human security threat that refugees pose to the host country through terrorism. This is corroborated by Odhiambo *et al* (2012) when they stated that: Kenya Defence Forces' (KDF) preemptive and preventive actions are justified after the terrorist group known by the name of Al-Shabaab performed a series of kidnappings and cross-border incursions into Kenya, all of which threatened security and the lucrative tourism industry in East Africa's largest economy.

Refugee camps were also sometimes used as camps for recruiting terrorist fighters as well as providing them with food and shelter presenting a serious human security challenge to the host country (mean of 5). The interview and FGD participants affirmed these findings by pointing out that there were clandestine cases of radicalization and recruitment of terrorists.

the study concludes that some of the major challenges limiting achieving human security were bulging refugee population which made it hard to manage humanitarian crisis; small arms and light weapons proliferation which played a major role in regional insecurity and affected Kenya not only economically but also politically; perpetuation of terrorism by some refugees which challenged national security, territorial integrity, and political integrity as well as making it hard to achieve human security.

## 6. Recommendations of the study

The study recommends that the various challenges to achieving human security should be dealt with through increased funding. This would contribute to the expansion of facilities that cater to the bulging refugee population, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons should be checked through enhanced vigilance in border areas as well as within the camps, adherence to

the rule of law among the refugees should also be enhanced and access to employment and other socioeconomic opportunities should also be enhanced through concerted efforts by the international community.

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