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INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (IDIS)

**ASSESSMENT OF HOW MIGRATION PROMOTES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN
KENYA**

BY

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DECLARATION

I declare that this project is my original work and has not been presented for another academic award in any other University or Institution.

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This Research Project has been submitted for examination with my approval as University Supervisor.

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Dedication

This work is dedicated to my loving parents, my late mom Mrs. Millicent Atieno Ayieko and my dad Mr. Laban Ayieko who has been the greatest driving force in all my endeavors in life. His struggles in life to ensure that I attain and achieve the best in life cannot go unnoticed and will be forever grateful with no measure of repayment.

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Abstract

In this paper, the writer endeavors to institute the importance in movements of migrants and refugees to Kenya as a country in terms of promoting diplomatic relations between the societies and communities involved as well including the importance of positive relationship between countries by bearing in mind the influences tied by migrants and refugees moving from one place to the other or within the country for various reasons. This is, therefore, dependable with good relations directly affecting migrants' lives in the host country but does not match with integration and with this, significance to diplomacy can be measured which entails: good relationships between home and host countries brings about significant well-being external factors for those who live away from home. The paper also examines research methods used to study diplomacy, by looking at the comparative analysis, different existing models, and case studies. The writer also attempts to identify possible leads pointing out some of the identified weaknesses and the loopholes and evaluates attempts to conceptualize the existence of diplomacy in migration within Kenya as a case study.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AMADPOC	African Migration and Development Policy Center
AMISOM	African Union Mission In Somalia
DfID	Department for International Development
ECA	European Commission for Africa
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GoK	Government of Kenya
HLD	High-Level Dialogue
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NRPRP	Natural Resources Policy Research Programme
OSBP	One Stop Border Posts
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WTO	World Trade Organization

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.0 Background

Migration¹ and diplomacy in the current times can be said to go hand in hand since several linkages have been drawn between the two. Under migration and diplomacy, the following linkages with migration are identified; humanitarian diplomacy, economic diplomacy, national cohesion, regional integration, taking the case study of Kenya as the migratory route for most migrants in the Horn of Africa region and beyond. Migration reinforces different ‘traditional’ structures, ideologies and support networks, and at the same time, they also create new identities. Migrants in a given society are major agents of change in the different social structures of life in an economy.

Being the largest home to refugees and the world’s largest refugee camp in the continent, Kenya is hosting Africa’s largest refugee population. As at the end of March 2015, the migrant figures of Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps was estimated to be at 351,446 and 181,821 respectively² with a continuous flow of new arrivals from the neighboring countries in the region. There is also another group of refugees and migrants staying in the urban cities of Nairobi and the urban figures of the Nairobi refugee figures have stayed at constant figures of around 50,000 throughout the years, although these figures are indicative only as registration of urban refugees was stopped. In an attempt to solve the refugee influx issue which has been rated as a security threat to the country, the Government of Kenya issued formal directives ordering urban refugees to return to the camps thereby shutting down all registration and services provisions and returning to an encampment policy for refugees.³

¹ The term “migration” has been used in this paper as a general term to refer to persons on the move including migrants, asylum-seekers, and refugees.

² Migration in Kenya: A Country Profile 2015, P.17

³ Danish Refugee Council 2013 The Dadaab Dilemma: A Study on Livelihood Activities and Opportunities for Dadaab Refugees. DRC. Nairobi.

Table 1: Refugee and asylum seeker stock by the main location in Kenya, 2011–2015

Year/Location	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Dadaab	463,427	157,945	272,428	227,242	223,970
Alinjugur	No data available	157,945	135,855	128,772	127,476
Kakuma	85,862	107,205	128,540	178,079	181,821
Nairobi	52,474	53,372	50,400	51,270	52,957
TOTAL	601,761	608,13	587,223	585,363	586,224

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports, 2015b. *Note:* as of 31 March 2015.

In most publications, it's been noted that migration of persons from and within Africa has always been a response to different factors which could be of natural causes or due to the different existing structures of life as well as related factors. Following the colonial era incontinent, the motivations for these movements changed and more and more people started to move having been impacted directly or indirectly which hugely affected the economies of the African countries, thus having a strong influence on migration. Nowadays there is a strong response to migration by people of all generations and calibers including students who moving with the aim of bettering their education as well as to find sustainability and therefore, migrate to where they know they will have growth and development opportunities in life.

There is a need for the government of Kenya specifically to recognize the positive contributions of migrants to the country so as to appreciate and find out ways of promoting their activities they come in with and develop within the host communities. This calls for organized studies to facilitate decision making from a well-informed point of view by the concerned authorities.⁴

Migration to different places globally from Kenya has been ongoing since the since the 1960s in large numbers seeking to acquire better lives in terms of acquiring better skills,

⁴ **The Migrants Diasporic Effects of The Somali On The Kenyan Economy** Published on Institute Of Diplomacy and International Studies (<http://idis.uonbi.ac.ke>): site accessed on 18th September 2015

education, jobs opportunities, escaping political issues and even marriages. Migration to date by Kenyans continue to for the same issues and factors, which in the long run have been and continues resulting in a major brain drain to the developed societies. Three (3) Million Kenyans are estimated to be spread and in different countries globally, a figure that is continuously on the rise which on the other positive end results in a flow of remittances from abroad once they get to settle into the countries of destination. Diaspora contributes immensely in terms of resources which also contribute to the development of our country as envisioned in the Kenya Vision 2030 strategic report. Migration, therefore, should be seen positively by its prospective contributions to the country's national growth as a whole rather than negatively in terms of brain drain flows to other developed countries and societies and other negative impacts caused by the migrants themselves. Migration of persons into the country definitely builds human capacity and development in terms of skills and knowledge, with migrants coming in with different skills as well as technological know-how in some cases and also often returning home with new skills from the countries of origin and hence Diaspora diplomacy is promoted as a result.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The relationship between migration and diplomacy in Kenya has not been given adequate analysis, and can no longer be ignored. Diplomacy being the art of dealing with people in a sensitive and effective way, different migrant migration in Kenya. Though migration is a phenomenon that may be said to have existed since time immemorial, it has been made more potent by globalization in recent decades. With over 214 million people said to be living outside their countries of origin as of 2010⁵, the role of migration in diplomacy in our contemporary world specifically in Kenya as a case study cannot be overlooked. This, therefore, leaves us with the following questions unanswered;

⁵ Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (<http://idis.uonbi.ac.ke>) viewed on 18/09/2016

- Are the host communities to migrants informed of the importance of the incoming migrants rather than only being a burden to their already meager resources? and,
- How is the lack of awareness an issue of the host communities being addressed by the Government of Kenya and relevant organizations working in the frontline to address the migrants' issues?

1.2 Objectives of the Study

This study intends to assess relations concerning migration and diplomacy in Kenya, considering that limited study and focus has been given to this nexus. Specifically, the study seeks to:

- 1) Identify in what ways migration really promotes diplomacy in Kenya;
- 2) Examine the impact of migration and the migrants themselves to Kenya as a country;
- 3) Identify the role of host communities in promoting diplomacy.

1.3 Justification

With the experiences Kenya has faced as threats to the existing peace in the country, e.g 2007 post-election violence (PEV) as well as other terror related attacks resulting from migration of persons into the country hence the criticality to engage in peace-building to address the progressive bearing of the large-scale migrant population. All-inclusive approaches are needed to help in the reconstruction and strengthening of a country previously undergone conflict, to help create stability by eliminating and avoiding recurrence or spread of hostilities.

Pastoralist communities in Kenya which borders countries like Ethiopia have also experienced hostilities related to livelihood activities while fighting for resources which are meager in the real sense. Societal responses should factor in the balance of the need for the migrants' individual right to escape from harm and in attempts to seek better life against a nation's sovereign right

and at the same time ensure to monitor and to determine movements within its borders which can be approached through a multifaceted method that has proved to be more effective than the traditional bilateral diplomacy. Many organizations dealing with migration issues have been on the front line in responding to such migration related issues in societies and an example being the work of the IOM which has for several years and continues to demonstrate the success of such efforts by responding to and addressing different weaknesses in communities and trying to ensure migration is strength for stability and peace in the communities as well providing appropriate livelihood assistance and implementation integration projects. Migration is a means and a strategy for poverty elimination for large population figures in Kenya and even an important survival tactic for which the numbers of migrants continues to increase by the day a situation that presents a range of challenges and opportunities for governments and international organizations dealing with migrant issues to use migration as a national advancement tool, and to help promote migrants' rights, address irregular migration issues and to even counter criminal networks behind human smuggling and trafficking which threatens to destabilize the peaceful coexistence in communities Kenya being the example considering the security threats that have been imposed by the existence of the camps which have turned to the harboring ground for the Al-Shabaab terror suspects in Kenya.

1.4 Literature Review

In reference to most of the literature in place, that relates individual well-being to existing institutions, the generalization is to extend this analysis by looking at the way in which country's advancement and growth greatly impact the well-being of other individuals in another country⁶.

⁶ One recent example of such cross-country analysis is Metcalfe *et al.* (2011), who identify a significant effect of the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the well-being reported by respondents in the British BHPS.

Diplomacy is defined as the conduct of negotiations between nations. From the normative perspective, international migration lies within the jurisdiction of diplomacy often causing diplomatic crises but are not usually viewed as constitutive of diplomatic relations. Likewise, such migration is widely acknowledged as structured by colonial and neocolonial ties but is not often construed to structure, produce, or reproduce these ties.⁷ Migration of persons catches attention in today's world mixed with elements of the challenges and difficulties of international migration management which requires enhanced support and unified action among countries and regions globally. Movement of populations is an important source of change to people which links the neighboring or distant countries together in different ways by creating greater transactions through the regular interactions enhancing facilitation of an exchange of its people, their knowledge, skills, cultural beliefs and practices and activities. Migration does change the populations' sizes, age structures of both the sending and receiving countries considering that it alters the local practices, religious beliefs, cultural identity and even linguistic structures of the particular hosting societies. Movement of persons does have impacts on both the migrants' themselves and their hosts' communal structures and ways of life and vice versa which lead to continuous migration patterns which are ever changing depending on various factors. For example, an economic crisis, or an unfolding conflict or war, or natural disasters impact on the behavior of people in a particular country which triggers and disrupts migration networks and systems in place. Movement of persons generally and continuously changes the course and composition of a society structure consequently impacting the existing associations between countries of receiving and sending the populations on the move.⁸

1.4.1 Diplomatic relationships and migration

⁷ Sarah J. Mahlera: The politics of transnationalism. Constructing international relations: The role of transnational migrants and other non-state actors

Different influences can be looked into in relation to the interactions and associations amongst the migrant well-being and bilateral news between the originating and host societies. One is that poor diplomatic relations may make it harder for migrants to assimilate and integrate into the hosting country, a theory developed in Rocha⁹, who shows that the deteriorating Spanish-Moroccan relationship had a negative influence on the integration of Moroccan immigrants in Spain.¹⁰ More generally, poor diplomatic relations between countries involved in most cases negatively affect migrant life satisfaction if they increase discrimination¹¹. A related argument in the general context of integration is that resentment towards foreigners resulting from poor bilateral diplomatic relations in most cases results in restrictions on the freedom of movement across borders, as argued by Kerber and Dowty¹²; this is likely to be particularly hard emotionally for migrants who wish to maintain contacts in their home country. More generally, according to Waldinger and Fitzgerald, argue that decline in diplomatic relations between the countries involved makes it harder for migrant populations to follow their interests that they have had from their original homes since they are guided by the laws in place of the host countries¹³ irrespective of whether the interests are personal or business-related, the quality of the relationship is expected to be positively associated with the migrants' well-being with a likelihood possibility that some of the migrants may be more affected than others¹⁴. Those who consider themselves to be staying temporarily are more likely to feel less affected by bilateral relations but if migrants embrace, they may become increasingly unconcerned to the happenings back home as they continue to stay in the new hosting country. Similarly, in the case of poor diplomatic relations daily translates into a less pleasant life for migrants, those who are not to

⁹ Rocha, Marrero, "The Implications of Spanish-Moroccan Governmental Relations for Moroccan Immigrants in Spain," *European Journal of Migration and Law* 7 (2006), 413-434.

¹⁰ The bilateral relationships under consideration here specifically focus on both old and more recent fishing, agricultural and territorial disputes, and controls over illegal immigration between the two countries.

¹¹ Safi, Mirna, "Immigrants' life satisfaction in Europe: Between assimilation and discrimination," *European Sociological Review* 26 (2010), 159-176.

¹² Kerber, Linda K., "The Meanings of Citizenship," *Journal of American History* 84:3 (1997), 833-854.

¹³ Waldinger and Fitzgerald (2003 p.12).

¹⁴ <http://ssrn.stanford.edu/delivery.php> viewed 31/10/2016

deal with the stresses tends to be most affected. These are based on causal relationship between diplomatic relationships and migrant well-being in the hosting society¹⁵

Various international literature covering this topic largely excludes Kenyan scholars who have largely ignored this very important subject in international relations. It is this researcher's view that Meredith Oyen identifies several ways in which migrants and migration policies were used to achieve foreign policy goals and manage the relationship between the United States and the Republic of China in the Cold War until 1972¹⁶. Oyen makes an effort to bridge diplomatic history and Chinese migration history by bringing into sharp focus the diplomacy of migration and its impact on the triangular relationship between the United States, Nationalist China, and Communist China.¹⁷ Oyen develops a sophisticated understanding of the delicate migration diplomacy by focusing on the three pattern as that underlined US-Chinese exchanges on migration: migration policy used by American and Chinese governments to signal positive and negative developments in their relationships, migration diplomacy employed by the three governments as a form of public diplomacy to bolster prestige and legitimacy, and migration policy used to forge Chinese and Chinese American communities into the so-called model minority.¹⁸

During the second World War, it was reported that about 1.5 million Chinese people fled to China from Southeast Asia¹⁹ or elsewhere, and the need to help those stranded overseas get back to their countries of residency became urgent once the war ended. However, repatriation was not an easy task once the Chinese civil war broke out. Now the diplomacy of migration became more complicated because the Communist Chinese government regarded repatriation

¹⁶ See more at: <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/the-diplomacy-migration-transnational-lives-and-the-making-us-chinese-relations-the-cold-war#sthash.415hDYpC.dpuf>; viewed on 18/08/2016

¹⁷ <https://networks.h-net.org/node/28443/reviews/121953/lin-oyen-diplomacy-migration-transnational-lives-and-making-us-chinese>; viewed on 16/08/2016

¹⁸ <https://networks.h-net.org/node/28443/reviews/121953/lin-oyen-diplomacy-migration-transnational-lives-and-making-us-chinese>; viewed on 16/08/2016

¹⁹ See more at: <https://www.wilsoncenter.org> viewed on 3/11/2016

and other efforts to help overseas Chinese families as a way to bolster its legitimacy as the only government of China. Meanwhile, Nationalist officials tried to ensure that only the right kind of people –pro-Nationalist, anti-communist, educated and accepted could go to the United States. The objective was both to have a loyal group of supporters abroad and to create a positive image of the Chinese among the American people. Communist China also realized the symbolic importance of representing the interests of overseas Chinese, and that explained why the International Refugee Organization continued to work in China until 1956. The United States was caught between the political pressure to support Nationalist China and the popular reluctance to accept more Chinese migrants. Unwilling to intervene in the Chinese civil war on the behalf of the Nationalists, Washington again used migration diplomacy to placate an ally. Migration continued to be a contested issue between Washington, Taipei, and Beijing once the Cold War was in full gear. Nationalist China continued its extraterritorial control over Chinese migrants, believing that the ability to represent overseas Chinese was crucial for its claim to be the only legitimate government of China. While migration contributed to Cold War tensions, Oyen argues in her final two chapters that it also helped to bring a détente between Beijing and Washington²⁰. The 21st century, being considered as a century of migration is reported to currently hosting more than 232 million international migrants with 740 million as internal migrants which translate to 1 in 7 people on the planet being a migrant and billions are influenced by the fact that migration is necessary, inevitable, and necessary. Movement of persons continues to increase by the day and still is expected to increase²¹. The World Bank in their reports estimates suggests that there will be more than 400 million international migrants by the year 2050. There are countless reasons that contribute to the push and pull factors driving

²⁰ <https://networks.h-net.org/node/28443/reviews/121953/lin-oyen-diplomacy-migration-transnational-lives-and-making-us-chinese>: viewed on 16/08/2016

²¹ Ms. Laura Thompson's speech during a Special Panel Discussion in Vienna, Austria, The Human Rights of Migrants and Refugees. Published on : Tuesday, February 17, 2015 - 00:00

migration. The current century and period that we live in are well advanced with increased global interconnections between countries. Economic disparities that are rising between countries are some of the push factors that make people move to other destinations for a better quality of life and opportunities. Migration flows have become much more complex and also given the fact that humans are confronted with different nature of conflicts that generate humanitarian crises in the process which force people to run away from their homes in search of safer places for settlement and in most cases they end up staying for longer term periods as in displacement, and they end up losing their hard worked on development gains.

Meredith Oyen identifies three patterns of migration diplomacy (i) migration legislation as a tool to achieve foreign policy goals, (ii) migrants as subjects of diplomacy and propaganda, and (iii) migration controls that shaped the Chinese American community²². Migration diplomacy became a means of assisting other foreign policy priorities, even when doing so came at a great cost for migrants. All countries face challenges of managing migration controls. In today's world, international migration is a key public policy area with implications for international relations and diplomacy. In the context of the EU, the externalization of border policies has led to the increasing involvement of the EU in the border infrastructure of the so-called transit countries, in the negotiations of re-admission agreements to deport irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers as well as the increasing activities of international, intergovernmental or even local organizations. Similar tendencies of migration management can be observed over the globe. On the one hand, our interest thus focuses on the policy and legal analysis of practices preoccupation with migration policies, considering the EU and implications for external borders of these continents. The aim of the conference is to reflect on cross-regional comparisons, on perspectives of different states, going beyond the dichotomy between sending

²² According to Meredith Oyen in her publications on The Diplomacy of Migration Transnational Lives and the Making of U.S.-Chinese Relations in the Cold War

and receiving states.²³ The global economic and financial changes are on the rise and the outcome remains unclear. Consequences of migration are both present globally and possibilities of development of new guidelines out of the new upcoming concepts like brain-sharing and circular migration can have very positive results and impacts in a society in regards to population figures.²⁴

1.4.2 Migration in Kenya as Diplomacy

Kenya being strategically located geographically is a transit point and destination for most migrants moving within and outside the region. Migration diplomacy is, therefore, common in Kenya, also being rated as the country hosting the largest number of refugees in the two biggest camps in Africa (Kakuma and Dadaab). Refugees and asylum seekers being part of the migrants moving within the region for several reasons mostly being political instabilities, economic issues, and natural disasters and in the long run, the different migrants get to interact and integrate into the country. The camps have been in existence for more than two decades until it started harboring terror suspects and have now become a threat to the country's security and for these reasons the GoK issued a directive for the refugees to be taken back to their countries, a process which has already begun under the coordination of UNHCR and IOM, UN agencies which are on the global frontline in dealing with migrant issues. Through this directive, many donors came through to support the return and sustainability of the migrants back in their countries when resettled which can be viewed as migration diplomacy. It got different countries and donors talking to ensure support and needed assistance is provided to the migrants. According to most publications, the process of assimilation in the East Africa region is considered to be typical when compare with the other systems such as in Europe or the Americas and so is diplomacy in Kenya specifically as a country that has been powered up mainly by controlled labor-force

²³ <http://sam.gov.tr/international-migration-and-diplomacy-meeting-18-may-2016/> viewed on 20th July 2016.

²⁴ Managing Population Movements: The Challenge for Diplomacy in Southeast Europe by Vladimir Grečić and Slobodan Janković

allocations between the countries in the surrounding region. Most sending countries need to develop more public institutions to help in the management of labor migration and holding public-private partnerships towards the management of migrants' movements. Migration numbers have been much more used than the short-term political weapon by the contesting political parties in achieving their interests which have in the long run proven to be one of the key factors in shaping national political structures.

1.4.3 Promoting Dialogue on Migration

There is a need to highlight the necessity of developing sustainable solutions through all available platforms for dialogue on migration. The movement of persons can never stop nationally not even globally given the different reasons why they move from one place to the other seeking to attain different needs. The increased movements of populations caused by the structural changes in the global economies as well as the economic crises felt worldwide continues to create new opportunities as well as challenges for countries sending, transiting and receiving migrants²⁵. Migration management cannot be done by an individual country and therefore calls for the need for partnerships and cooperation which can promote dialogue on migration management given that, countries cannot manage international migration independently. Involved stakeholders have developed and should continue to develop more advanced ideas for how partnerships can be built amongst the government, private and the civil society sectors in relation to migration policies that reduce discrimination and to ensure migrant rights and dignity is protected, need to lower the costs of migration; creating and opening of investment opportunities for migrants to engage more productively which would enable them share their acquired knowledge and skills; and to ensure that migrants' and diaspora representing

²⁵ According to the Resolutions made at the UN General Assembly Resolution 67/219 of 21 December 2012.

organizations are registered and involved in augmenting growth and development back in their communities of origin and destination as they move²⁶.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

Different approaches viewed on anthropological and sociological, including gender analysis on the movement of persons, represent more unpleasant images of migration. More recent theories have emphasized that analysis should include both individual, institutions and the social structural composition factors in which the migrants move, in the form of a 'structuration theory'. An awareness of cultural foundations built, including about 'destiny', 'myths of origin', and 'honor'²⁷. Migrants' images are never the same, they tend to be seen as rational economic agents on one hand, able to judge differences in opportunities and rewards at home of origin and the place of destination. Some economic theories have emphasized the role of households, and migration approaches as elements of collective selections of activities and income sources with the opposite image are of migrants being as victims of political instabilities, economic miseries, or social discrimination, or natural disasters.

1.5.1 Theory of migration

Migration flows in the globalized world at the different scales up from the continental to the local is amongst key three-dimensional flows that mold the global economy. Migration is today a strong expression of dimensional flows that changes the structures in demography, societies, and cultures in a society. The pull factors by the developed societies have always provided better attractions for migrants for most people to migrate from city to city and country to country. Different societies, international corporations, and international organizations have always

²⁶ In Making migration work publication; giving an eight-point agenda for action: *From the Report of the Secretary-General (A/68/190)* http://www.un.org/en/ga/68/meetings/migration/pdf/migration_8points_en.pdf viewed on: 19/08/2016

²⁷ According to Chant, S. and S.A. Radcliffe, 1992, in his publication: 'Migration and Development: The Importance of Gender', in: S. Chant (ed.), *Gender and Migration in Developing Countries*, London etc.: Belhaven Press, p.1-29.

created a complex web of attractions that migrants trail²⁸. A globalizing world enforces and contributes to greater association among countries, regions, and institutions widening the scope of interactions. Labor migration which is increasingly getting more intensified considered as an important part of the globalization process, as some people migrate from and to different towns and cities including different countries to look for²⁹. Transnationalism theory is the view that migrants of today maintain international linkages with their societies of origin and beyond³⁰. These international connections are seen to have different sites that replicate the hard migrant experiences both in terms of from their new good life and the previous state they were in before perspectives³¹. From the high life migrants can be seen to get into and apply the high life behaviors and attitudes which are the behaviors of international corporate executives, while the ones from the low life are more in terms of interlocal activities among regular migrants mostly determined by various cross-border movements, ways of communication, financial, and other connections as a result of modern-day innovations in communication and transport³².

1.5.2 Machiavelli and the theory of modern diplomacy

His work has come to symbolize the differences between the pre-modern, medieval international system, and the modern, geographically sovereign one that first appeared in the Italian state system of the 15th century.³³

²⁸ The current world is largely shaped by human migration. Every day, people make a decision to leave their hometowns or even their own country and move to other cities or countries to work, study, retire, or reunite with their families. Movement of persons has changed the demographic composition of towns, cities, and nations. Given that in 1960, there were only 30 countries in the world that had at least a half million international migrants each. By 2005, the number of such countries doubled, bringing the total number of foreign-born residents globally to 191 million people. The majority (>64%, or 123 million people); of these international migrants moved from less-developed countries (PRB 2008). Millions of others, known as internal migrants, migrated from one place to another within a single country.

²⁹ Muñiz-Solari, O., Li, W., and Schleicher, Y. 2010. Migration conceptual framework: Why do people move to work in another place or country? In Solem, M., Klein, P., Muñiz-Solari, O., and Ray, W., eds., AAG Center for Global Geography Education. Available from <http://globalgeography.aag.org>

³⁰ http://cgge.aag.org/Migration1e/ConceptualFramework_Jan10/ConceptualFramework_Jan10_print.html viewed on 31/10/2016

³¹ http://cgge.aag.org/Migration1e/ConceptualFramework_Jan10/ConceptualFramework_Jan10_print.html viewed on 31/10/2016

³² (Beaverstock 2005; Clark 2005; Kelly and Lusia 2006; Snel et al. 2006; Sassen 2007; Yeoh et al. 2003).

³³ 5. Good introductions to Machiavelli and his influence on political theory and practice are J. R. Hale, Machiavelli and Renaissance Italy, New York: Collier, 1960; Maurizio Viroli, Machiavelli's Smile: A Biography, New York: Farrar, Strauss and Giroux, 2000; Bernard Crick, Introduction to Niccolò Machiavelli, The Discourses, London: Penguin, 1970, pp. 13-69; and Torbjörn L. Knutsen, A History of International Relations Theory: An Introduction, Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1992, pp. 25-40.

1.6 Research Methodology

The researcher used the quantitative approach in the research process, a method which was used to measure the problem to generating data which was transformed into useable information and statistics. It was used to enumerate social characteristics such as attitudes, opinions, behaviors, and other defined variables which helped simplify results from a larger sample population.

Quantitative Research entails measurable data used to formulate facts and to reveal designs in a research³⁴. The research involved interviewing people to seek for their opinions in a structured way for ideas and statistics.

1.6.1 Research Design

The proposed design conduct surveys and secondary data analysis of the existing reports on relevant issues to do with migrants. The sample survey intends to engage the humanitarian personnel working directly with the relevant Organizations who deals with refugees and migrants' issues – specifically IOM and UNHCR field offices based in Dadaab and Kakuma Offices where the Africa's largest refugee camps are hosted and are recipients to thousands of migrants entering from the neighboring countries within the Horn of African region and beyond, as well as Eastleigh in Nairobi, hosting the largest numbers of urban migrants either on their way to other countries or refugees seeking better life in Nairobi city for different reasons. Other stakeholders and relevant organizations include Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), African Migration and Development Policy Centre (AMADPOC) – who recently (early 2015) worked together with IOM in the production of the 2015 Migration Profile in Kenya Report.

³⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Types_of_Research_Methods_and_Disciplines viewed 31/10/2016

- i) *Survey*; through this design, selected number of personnel who work directly with the refugees/migrants as well as the host communities were engaged through formatted questionnaires (given to them for completion) to share their views and opinions on whether the host communities are aware of the importance of migrants coming into their communities. This helped in analyzing and rating this hypothesis.
- ii) *Secondary data analysis*; this was done through reviewing of existing research policy papers previously done on this topic as well as analyzing the different existing data to be obtained from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, related stakeholders, reports and stories that have been written by other researchers on host communities and their recommendations as well. This also provided ideas towards this research hypothesis.

1.6.2 Sampling

The population under consideration in this research is the host community on the receiving end of the migrant population. Specifically, Kakuma and Dadaab communities that are hosts to the largest refugee camps in Africa and at the same time are located at the entrances for the migrant communities from the neighboring countries. Eastleigh is also another target area for sampling since most Somali migrants also frequent the area. The intended research questions are for the humanitarian personnel who work directly with the migrants and the host communities on different support activities to share their views whether the hypothesis is real.

1.6.3 Instrumentation

The research instruments for this project used in the process did not involve any incentives - includes; questionnaires, one on one interview sessions, secondary data analysis were used as follows during the research process:

- i) *Questionnaires*; the formatted questionnaires were distributed to the humanitarian personnel working with the different Organizations with the migrants' host communities on different development projects. This was dependable to the personnel working directly with the host communities – and provided the individuals with the opportunity to share their detailed views in regards to the hypothesis to be addressed and at the same time to avoid cases of being misquoted since most people avoid interviews for the fear of being misquoted least the information lands on a non-intended recipient.
- ii) *Interviews*; this being the most convenient and easy way of getting direct information from the intended sources since the person is free to express himself/herself on the subject as well as to share their views. This tool is open since it allowed the researcher to go beyond the structured questions in the search for the information and which provided more insights to the hypothesis. The researcher interviewed various people who work with migration management organizations and are in direct contact with migrants – mostly refugees in the country like IOM a global leading agency in migration management and UNHCR.
- iii) *Secondary data analysis*; the use of this instrument involved visiting the relevant Departments e.g Department of Refugee Affairs under the Ministry of Interior in sourcing for the existing migrants' data that were used to analyze the hypothesis in question. Other stakeholders that were key in providing migrants' data in migration issues included AMADPOC, an organization that recently undertook the migration profiling process in Kenya and contributed in writing the 2015 Migration Profile Report, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) which hosts all the data on migration trends as well as visiting the existing online data which will also help in analyzing the hypothesis accordingly.

1.6.4 Data Collection and Analysis Process

The data collection was intended for the personnel working with the migrants' host communities who better understand the communities and had already developed some relationship in the process of working together on various development projects in the communities. This was done through email and phone correspondences with the identified personnel whereby, the questionnaires were sent to the directly to complete and also engaged with some for one-on-one interviews with the other personnel to engage them directly in discussions to get their views.

1.7 Scope and Limitation of Study

While migration and diplomacy happen all over the world, this particular study focused on Kenya as the case study. The choice is motivated by the fact that Kenya is the country of residence for the researcher and also being a country strategically placed in the geographical area as place origin, transit, and destination for different flows in migration of persons, also being a country is considered to have good air and land transport connections, fairly developed infrastructure, and large migrant communities. The scope of the study was limited to content analysis on the role of migration in promoting diplomacy. This research was fact-finding and expressive in nature and relied on secondary data obtained through literature review and informal interviews with the identified personnel and the relevant persons who agreed to be interviewed. The researcher anticipated that the study would encounter few limitations which included time and financial factors and which affected the total number of samples initially targeted. In addition, this study also looked into other related forms of migration and diplomacy that may have similar histories in Kenya.

1.7.1 Challenges faced during the research

A couple of challenges were faced by the researcher in the respondent selection considering that some were not willing to be interviewed face-to-face but agreed to fill out the questionnaires

anonymously. Time limitation was also another huge challenge faced; the interviewers who accepted the face-to-face interviews could only allow very short time of questions that they were busy at work considering that the researcher had to travel to meet them at their different workplaces for the necessary interviews. Some of the respondents on the ground were a bit hostile to the researcher reporting that they felt some of the questions touched on their personal relationships with the migrants in the communities and must have thought that it was a way of interrogating them in regards to their past issues. The last challenge faced was the language barrier since the questionnaire shared was done in English language and some of the migrants staying in the camps and have stayed for long – could only speak their mother tongues and this was solved by getting a helper to translate some of the intended questions directly.

1.8 Conclusion

It can be noted that migration no longer remains a one-sided matter but appears as a matter of foreign policy through bilateral and multilateral negotiation among countries bordering each other or even global extent.³⁵ Macro and micro analysis of the migrant movement trends are in consideration of relooking at the role of migrant frequented countries and destinations in shaping regional integration. The Kenya as a case helped the researcher review and compare the historical importance of migration in the political view and migrants and refugees as political actors in their particular host societies and countries. Migration is not only set by economic determinants but also by political motivations, whether formulated as explicit public policy and diplomacy or implemented through administrative practices shaped by political illustrations.

1.9 Chapter Outline

³⁵ The Whitehead Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations: see also www.journalofdiplomacy.org. viewed on 12/9/2016

The first chapter gives the reader and a brief introduction to the research work covering the purpose of the study covering the introduction, statement of the problem, objectives of this study, justification, and also reviews the relevant literature, theoretical framework, hypothesis and study methodology. A review of the research methodology used is also covered which includes observations and interviews in the study. Chapter two the researcher looks at the importance of migrants to the country and migration as a whole to Kenya as a country. In chapter three, briefly looks at how migration promotes diplomacy with Kenya as a case study highlighting the different linkages there are in migration and diplomacy in Kenya; under migration and diplomacy, the following linkages with which migration are identified; humanitarian diplomacy, economic diplomacy, cultural diplomacy, national cohesion, regional integration. Chapter four identifies the role of host societies or communities in promoting diplomacy. Chapter five gives the abstract of the project proposal. Chapter six provides the research Conclusions & Recommendations on the findings.

CHAPTER TWO

IMPACT OF MIGRATION AND THE MIGRANTS TO KENYA AS A COUNTRY

2.0 Introduction

In most cases, impacts of migration depend on the background, entailing the frequency of movements, social structures, the length of time spent away, educational levels of migrants, as well as the social structures and foundations that define roles between men and women compared to what was previously the case in households³⁶. Kenya as a country has always and continues to provide safe haven to hundreds of thousands of migrant populations moving from conflicts infested countries within the countries in the East and Horn of Africa region as a result of the political stability that Kenya country has and continues to enjoy since independence in the 1960s. Kenya being a signatory to the international agreements on refugee protection, however, lacks an established national legal framework to manage migrant issues, including the management of their resettlement and integration in the country³⁷. The GoK has instead entrusted UNHCR be the lead in managing the huge numbers of refugees and migrants' affairs in the country³⁸. Considering that there are no programs in place to address refugees and migrants' permanent resettlement and integration in Kenya, the majority of the refugee migrants' populations in Kenya are restricted to camps located in isolated areas such as Dadaab and Kakuma in Garissa and Turkana Counties. The city migrants and refugees in urban areas such as Nairobi and Mombasa are considered to be freer with various choices in life compared to those restricted in camps since they get to move freely and some have even acquired national identification (mostly illegally), however their lack of recognized legal status has left them subjected to mistreatments and discriminations by the local police authorities. These city migrants populations in most cases the targets of local dislike and incrimination in connection with the rise in urban crimes in the

³⁶ Arjan de Haan (2000)., Social Development Working Paper No.4: Migrants, Livelihoods, And Rights: The Relevance Of Migration In Development Policies

³⁷ <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/kenya-what-role-diaspora-development/> viewed 31/10/2016

³⁸ <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/kenya-what-role-diaspora-development/> viewed 31/10/2016

cities including the spread of firearms trafficked across the country's borders in which they are always linked with. Pressures between local communities and migrants living in camps as a result of host community resistance have sometimes become physical, with the loss of life on both sides of the warring groups which are the migrants and the host community members.³⁹

2.0.1 Migration causes and linkages

Movement of persons has a major role in forming connections and linkages between rural communities as the sources with urban areas being the targeted destinations, and these linkages have a many-sided impact on the community as a whole, families and the individual. In most societies, the younger and educated youthful members in communities are the groups that tend to migrate in large numbers to more developed areas to partially counterbalance the negative bearings on their rural communities and family members they left behind. The migration linkages created do contribute to positive effects on the families left behind at the source and the hosting communities that need to be properly sustained⁴⁰. It has been found out that migrants from the poorer parts in the rural communities in Kenya fare much better in urban destinations since they are not as choosy as migrants from other urban areas who move with greater expectations of getting white collar jobs and end up jobless when they don't or loose contacts with their families back home when they attain the good jobs they needed; the migrants from rural areas tend to keep strong contacts with their origins compared to those who move from urban to urban areas, through the remittances that they send back home regularly⁴¹. A bigger majority of migrant populations move to the cities with greater expectations to return back to their rural homes eventually to lead better lives than the non-migrants and contribute to their communities' economic improvement and welfares⁴².

³⁹ <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/kenya-what-role-diaspora-development/> viewed 31/10/2016

⁴⁰ Zhu et al., 2013

⁴¹ Oucho, Oucho, and Ochieng, 2014

⁴² IOM World Migration Report 2015: Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility – pg.123

Kenyan borders are very porous a weakness that has allowed cross-border movements including those of illegal deals within the region including pastoralist communities who frequently move across the borders while following their traditional seasonal movement patterns to search for pastures and water for their livestock including cross-border migration of fisher folks in Western Kenya in the Tanzania and Uganda borders along the lake regions. In addition, weak border management systems in place and corruption in the country have been linked to migrant smuggling in the country. Internal movements of persons take place in large part in response to disparities between the regions of a country, the main causal direction of such movement being dictated by the locational partiality of employment-generating projects in a particular region in the country. Therefore comes in the areas where both private and public investment is concentrated in the major (often the capital) like Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa, the migration stream will no doubt be moved towards the capital cities⁴³. The rural households engagement in both short and long-term movements are to a larger extent seeking to supplement and maintain household income and to reduce risk in facing natural climatic challenges in Kenya. Rural families tend to split the locations of the families to help increase their livelihood security in many cases by the family's main provider moving to cities or town to look for better jobs. Such a strategy may be necessary for the marginalized areas as with the lack of economic capital in the country's rural areas which can be used to expand sources of revenue without migration of persons. According to a sample research done in Makueni district the by Natural Resources Policy Research Programme (NRPRP), and out of the sampled group not only over half of the households had access to migrant income which was also considerably fair and was more secure than their regular incomes from local wage labor, and that had funded most of their investments in farming and other activities. In addition, there periodical and temporary migration for agricultural employment that is common in rural areas where people move to a

⁴³ <http://www.iupui.edu/~anthkb/a104/kenya/african%20migration.htm>

different farm temporarily to help in farming activities for payment which they use to supplement the family's revenues. Nomadic Pastoralists in Kenya are still in operation on their traditional nomadic or semi-nomadic lifestyles, to get access to pasture, water and even normal services.

2.1 Impact of migration to Kenya

Migrants are very valuable and essential contributors to the development of a country in different structures in a country including the cultural, social, and economic development contributions which often go unrecognized or, are in most cases measured only in terms of the remittances and contributions they manage to send back home to family members and for development for those who choose to invest and engage in businesses back home. A declaration adopted at the 2013 UN High-level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development in New York highlighted the need for migrants to be at the center of national and global migration and development agendas⁴⁴. Some of the impacts of migrants in Kenya have been highlighted in this paper as follows:

2.1.1 Securitization of migration

Globally, politics and fear have always played a part in the debate on the consequences of the securitization of movement of migrants and the process of labelling migrants as a potential threat to the world's security this is because fear factor resulting from an individual's opinion and assessment on the vulnerability to discrimination which can be very effective when politicized. The following attempts to explain how the securitization of migration reinforces the governments of fear⁴⁵. The issue of migration has increasingly been linked to a wide array of socio-economic and even political problems e.g criminality in the country. This has been raised in most countries e.g with the ongoing campaigns in the US⁴⁶ where Donald Trump as one of the

⁴⁴ IOM world Migration Report 2015: Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility

⁴⁵ The Copenhagen School's theory of securitization: Buzan, Waever & de Wilde 1998

⁴⁶ United States

presidential aspirants uses the issue of banning immigrants from entering the country. In Kenya, migrants mostly refugees have been blamed for insecurity in Kenya because, the country of origin of most refugees who are from Somalia and South Sudan civil wars and are still experiencing ongoing wars for decades. The spillover of the migrants into the country in a quest for peace has caused internationalization of conflicts into the region at large as well as a spillover of effects into Kenya. This has been contributed in the country by conflict within and between neighboring countries particularly Somalia. In 2014, the Government of Kenya established a unit dubbed Operation Usalama Watch⁴⁷ during which suspected nationals of Somali origin were detained in large numbers and over 300 deported back to their countries of origin. The 2015 attack on Garissa University students has also led to renewed calls and pressures to the urgent closure of Dadaab refugee camps and the return of Somali refugees to Somalia an operation that finally started in November 2016.⁴⁸

2.1.2 Migration and economic development

Migration in Kenya has been also largely associated with economic development in the country and this is seen through diaspora contributions to economic development, the central, migration trends into, as well as outside the country, a key part played by tourism in the country's economic growth as well as the impact of mobile money transfers (Mpesa⁴⁹) which quickly spread countrywide. Kenyans migrate all over the globe and they remit money back to their families in Kenya. According to the National Diaspora Policy, it is estimated that remittances from the Kenyans in the Diaspora were at 113 billion Kenya shillings in 2013, which accounts for approximately 2.98 percent of Kenya's GDP. Movement of persons have can also be attributed to the success of transfer of money through mobile phone and this has expanded to countries that Safaricom – the local network service provider can access, Kenyans send money

⁴⁷ <http://www.tamuka.org/2014/06>. viewed 10/09/2016

⁴⁸ IOM Migration in Kenya: A country Profile 2015.pg.158

⁴⁹ M-pesa – Kenyan Mobile money transfer run by local mobile service mobile providers

from one place to the other via the mobile phone transactions and continues to grow, which have become one of the key drivers of the economic growth in the country without discrimination. Kenyans who have migrated from rural to urban areas use these services as they send money back to their family members left back in the rural areas⁵⁰ which have widely promoted development in both rural and urban communities and Kenya at large and hence promotion of diplomacy in the country.

2.1.3 Migration and social development

Migrants provide social remittance like different cultural practices, identities, ideas, as well as the social capital. Knowledge is therefore transmitted from one town or county to another within the country as well as outside countries. Such factors definitely act as change agents in the country and contribute to the human development of Kenya and to a larger extent promoting diplomatic relations. Movement of persons from one country or community to another for different given reasons; adaptation strategies, business, inter-marriages, education, religion also promote cultural exchange activities as well as social exchanges which in turn promotes peaceful co-existence in the country. Particularly with this country that has experienced tribal wars and killings the *e.g* the post-election violence that took place in the country and people were attacked in the different towns they were in for being of particular tribes. Visits to the different counties for either business, inter-marriages after the 2007 nationwide killings have promoted peaceful co-existence and a level of diplomacy in this country.

2.2 Importance of Migrants to an economy: Kenya as a case study

As people move into the cities, they increase the population numbers in that particular city as well as its development as they come to look for jobs and therefore joining the working population working towards the city development as they get the jobs. Migrant populations have

⁵⁰ Migration in Kenya: A Country Profile 2015

various roles to play in a society as city-makers in urban centers whereby they help their hosting cities achieve the accepted global standards outlined by promoting the different spheres of life. Different chains of connection that extend up to the state are developed within the cities, mystic entities and down to communities, neighborhood, and migrants themselves. Cities operate within specific institutional structures of governance; attributes, culture, and even history⁵¹. Migrants also help the cities position themselves on the global stage a strategy used by governments on inclusion migrant whether in origin or destination cities, to help strengthen the negotiating position of cities seeking to engage in global businesses with the world. Kenya is a good example of this being in the global front as the African country with the largest refugee camps and host to the largest number of migrants and refugees in Africa which have put Kenya on the global front but for both good and bad reasons – the bad one being that Kenya is harboring terror suspects in the refugee camps considering the fact that it's a destination country for Somali refugees and migrants who are running away and has been for the past 20 decades, the country has been attracting and retaining highly skilled professionals, innovators, business investors and even students, essential for the city's development and expansion economically.

Migrants help in the creation of linkages between migration policies and urban planning strategies which could help towards managing the urban transition processes with the rest of the world⁵². It has been noted that the cities that have negotiated successful connections with global markets for example as tourist destinations, or through remittances, knowledge and education centers that are more likely to attract even more skilled migrants.

2.2.1 Migrants as resourceful partners in urban governance⁵³. Migrant populations are key players in city advancement and sustainability in a given society. Migration is often

⁵¹ IOM world Migration Report 2015: Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility – p.178

⁵² See the IOM website on the 7th World Urban Forum in Colombia in 2014: www.iom.int/news/iom-actively-participates-7th-world-urban-forum-held-medellin-colombia

⁵³ Available from <https://www.iom.int/world-migration-report-2015>

theorized as a platform of social exchange between people from different societies. Several types of research have documented how migrants receive multiple forms of global social and economic support from ties maintained, such as employment information, and such mutual exchange, remittances which are a major return obligation for migrants when they are in the host cities. Many migrants' devote their earnings to remittances which they religiously send back home to their relatives or even on business investments that they may have which resources are often important to reducing poverty and enhance better lifestyles of the origin family back at home⁵⁴. Migrants as part of global diaspora populations can aid different businesses and various forms of much-needed support to the vulnerable cities and countries. Migrants largely play a role towards enhancing the growing linkages between global cities through sustained institutional connections and resources exchange. The inclusion and participation of migrants in their host cities development is a crucial part of raising stable communities that assure stability or betterment of the socio-economic future which sort of promises adequate infrastructure as well as good and diverse services to the growing populations' which is usually a challenge in city management. A strong correlation has been found to exist in the active and proper service deliveries and growth in the urban cities in all of the major emerging economies and to pursue more comprehensive urban governance. Developed cities need to connect locally with urban social structures to economic growth and global competitiveness⁵⁵.

2.2.2 Migrants as builders of resilience. Migrants help in strengthening the resilience of homes of origin and their host communities through the exchange of various resources. By sending remittances back home, they improve the economic stability of the relatives by supplementing the incomes that they have and at the same time supporting the particular hosting

⁵⁴ [AJS](#). Author manuscript; available in PMC 2013 Jul 31. Published in final edited form as: *AJS*. 2010 Mar; 115(5): 1435–1479. Migrants' Competing Commitments: Sexual Partners in Urban Africa and Remittances to the Rural Origin; an article based on data from a project directed by Nancy Luke and Kaivan Munshi, Population Studies and Training Center, Brown University. Viewed on 12/9/2016

⁵⁵ An IOM paper on Second Mayoral Forum on Mobility, Migration and Development. Session I: Protection, Rights Recognition & Access to Services

society at the given time. Migrants usually have links and networks they create as they move to different places through which they contribute towards risk management for the host society at large and are often over-represented amongst the productive young age groups providing a set of expanded skills and know-how which can very well help in managing natural disasters and preparedness mechanisms to withstand such particularly in different societies⁵⁶.

2.2.3 Migrants as agents of local development. Migrant populations mostly engage in businesses where they settle and are usually good entrepreneurs joining the global efforts in trading to achieve economic success. An example is with the refugees and urban migrants who are in Kenyan cities who have proven to be better entrepreneurs in their businesses as you go to Nairobi Eastleigh estate which is widely occupied by Somali-Kenyan nationals some illegally here and some with legal documents. Eastleigh has become a business center and this actually contributes to Kenya's economic growth because it has become a popular place for traders whom mostly import their commodities from Dubai, Saudi Arabia to come and trade here. The estate is over populated with migrant populations who are very key in the process of local development for Kenya's socioeconomic growth. Governments and various organizations globally have started paying attention to this element of migrants being agents of local development in urban cities as means towards economic integration of the other people incoming⁵⁷. Migrants also contribute towards cementing linkages between their originating towns or cities and destinations to help in migration management into local government and development planning in the host society considering the fact that city links are often sustained by the presence of large migrant populations in a particular area who also provide support to the locally dispersed development

⁵⁶ <https://www.iom.int/speeches-and-talks/opening-remarks-conference-migrants-and-cities>. Viewed on 7/10/2016

⁵⁷ http://citiesofmigration.ca/ezone_stories/diversity-in-the-economy-and-local-integration/. Viewed on 7/10/2016

partnerships in communities facilitating some of the expertise and information needed in the communities of origin to the host societies⁵⁸.

2.2.4 Migrants as city-makers. The larger the size of the migrant population in an urban area helps to reinforce the position of cities in the global economic realms. The migrant populations promote different assets of a city in terms of the historical, cultural, religious and socio-economic structures which also includes their own lifestyles from origin countries if given the opportunity⁵⁹. The mutual benefit can be achieved by both the migrants and the cities from each other since migrants use their linkages and networks that they have to promote the cities' activities and at the same time expanding the activities on different scales in that particular city. Cities that seek to strengthen their positions within the economic global system should make extensive use of the potential opportunities presented by migrant populations living in their communities⁶⁰.

2.2.5 Agents of International development. Urban migrants can be agents of international development by supporting and promoting the economic growth of countries of origin and host. In using the wide extensive links that they have they connect to their different networks on the international scale hence promoting innovative local development partnerships between host and sending countries which involve city-city relationships, diaspora-led initiatives have been shown to yield economic dividends for communities back home⁶¹. Such relationships in my opinion also promote diplomatic relations between the two countries involved. Migration is of considerable importance to Kenya and its economy, there has been decreasing agricultural incomes across in Kenya since the 1970s for different reasons including natural disasters, human-caused soil erosions which have led to poor productivity in the agricultural sectors, as

⁵⁸ <https://www.iom.int/speeches-and-talks/opening-remarks-conference-migrants-and-cities>. Viewed on 7/10/2016

⁵⁹ ⁵⁹ <http://www.citiesalliance.org/node/5275> viewed on 31/10/2016

⁶⁰ World Migration Report 2015: Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility

⁶¹ World Migration Report 2015: Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility

well as the changes of attitude towards agriculture by the nationals where people are all going for white collar jobs and neglecting agricultural activities, have led to decrease in livelihood sources, with movement of persons ending up as the result in areas within access to labor markets. Migrant populations make varied contributions including those to the informal economies that are in low-paid insecure jobs and are unrecognized by policymakers and not even considered in the policy frameworks and formulated plans that are aimed at promoting local development.

2.3 Different Migration Patterns in Kenya

Kenya as a country is characterized by different migration patterns of which have all had different consequences on the country's economy in different ways and general development and even diplomatically; they include:-

- i) Rural-Urban Migration. This pattern is the most common one by the underprivileged communities who move because as a result of seasonal demands for waged agricultural labor and profitable small scales family farming, such as fresh fruits and vegetables for immediate consumption. It used to be the most common pattern in Kenya during the colonial era whereby the husbands (men) could move into the city to look for jobs and leave their families behind and later on joined by their wives and children. People would also move for better education in the city e.g Universities during earlier days were only in the cities and for this reason people could move to the urban centers where they can access the universities and other technical colleges. Rural-urban migration is still happening to date and people migrate into the cities to look for jobs and good lifestyles. With the modernization rapidly growing, it has become a common practice in the rural areas where people prefer to go to the towns for better life in terms jobs, marriage marriages whereby young girls move to the cities to get rich husbands were moving and these migration patterns impact the country's economy in

several ways including diplomatically, general development since transfers of skills and knowledge takes place in the process.

ii) Urban-urban Migration. In this case, people move from one city to the other. This trend was popularized an earlier idea of step-migration in which they could move to the nearer city to the rural areas to first taste, and then, later on, moved to a more distant, most cases a larger and developed one than the first one. It is now more common in the cities whereby people move from less developed towns to more developed and popular towns and cities for different reasons similar to other patterns of migration, more reasons include political motives whereby people move to a different city to achieve certain political interests given the political issues in Kenya that now proved to be a determinant for several political aspirants and even supporters who are in most cases driven by the popular political parties and interests. This not only happens in Kenya but widely in the Sab-Saharan African countries a continent well known for longer serving leaders – people are mostly driven by political interests.

iii) Rural-rural Migration. This pattern commonly practiced in the rural areas that are experiencing depressions in the economic sectors with very unproductive or poor soil quality leading to poor agricultural production and even lack of food for livestock and people, therefore, migrate to seek food for themselves and their livestock. This pattern of movement is common in the Turkana region that has very depressed resources in general for the population in that region. This pattern of migration is still happening to date as they experience natural disasters leading to drought hence the movements to other rural areas that are nearby to their homes and accessible with their livestock. In the process of migrating these communities end up getting involved in fighting for the meager resources, they are forced to share as a result. Diplomacy comes in a result where they get to agree on how to

share the resources available to them. Intervention to quell fights and promote peace and co-existence by different institutions, leaders and other people of authority in those communities.

- iv) Urban-rural Migration. This pattern is however not very common currently but before, people in the urban areas used to move back to their rural homes from the cities. It does happen for a short-time nowadays when – during holidays when parents move back to their rural homes to visit their relatives and to keep touch. Most of the people who move to the rural regions mostly go there to settle down as retirees and are usually in their retirement ages, as they go back to establish their homes and believe that they are preparing homesteads where they will be buried upon their deaths. Some of those returning usually play a part in the growth of rural areas economically since they mostly build permanent houses from the pensions earned in the city life while was working and even start small businesses to maintain themselves in the rural areas.
- v) International Migration; according to the 2014 UNDESA report on population, an increase in population numbers of in the cities is mainly taking place in low and middle-income societies. People move to different countries globally for various reasons most popular being to look for better-paying jobs, marriages, brain-drains, for better education and they settle in those countries never to return. Before independence in the period 1960-1963, many Kenyan nationals were given student scholarships by the European and the British for higher education, in the Western and Eastern parts of the world, migration has been a trend that is still continuing with several organizations and institutions offering scholarships to bright students in Kenya to go abroad for further studies.

2.4 Disadvantages of migrant communities to Kenya

2.4.1 Introduction

Migration affects both the area of origin and the area of destination. The negative perceptions and images by most people are that migrant populations as victims of either social discrimination or economic deprivation, or even natural disasters that could be the only reasons forcing people to move. Most of the existing historical studies of population movements in the Southern part of Africa have highlighted slavery, different forms of exploitation and hard labor as factors that forced people to migrate. Specifically, the Southern African literature on population movements has always focused on the effects of Apartheid. It's been noted that the different views on the causes of migration and even the importance of migrants' contributions to the society differ globally⁶². Statements about movements of persons differ from the ideas of users of provisions in the 'host community', to contributors to economic safety and cultural diversity. Migrant populations usually are mostly welcomed when demand for labor exceeds supply in a developing or developed country, but things change as the balance inclines to the opposite side. The location has also been an in the context of bigger numbers of migrants, seen negatively as the resources degrade in a particular area occupied by many migrants who could be hosted in that particular country and migrant populations like others adopt maintainable tactics to survive.

2.4.2 Migration hindering national development: the Kenya example: Cummings RJ 1985, in his work, examines the claim that national development in contemporary Africa must be assisted through planned migration. The government should assume a sustained effort and a more forceful advocacy posture to achieve national goals; local areas should share management responsibilities with the national government. Using locally based organizations in Africa could give policy makers a broader range of options. Independent Kenya inherited a large population of unskilled workers, an institutionalized wage system, and an urban in-migration problem as its colonial legacy. When the newly independent government repealed its

⁶² <http://www.citiesalliance.org/node/5275> viewed on 31/10/2016

oppressive rural-urban migration laws, the urban population grew dramatically. Increased employment opportunities for nationals helped to increase urban growth. Urban problems included 1) decreasing employment opportunities, 2) more capital intensive industry in response to trade unions' demands for higher wages, and 3) pricing policies that discriminated against agriculture. The problem was perceived as caused by the defective agricultural methods used by ignorant peasants. In Kenya urbanization increased by 135% between 1948 and 1962. During the 1970s, the forms of urban development changed from primary to secondary towns, unlike most other African countries. During the 1960s Kenya's economic growth averaged 6.5%; by 1972 this had slowed to 4.1%. Economic problems worsened with the oil crisis and the collapse of the East African community. Much of Kenya's income comes from its agricultural sector, but arable land is fully used and cannot expand. Kenya's population growth is currently 4.2%, 1 of the highest in the world. This growth can best be absorbed in the urban sector, especially the small-scale urban informal sector. The traditional credit exchange and loan system among rural family and ethnic group members might serve as an economic model for policy makers to encourage self-employment rather than wage earning for both rural and urban residents. The government's job will be to transform its colonial institutions into ones that suit Kenya.⁶³

2.4.3 Terrorist activities in the country

In my opinion, the presence of migrants in the country specifically refugees who have existed in the country for a period of over two decades now in different places in the country mostly in Dadaab and Kakuma camps that hosts the largest numbers of refugees in the country while some are also in the urban centers Eastleigh in Nairobi being the other place crowded by different migrants mostly being the refugees who have run away from the harsh conditions at the camps seeking employments and better lives in the city and for some other various reasons. Terrorist

⁶³ Author: Cummings RJ : African migration and national development, edited by Beverly Lindsay. University Park, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State University Press, 1985. 148-69. See more at: <http://www.ponline.org/node/420819#sthash.Gqdi5Mb5.dpuf>: viewed on 4/02/2016 at 4:47pm

activities in the country have been widely linked to recruits by Alshabaab whom some have been recruited from the Dadaab and Kakuma camps as a result of idleness. Several leaders have echoed the fear that ‘Kenya is scapegoating refugees’. Following the Westgate Mall attack in November 2013 and the terrorist attack on Garissa University in which led to the deaths of 147 students who were killed, Kenya’s government has found a blame on the terror suspects harbored in these camps and amongst urban migrants in the city. These major terrorist attacks in the country led to the Government of Kenya issuance of an ultimatum to the UN through the UNHCR was issued by the Government of Kenya (GoK) to close Dadaab refugee camp within three months,⁶⁴ which was to ensure that the refugees are transported back to their country and camps closed considering that the camps had become the breeding grounds for the terror suspect. These are some of the vices that the country suffers as a result of hosting refugees.

2.4.4 Vulnerability to diseases

In an increasingly mobile world, migrants become more vulnerable to all kinds of transmissible diseases as they move to different places before settling in different environments; infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, and even psychosocial vulnerabilities. In the case of rural to urban movements, migrants may contract some of the communicable diseases as they get in contact with different people on the move as well. Research has it that most people on the move who are careless with their lifestyles are particularly disposed to contracting HIV/AIDs. Speculations are that among the slum residents in Nairobi most of them being migrants, HIV/AIDs and Tuberculosis (TB) account for about half of their deaths in over five years of age. On non-communicable diseases migrant populations are also susceptible to diseases like chronic respiratory ailments (asthma) and others, with the migrants being the most vulnerable than the local populations in the societies which mostly result from them experiencing various

⁶⁴ <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/apr/14/kenya-garissa-dadaab-scapegoat-al-shabaab>. 19/02/2016

inequalities as well as related stress related issues which increase their vulnerability to the risk factors and even weakening their immune systems generally. The psychosocial concern is also an area of susceptibility for persons on the move. Migration caused by different reasons – war, conflicts or even natural disasters are also threats to the well-being of migrants. Following a rapid assessment in 2013, on access to health care at selected One Stop Border Posts (OSBP) in East Africa, done by IOM an agency dealing with migration issues, examined in their study at selected OSBP are home to a diverse and heterogeneous population. Migrant populations also include temporary and longer time workers, like cross-border traders and even long distance truck drivers. These interact in various ways with other border population groups such as uniformed security personnel, local community leaders, and civil. The findings indicated that situations surrounding the movement processes involved can also easily increase vulnerability to ill health. The most common factors endangering specific health vulnerability among migrants at cross-border communities were patterns and frequency of mobility, travel conditions and associated mode of travel, and duration of the journey. These factors were reported to pose serious health risks to migrants. Mobility also affects access to and utilization of health services. Specifically, it is associated with delays in seeking treatment, especially during transit consequently turning minor health problems into a life-threatening sickness. For example, truck drivers interviewed reported that on several occasions they fail to seek health care services on time due to the perception that this will delay their travel schedules. Similarly, high mobility was reported to affect adherence to treatment. The findings also revealed that migrants and border communities engage in risky sexual behaviors, which increases their vulnerability to HIV infection and other STIs. Discussions with study participants revealed that migrants at One Stop Border Posts (OSBP) such as truck drivers tend to spend long periods away from home separated from their familiar social lifestyles and from shared practices and culture values, social family

support, and even the language, thus increases their likelihood to engage in the risky sexual behavior⁶⁵. Communicable diseases are amongst the main concerns in discussions about persons on the move, as the different spread of transmitted Is more rapid if the infected are frequently on the move. Border posts comprised of a high proportion of young women and men from communities near and far, attracted by perceived economic opportunities at border posts. However, the shortage of employment and other income-generating activities restricts many of the young women to sex work⁶⁶. Diseases like HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, Ebola, are diseases that are easily spread as a result of movement of persons from one place to another and when they get in contact with non-infected persons the disease is easily spread. HIV/AIDS is being the sexually transmitted disease that one cannot tell if a person is infected just by looking. In normal cases when a single lady meets up with a guy from a different place, they get together not knowing each other's status and if either is infected he/she will contract the virus.

⁶⁵ IOM Kenya (2013)., A rapid Assessment of Access to Health Care At Selected One Stop Border Posts (OSBP) in East Africa

⁶⁶ IOM Kenya (2013)., Research study on Health Vulnerabilities of Urban Migrants in the Greater Nairobi

CHAPTER THREE

HOW MIGRATION PROMOTES DIPLOMACY - KENYA AS A CASE STUDY

3.0 Introduction

Diplomacy of Migration combines key developments in the field of diplomatic history with new international trends in the history of migration; migration diplomacy became a means of reinforcing other foreign policy priorities, which came at a great cost for migrant populations themselves.⁶⁷ Large numbers of Kenyans have been moving to several different parts of the world globally since the post-colonial eras to attain good job opportunities, education, training, social as well as for political reasons and to date, they continue to migrate from Kenya to other countries for better economic opportunities, resulting in migration diplomacy between the involved countries which is Kenya and the receiving country. Migrants are in most cases easily welcomed when demand for labor exceeds supply in a particularly developed nation or urban center, but when the balance tilts to the other side, migration is controlled and limited. When large numbers of migrants are involved, the environment is often a concern to the policy makers since the migrant populations are usually considered as resource degraders, but studies have also pointed out that migrants like other people adopt survival tactics in the cities of the host. There are different linkages between migration and diplomacy, the following linkages with which migration are identified and an examination of the consequences of the economic crisis on minorities, especially minority youth, analysis of consequences in terms of social and national cohesion; economic diplomacy, cultural diplomacy, the national cohesion that helps promote our national interests.

3.0.1 Economic diplomacy; in the Kenyan context, aims to attain dynamic, growing economic change to help secure Kenya's social economic progress and success in line with the

⁶⁷ Oyen M. (2015) *The Diplomacy of Migration: Transnational Lives and the Making of the U S – Chinese Relations in the Cold War*, Cornell University Press, U.S

envisioned goals and objectives of the Kenya Vision 2030 strategic plan. Kenyan economic diplomacy has been mostly centered on the promotion exports to other countries, in this regard; the local national government is in charge of guiding the private economic sector by providing relevant information about open and prospective opportunities in the world markets as well as giving specialized assistance in the designing and implementation of proposed market programs globally.⁶⁸ With the migration trends into and out of Kenya, the rates of exports and imports are also increasing since the incoming migrants get to buy and also sell different commodities hence contributing towards Kenya's social and economic development. A broad convention has been developed by the Western world that suggests Kenya as being in decline emphasizing the insecurity, terror threats, stagnation in cultural, political and economic domains. It highlights Kenya's dependence on agriculture and major domestic disruptions and while Kenya acknowledges these challenges, the country also emphasizes opportunities available to use cultural and tourism tools which can be used wisely to overcome them for the benefit of the economy.⁶⁹

3.0.2 Cultural diplomacy; cultural diplomacy is distinct from cultural relations, by saying that cultural diplomacy is a more specific term in so far as diplomacy is usually associated with states and states' public diplomacy involves liaising with publics in other states, so cultural diplomacy liaising with other states or their peoples through the medium of culture⁷⁰ this involves the exchange of different skills, practices, information, ideas, art and other aspects among people of different nations, which fosters mutual understanding between people. Cultural contact and relations provide a platform for informal relationship building and trust: it keeps open negotiating channels and recalibrates relationships for changing times. Given the

⁶⁸ Murimi KK, *Kenya Country Paper – Export Promotion Council of Kenya (EPC)*, ITC – ISO Regional Workshop on 'Linking Trade Promotion Organizations and National Standards Bodies for Export Success', Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, June 2011, www.intracen.org/workArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id+56707.

⁶⁹ <http://www.gsdmagazine.org/kenyas-cultural-diplomacy-a-new-frontier-for-pan-africanism-and-african-renaissance/>; accessed on 20 December 2015.

⁷⁰ Ben O'Loughlin, In-person, July 16, 2014. as reported by Tim Rivera, Distinguishing Cultural Relations From Cultural Diplomacy: The British Council's Relationship With Her Majesty's Government.

movement of migrants into different parts of Kenya who are in most cases received amidst mixed reaction by the host communities; cultural contact provides a platform for different cultural exchanges for the benefit of Kenya as a country at large and I would argue to some extent that cultural practices can be used as a tool for public diplomacy in a society. According to the United Nations' 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in which Article 27(1), it states that everyone has the universal right to freely be part of the cultural life of the hosting community, to assimilate into their local practices and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. In this case, both the incoming migrants, refugees and the host communities are entitled to freely participate and engage in the social structure and practices of that particular society hosting the community which in turn promotes diplomatic relations. The local Kenyan Maasai cultures through the dancers from Kenya have projected Kenya's culture through the practices and maintenance of their traditions, music, dressing attires, as well as dances in Africa and beyond which has so far created a to a wider extent promoted a clear picture of the country's visions, its developmental agenda as well as special cultural contribution to the African regeneration⁷¹. Cultural relations and associations as part of people to people relations are intended to build on similarities, strengths and gains of Africans and ultimately come together for the development the key aspects of life spheres which fit into the wider framework of Kenya's strategic envisioned plans⁷²

3.0.3 National cohesion; migration may have influences on cohesion in a country. This refers to how the movement of persons affects neighborhoods and is definite by people's opinions on how people get along with each other in their local area. The current government strategies emphasis is most associated with the concept of national cohesion. Tensions between host communities and the migrants, movement of people across borders in the East African

⁷¹ <http://www.gsdmagazine.org/kenyas-cultural-diplomacy-a-new-frontier-for-pan-africanism-and-african-renaissance/>

⁷² <http://www.gsdmagazine.org/kenyas-cultural-diplomacy-a-new-frontier-for-pan-africanism-and-african-renaissance/>; accessed on 20 December 2015.

region have increased massively in the region of Kenya which possesses a big burden to the receiving communities. This is due to the already meager resources in a particular community receiving the migrants. This is the negative side of migration whereas it's also a platform for national cohesion – different cultures interacting together getting to work together and share commonalities, an example is with the pastoralist communities of Turkana, Pokot, Marakwet, moving into each other's territories in search of water and have always engaged in fights between them because of natural resources – livestock in this case. Through community elders' interventions as well as Government working with the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) has always been working with the local communities on the ground to ensure they engage in dialogue as a step towards conflict resolutions amongst the host communities and the invaders who would be the people on the move with intent to end the existing hostilities, have spearheaded different inter-community peace dialogues in partnership with other stakeholders to build unified communities seen as an on-going process in Kenyan local communities. Any restoration initiatives must include systems that intend to identify the different communities any tensions or conflict within the area which could be current or potential brewing up by drafting policies that can help tackle such issues before the eruptions by full engagement of the community members through the appointed local leaders and the local government following the appropriate protocols and channels to contribute to the building of a unified Kenya. NCIC and partners are engaging the local youths and community members in steering the processes of peace building, national cohesion, and integration.

3.1 The Government of Kenya's role in AMISOM: This all starts with the huge number presence of refugees in the country (Dadaab and Kakuma camps) – now over twenty decades, who as a result of idleness and lack of jobs have resulted to joining Al-Shabaab and other militant groups who recruit them for various militant activities and this has been witnessed

in the country by the several attacks that have been experienced and are later on claimed by Al Shabaab and are later found out to have been residing in the camps. The Government of Kenya (GoK) must be credited for its continuous efforts having always been on the frontline in promoting peace. Kenya is recognized as Center of gravity of AMISOM diplomacy, in its engagement with our international partners. It has strongly supported the standing-up of the Africa Standby Force (ASF) through generous financial contributions and personnel. It is the same spirit of good neighborliness that has motivated Kenya to deploy its diplomacy in the resolution of conflicts in the IGAD region. Kenya understands that the happiness of its people must of necessity include the happiness of others, including its neighbors. Kenya, however, faces challenges in security. Kenya, like any other country, cannot choose its neighbors and neither can it wish them away. The issue of security challenges in one country affects the neighbors around. It is in this context that Kenya and Somalia must cooperate in all fields of their human endeavor. It is for mutual benefit.”⁷³ Despite the several attacks that Kenya has experienced as a result, to have the defense forces sent back to Kenya e.g In spite of Westgate Mall bombings, notwithstanding the massacres at Garissa University in Garissa, Kenya and the most recent being the last attack that took place early this year at El Adde on 15 January 2016 by the militia groups that left several defense officers dead and a few injured. Several calls have been made by the Kenya opposition to have the defense forces sent back but the Government of Kenya still stands its ground on the issue with their relentless spirit of ensuring peace in the country.

3.2 International agencies dealing with migration: Kenya being the leading country in Africa by the number of refugees hosted, several International Organizations have flooded the country in response to the some of the migrants’ issues that cause them to move from one place to another. IOM being the leading agency globally on migration issues has had its

⁷³ Statement by Amb. Smail Chergui, Commissioner for Peace and Security on the solemn occasion of laying to rest of AMISOM’s Kenya Defence Forces Soldiers, Nairobi, 22 January 2016.

presence in Kenya since 1983 to try and deal with the refugee's issues not forgetting the UNCHR that has its roots on the ground in the country on migrants' issues. These agencies have therefore promoted diplomatic relations between Kenya and several nations who receive and support refugee programs implemented in Kenya. An organization like IOM implements various livelihood programs in disadvantaged communities such as Turkana, Lodwar that are prone to natural disasters like drought and as a result have to scramble on the meager resources available to them and in most cases result to wars. IOM has been implementing peacebuilding initiatives through which community elders negotiate on their behalf to promote peaceful coexistence.

3.3 Migration as a mode of integration: Efforts towards attaining integration take place at the local levels during daily interactions and is usually as an engaging process based on mutual accommodation by both parties involved, in this case being all migrants and host communities involved in the process. Integration is considered as part of the nation-building process and this, therefore, implies the need for active participation and open attitudes by both sides of communities involved. It is the responsibility of the host community to provide safe haven to the incoming migrant populations by ensuring their rights are upheld and to be welcomed and introduced to participation in the local existing life structures and spheres of the particular country through active engagement rather than discriminative attitudes, ensuring the protection of these rights to the highest possible degree, done within the context of common values and the international human rights standards in force in a particular country⁷⁴. On the other hand, it is the responsibility of migrants and their communities to respect common local values and to actively contribute and integrate, as far as reasonably possible, to the wellbeing and growth of the host community and society at large. The different ways of interaction between the migrants and the receiving society can also involve assimilation since most of the people establish social networks through their daily work relationships and even possibly find a partner

⁷⁴ <http://www.oecd.org/migration/mig/15516956.pdf> viewed on 31/10/2016

among the population of host, most of the migrant populations, however, rely on kinship circles, or neighbors of the same racial or ethnic contexts to develop roots in the host community being the receiving society⁷⁵. Empowering migrants through acknowledging their values and acknowledging their sense of belonging in the new is the only appropriate choice in a democratic society. This can enable the society to ensure fair and just environments for everyone thus allow migrants to both be assimilated and for them to feel integrated within the community. Interaction is at most importance since it enables migrants to engage with different categories of people at different levels of people in the receiving society as well as in the in their neighborhood, workplace, at school, in the hospital or the offices of the local community administration⁷⁶.

3.4 Migrants serve the role of mediators in the cities: a lot of interactions at different levels and different capacities takes place in cities, be it through social gatherings and events, raising their families, working environment, studying, living, playing.⁷⁷ As they move to cities they also largely contribute to a wider extent to the role of the cities being mediators since cities partnerships are easily formed and created in cities between various local stakeholders involved in migrants' labor market supplements and to overcome strategy disintegration at the local level. The wide variety of different stakeholders involved at the local level in supporting the integration of migrants into the labor market to some extent reflects the multiplicity of barriers which persons on the move face⁷⁸. Different cities are in different stages of advancements and obligations to the management of migration issues involving the number of stakeholders involved or interested on migration issues, as well as the resources a city has or is willing to allocate to address migration issues. Despite these differences, it is argued that there are three

⁷⁵ Sarah Spencer, Senior Associate, Institute for Public Policy Research, Visiting Professor at the Human Rights Centre, University of Essex, Commissioner, Commission for Racial Equality, founder member of the Centre for Migration Policy and Society at the University of Oxford (COMPAS); s.spencer@ippr.org.uk. www.ippr.org. www.compas.ox.ac.uk

⁷⁶ <http://www.coe.int/t/democracy/migration/Source/migration/EnglishMigrantBelongingWeb.pdf>. Viewed on /10/2016

⁷⁷ 2014 Report on The Hague process on refugees and migration: This report blazes a trail by linking migrant and refugee integration policies, public-private partnerships and the local level in a comparative discussion.

⁷⁸ <http://www.oecd.org/migration/mig/15516956.pdf> viewed on 31/10/2016

common challenges that cities face: 1) the need to be more actively involved in the designing and decision-making process of national frameworks for the integration of migrants and refugees for different stakeholders; 2) explore and to make use of the competition between businesses and the overlapping interests to improve the infrastructures offered to the local citizens; and 3) to change the public opinion from viewing migration as merely problematic to focusing on the benefits of migration to the city and its population.⁷⁹ For the past decades, migration has become a local reality and migrants have widely contributed both positively and negatively to the development and advancements of numerous cities in different countries as well as globally. In cities where most migrants settle, being attracted by available employment opportunities and the different available opportunities in the host communities⁸⁰. Fast increase in migrant population numbers influx and the willingness to accept groups from different backgrounds pose challenges and pressure for local governments regarding the need to improve the infrastructure, resources, as well as the needed social cohesion between the incoming population and the host community.⁸¹ More specifically, local authorities must come up with tactics to provide adequate needs, to ensure educational needs are met as well as ensure accommodation into the welfare systems and other social needs to address the culture shock by the local populations to accept and integrate with the incoming populations.⁸²

3.5 Poverty reduction

Movement of persons in most cases does not totally deplete living conditions in a country, but considering that access to opportunities is not casually distributed, the influx of migrants may also contribute to increasing inequality. Remittances made by the migrants are of no use to the rich people but still, contribute to increasing inequality in the societies. An example with the case

⁷⁹ 2014 Report on The Hague process on refugees and migration - Interview conducted with Nava Hinrichs from The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration by the writers of the 2014 Hague report.

⁸⁰ OECD, 1998

⁸¹ Hamberger, 2009; OECD, 1998.

⁸² Alexander, 2012; Penninx, 2005.

of Indian rural to urban migration which has highlighted that the slightly well-off migrants are mostly attracted towards better job opportunities whereas the poor are pushed further away to the poor menial jobs on what they believe are meant to them: “‘push’ and ‘pull’ in migration are referred to as twin children of inequality in the same sort of village, but they are also sources of new inequality.”

CHAPTER FOUR

IDENTIFYING THE ROLE OF HOST SOCIETY IN PROMOTING DIPLOMACY

3 Introduction

According to a toolkit on Practical Cooperation on Resettlement for UNHCR-NGO, a host society in refers to the destination country for persons on the move who could be migrants by choice, refugees, asylum seekers from different countries and the local population residing in that particular country. Urban migrants or refugees, however, live within host communities illegally without legal status or official recognition by the host country's local government for populations residing camps within the host communities, they are officially registered by the local government as refugees or be impacted in one way or another by, the migrants staying in the camp.⁸³ When the migrants move to a new area they have to secure a place to fully accommodate their social sense and cultural lifestyles not only for physical needs such as housing in that community. Migrants in particular who have moved to the camps in Kenya (Dadaab and Kakuma) as well as into the urban areas tends to acquire residence cards for a particular time while others even end up staying there for their lifetime and even get national identification cards. The host communities, in this case, play important roles in casting the lives of the incoming groups of people. Host community has been identified to part of the process of promoting diplomacy in migration and some of the roles have been identified as follows;

3.0 Promotion of economic dimension of integration policy

Host societies are key players in the economic dimension of a country's integration policies and it is of importance to avoid rating migrant populations in terms of their economic value emphasizing on the assimilation of migrants into the economic range of the society. Provision and ensuring equal access to the available labor markets in the host country should be the first

⁸³ <http://www.unhcr.org/4cd7d1509.html>. 23/02/2016

step towards the economic integration of migrants which provides a platform for interaction on a wider sphere encompassing other structures of interactions during which different levels of technical knowledge and skills are shared amongst the migrants and the members of the host communities interacting. Most of the labor markets have become more demanding in terms of the required qualifications get a job placement and also a lack of appropriate documentation of technical skills possessed or their identifications in most cases pose barriers to employment opportunities that could be available for the migrants involved. International skill recognition can be organized through partnership agreements between existing institutions of higher education in different countries. Mechanisms can be created by the host societies through financial, regulatory, and other forms of assistance, which would provide the migrant populations with a chance to also showcase and maximize their own potential contributions and assistance which in the long run leads towards the economic growth of the hosting economic society. In addition, other initiatives towards the integration include providing any necessary assistance to migrants in entering the economy's labor markets. Such initiatives provide directions to individuals in the preparation and to prevent drop-out and by directing the interested migrants towards the different existing sectors in which migrants are under-represented. However, such efforts must be faced with rejection and animosity towards the migrants therefore host societies governments should put this into consideration by putting measures in place and work towards implementing job creation initiatives or regulatory protection measures and policies to preserve the prosperity and confidence of its own workforce on their resources, which helps in preventing hostility by the host population towards the incoming migrant community. It is of importance to the host government to have the integration processes available through some legal context that can protect migrants from discriminatory practices from the host population since hostility is normal amongst in beings when foreigners invade their territories expecting to fully access and use the

same resources used by the host populations. At the same time, it is also important for the migrant population to feel secure and accepted in the host society with access and choices to and to fully become integrated into a particular host society.⁸⁴

3.1 Stakeholders in integration

With different interpretations and understandings of the word integration in different countries and contexts, refers to a two-way process of assimilation by migrants and receiving societies, in which the particular necessities for acceptance by a host society are different to every society⁸⁵. Migrants in a real sense belong to two different backgrounds which include their origins and the targeted destination countries where they live. Policy-making and integration agendas are considered to be an issue of concern by the welcoming state to ensure that the population is fully integrated into the new community, with the role of the sending state neglected on the issue of integration. Migrants do maintain a variety of linkages with the country hosting them and to enhance integration between the host and the sending countries. Integration is a way of interaction that facilitates contact between migrants and their homes of origin contributing to nation-building in countries of origin and even expanding cultural diversity to countries of the host, and that portrays the migrant nationals as an important resource to have all of them changed the way migrants and to interact with their home country⁸⁶.

The host community receiving migrants and refugees is a major stakeholder in the process of the integration of migrants in a society. In most cases, host communities have no choice but to accept the incoming migrants' influx who migrant for various reasons. The responsibility for integration in a country lies with many actors in the community; host governments, the migrants themselves, communities and various public institutions,

⁸⁴ IOM Publication No.11: International Dialogue on Migration, Migrants and Host Society Partnerships for Success. P.29-35

⁸⁵ IOM Publication No.11: International Dialogue on Migration, Migrants and Host Society Partnerships for Success. P.72

⁸⁶ The Educational Integration of Migrants. What is the Role of Sending Society Actors and is there a Transnational Educational Field?

communities. There is a need for ensuring that migrant' rights and obligations in the host society to equally access different kinds of services available in the labor market. In the long run, migrants' integration with the host society takes place on a wide scale through the different platforms of frequent engagements and interactions⁸⁷. In cases of temporary migration, a given level of interaction with the host community is also essential cater for migrants of short period of stay is beneficial and productive as possible to both sides: this should be irrespective of whether the migrants entered illegally or have overstayed the required and allowed period, integration nonetheless still is of importance and to let the local authority do their jobs of dealing with the case rather than the host community starting to discriminate against for national identity, social stability, and security. To develop integration strategies, firsthand experience by the migrant's populations and interaction with the host society is rightly done and the approaches used in integration works with the aim of ensuring both sides acknowledges and appreciates each other's' similarities and even exchange cultural some of the different practices. Successful integration of the migrant populations into the host community can help ensure that migrants societal responsibilities accomplished and are empowered earn their rights. In order to achieve to social cohesion and stability, integration is first required⁸⁸. Integration is a key factor to attain social cohesion and stability and through to the maximization of migrants' economic and social contributions, and improving the quality of lives of the migrants and host communities alike.⁸⁹ Civil society represents different views and interests through its various structures and can make essential contributions to the integration process of a community. Migrant associations formed by migrants communities support networks and platforms for the migrants to raise their concerns, fight for their rights in the host country⁹⁰ mostly with the larger and more reputable

⁸⁷ IOM Publication No.11: International Dialogue on Migration, Migrants and Host Society Partnerships for Success. P.72

⁸⁸ IOM Publication No.11: International Dialogue on Migration, Migrants and Host Society Partnerships for Success. P.75

⁸⁹ IOM Publication No.11: International Dialogue on Migration, Migrants and Host Society Partnerships for Success. P.75

⁹⁰ <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/integration-role-communities-institutions-and-state/> viewed on 31/10/2016

Diasporas that have well-established migrant association groups mostly have well-organized migrants' associations representing the diaspora community's rights and interests in different countries⁹¹. In several countries with higher numbers of migrant presence, the established migrant associations working at the national levels have taken gone to the extent of taking on other functional titles like consultative roles through the respective host authorities, who are provide them with guidance on concerned policies with regards migration and integration issues as well as other matters of social concerns to help in directing the migrants in their operations as foreigners in that particular country of host. Such group associations serves as bridges between migrant communities and the host society through awareness raising to keep them in check with the certainties of migrant life experiences by giving them their voices to fight for their rights when they face discrimination and other hostile reactions from the host community members and also calling upon them to embrace the existing cultural diversity which contributes to the promotion of diplomacy in the host country as a whole⁹². Migrants are newcomers in a country are in most cases regarded as the classic "other" who does not belong. Such references may be based on perceived races, physical appearance, cultural and religious differences, class characteristics, or on any combination of these elements that obviously shows that an individual is not of the same host community. Such negative constructions which to the migrants are insulting and name calling have been used in different societies - politically, e.g., by anti-immigrant movements, who express themselves in prejudiced practices, seeking to deteriorate inter-ethnic relations and to weaken the social cohesion of existing communities, cities, and societies. For such reasons, two main actors who are the migrants and the receiving society in the integration process become connected by sound integration policy⁹³.

3.2 Social interactions

⁹¹ <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/integration-role-communities-institutions-and-state/> viewed on 31/10/2016

⁹² <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/integration-role-communities-institutions-and-state/> viewed on 31/10/2016

⁹³ <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/integration-role-communities-institutions-and-state/> viewed on 31/09/2016

Social interactions are known to varied and can be short-lived or long-lasting, can develop in the different contexts of more or less strong social ties in a given society and strong ties imply a high level of interchange and long-term relations, and they concern relations with relatives, friends or even regular associates⁹⁴. The range of relations that can materialize between individuals or groups is shown by the nature of social interactions⁹⁵ which can identify the existing the structures to guide individuals or groups starting different relations⁹⁶. Social interactions that take place between migrants and natives of the host society are flexible and personal in nature referred to as socio-cultural integration. Therefore one would wonder how countries of origin would impact on casual social interactions of the migrant populations in the countries of destination. These interactions take place between members of various communities and being the migrant minorities and the majority group being the natives in the host community which can also refer to interethnic relations as part of the questioning of integration and the circumstances in the new host society that the immigrants join. Social interactions between migrants and the receiving society vary within the local contexts that they develop and range from different public institutions of the host society that they engage in regularly like the local government administrations and all other public services etc ⁹⁷ to public spaces with squares, public transportation, shops, and housing complexes. However, they also include the private sphere Interactions that occur between migrants and the host society natives can take place in a private setting or in a public context and contribute to the migrant social network which influences their interactions in the new host country.

3.3 Promoting partnerships between stakeholders

⁹⁴ Alioua (2008)

⁹⁵ Vertovec, 2007a

⁹⁶ Goffman, 1967

⁹⁷ Vertovec, 2007a

There are many stakeholders involved in integration which include; the private sectors, media, religious organizations, schools, NGOs, migrant associations, Governments, who interact regularly on different levels and make valuable and regular contributions towards the integration process and efforts in a country. Partnership relations are key in attempts towards addressing the multifaceted dimensions of integration in a general manner, requiring not only a holistic approach. Economic opportunity, which entails working to earning a livelihood is amongst the main constituents of integration, there is a bigger scope for more partnerships between governments and the private sector that manage this aspect of migration and integration more effectively.⁹⁸ Private sectors can also be of importance to governments in designing education and training policies for migrant populations and with the aim being to attract more migrants into economic labor sectors that could be experiencing labor shortages in the host country such will not only migrants but should be important as an integration strategy as it builds the employability capacity of individuals in the host community including self-sufficiency of migrants which enhances the public image of migrants, in the long run, are important contributors to the labor market and the economy at large.⁹⁹

⁹⁸ IOM Publication 2008. Migrants And The Host Society: Partnerships For Success

⁹⁹ IOM Publication 2008. Migrants And The Host Society: Partnerships For Success

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4 Conclusion

Migration to some extent does indeed promote diplomacy in Kenya and in the researcher's attempt to assess; it is exhibited in different ways through social cohesion, integration. Concluding this work, it is realized that migration in itself involves the migrants, the government of the (host as well as the origin), host community who all in one way or another plays an integral part in the "web". The action is necessary at all levels within governments' authorities including; regional, national, and local capacities and requires the holistic approach by the local government authority to all the involved sectors and possible stakeholders that might be of assistance to providing valuable contributions towards ensuring integration of migrants in the society. Institutions such as schools, markets, and banks, where nationals and non-nationals mainly interact, are often better positioned to measure and point out specific requirements of the host population as well as those of the and the migrants at large living in that particular area. Non-actors in the society, are also of key importance for they supplement the government's determinations on ensuring common engagement to ensure necessary assistance to the migrant populations in their daily life and to engage them. Information about individual migrants' experiences is very well appreciated given that the sources of information are used to assist in understanding and later addressing by incorporating together when developing strategies to address the challenges migrants face in attempts to integrate within the community. Potential negative impacts of declining diplomatic relationships between countries include the effects it has on the migrants directly that may come up lawfully from clear legal acts against foreigners, from probable bad relations between the host native population and the migrant populations who

are like foreigners in the host community¹⁰⁰. For such cases, engagement through diplomacy may be for the public good to solve the issues quietly.

4.0 Recommendations

In answering the research questions aforementioned, this researcher has drawn heavily from her work at IOM¹⁰¹, an organization which has been in the forefront and is also the leading global agency that deals with migration issues globally, as well as in Kenya. From this research, the following points are highlighted as recommendations for consideration:

- Institutionalization of clear guidelines seeking to ensure that the social interactions between migrants' and host societies at all levels and context are positive and commonly beneficial; these needs to be considered a key factor towards the implementation of a broader national migration management plan in the country.
- Social inclusion and integration of migrants by promoting enhanced dialogue with the host community populations may be of importance by also engaging national civil societies can promote and create opportunities for intercultural dialogue and associations to encourage migrants populations and migrant protection organizations to actively engage when needs arise in easily identifying and recognizing the most appropriate responses to the different needs of migrant population even when affected by external shocks in the new host communities of stay and to even advise and help on how to deal with them.
- Creation of diverse improved opportunities for public interactions between the migrants and host communities; different types of services at various places and at different occasions are ideal prospects and platforms for interaction within a community at whatever level of encounters – be it first encounters or continuous are good opportunities to create relationships. Prospects for the longer term and more interaction can arise, through everyday

¹⁰⁰ IOM – Migration Policy, Research and Communicatians. P79

¹⁰¹ International Organization for Migration

casual activities like meeting at the communal places, working together, offsprings sharing the same schools which are usually the basis for even stronger interactions between community members and even longer engagements and projects together. Shared interests and concerns can also be contributors, which can be varied like the getting together for mutual interest in a particular activity or even sporting events, being a parent, and general activities of mutual interests for improving their neighborhood relations and interactions. Some prospects like participation in the labor market oriented activities might be key for establishing a broader-based connection, a varied range of opportunities are essential to avoid over-reliance on a particular prospect. Such measures ensure the inclusion of all the groups in that particular community to avoid concentration on only a given age but to all age groups, social classes, and interests are considered if are unable to participate in any one particular social group of interaction¹⁰².

- Positive interactions can also be built Recognition and promotion of migrants' contributions to the community by respecting and treating each one's with respect and acknowledging potential values of the migrant population to contribute in a wide range of ways to the receiving society. Recognition of migrants' potential, however, minimal to give them the assurance that their presence is highly welcomed and valued in that society. Migrants move for different reasons and along the way on transit meet all sorts of challenges hence looking for acceptance by the society apart from where they have run away from. They can easily often pick up on negative vibes through discriminatory encounters starting by the immigration processes at the borders while still on the move that are usually perceived to present hostile hurdles to their presence in a particular place also tied with nationalities and this is common with Kenyan Immigration who are usually stricter to persons who look like of Somali origin and are usually thoroughly interrogated while at the borders being mistaken

¹⁰² <http://www.coe.int/t/democracy/migration/Source/migration/EnglishMigrantBelongingWeb.pdf>. Viewed on 7/10/2016

for terror suspects at any encounter just by generalization. Initiatives should play a part in helping to neutralize such negative impressions. With such efforts, the migrants can get motivated to interact more due to seeming greater possibilities of them receiving more evaluations and positive reaction from the locals when they participate or engage in an activity within the community of host¹⁰³.

- According to Andrew Orton¹⁰⁴, education and awareness creation to migrants is also of key importance for them to fully understand and grasp why they are participating in a given role or activity to fully empower them through direct engagement and participation on the need to empower migrants' by being clear to them on what, why, they are participating in, such empowers them by providing them with chances to showcase their capabilities by providing them with the necessary platform through the available and possible opportunities to actively contribute as agents of growth, social cohesion and even. Identification and promotion of the different available prospects and necessary educative materials on the receiving society's institutional history and backgrounds for migrants to learn more can also be of importance. National policymakers should take proper necessary measures to make such transitions easier in empowering migrants' participation, particularly in the labor market. Other opportunities are for the civic and political engagements for those migrants who are interested in participation can also provide the interaction platforms between migrants and receiving societies particularly and these provide empowerment to the migrants and at the local level e.g participation in through civil and political education and awareness to the community through the established migrants' associations on citizenship for longer term migrants through possible nationalization process that may ultimately lead to them actualizing their voting rights.

¹⁰³ Council of Europe Policy Document by *Andrew Orton*, 2012., A Guide for Policy –Makers and Practitioners: Building Migrants' Belonging Through Positive Interactions..Connecting Recognition, Participation and Empowerment To Improve Social Cohesion

¹⁰⁴ Council of Europe Policy Document by *Andrew Orton*, 2012.,A Guide for Policy –Makers and Practitioners: Building Migrants' Belonging Through Positive Interactions..Connecting Recognition, Participation and Empowerment To Improve Social Cohesion

- Need to empower the host communities who suffer in silence because of the additional pressure exerted in the migrant in fluxed areas since there are some refugees/migrants who can no longer fully benefit from assistance offered in the camps, and are required to go back to their home villages, exerts additional pressure on the already limited resources available, resulting in a rise of hostilities and sometimes even conflicts between the three groups¹⁰⁵ the host community needs to be empowered through various livelihood community projects or activities to help them supplement the little they have. This may not be fully satisfactory but will at least relieve and empower them in their struggles to make ends meet rather than fighting over resources with migrants.
- Need for togetherness and unity through public awareness by the host communities as well as the governments including other related stakeholders to acknowledge various benefits that be achieved through joint efforts of their views, skills, and capabilities in different areas. All the stakeholders in the host community and migrant in fluxed societies should understand the importance of getting together and working in unity through combining the little available resources and to share in peace rather than always fighting for them.

Issues on awareness and advocacy rights are essential when addressing issues of discrimination, and promoting respect for diversity and social inclusion. National societies can through the establishment of on-going dialogues and correspondences with their governments and authorities seek to ensure commitment as well as to reinforce and strongly support integration measures¹⁰⁶. Migrants have indispensable roles to play in our societies and economies of today, therefore, as a society we cannot afford to allow the advocates of discrimination, intolerance undermines their democratic values and contradict the human dignity owed to everyone as a human being irrespective of the nationality, gender, origin or race. Promotion of social interaction between

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/red-cross-crescent-movement/council-delegates-2013/cod13-ws-outlin-migration-cd13ws7-eng.pdf>. 23/02/2016

¹⁰⁶ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, World Disaster Report 2012, Focus on forced migration and displacement, 2012.

migrants and host societies at all levels will, through greater mutual understanding, help break down barriers and dispel negative sentiments.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁷ Council of Europe Policy Document by *Andrew Orton*, 2012.,A Guide for Policy –Makers and Practitioners: Building Migrants’ Belonging Through Positive Interactions..Connecting Recognition, Participation and Empowerment To Improve Social Cohesion

Appendix

List of Interviewees

1. Abdi Muhumed Gure
2. Issack Adan
3. Patricia Njuki
4. Farah Gure
5. Ismael Mohammed
6. Hillary Kosgei
7. Scholastica Wairimu
8. Yohannes Ghenet
9. John Njoroge
10. Paul Gitonga
11. Maurice Okello
12. Maureen Otieno
13. Miriam Mbithe
14. Kennedy Ochieng
15. George Omollo
16. Dennis Thaddeas
17. Stellah Wanjiru
18. Emmanuel Babu
19. Teresia Wanjiru
20. Ahmed Daghane
21. Ahmed Ahmed

Question samples used by the researcher

➤ Questionnaire for people working directly with migrants and refugee agencies

1. Which organization do you work for?
2. What is diplomacy in your view?
3. Are you aware of the current situation of migrants' and refugees in Kenya?
4. What are the positive effects of the migrants' and refugees presence in the country has to the country?
 - Please identify which ones?
5. What are the negative effects of migrants and refugees presence?
 - Please identify?

6. Migrants are a tool for integration and social cohesion in the country. Do you agree with this statement?

- If no, please explain?

7. Do you think the Government of Kenya is doing anything towards ensuring the integration of migrants in Kenya?

➤ **Questionnaire for members of the host communities**

1. How long have you lived in this community?

2. Do you have a family here with you?

3. From which time did you start seeing the refugees and migrants in your community?

4. How does the refugees and migrants' presence help you and your family?

5. What help do they have to the whole community at large?

6. How is the relationship between you and the migrants?

7. Do you think they contribute to integration and social cohesion in the community?

8. Is there harmony between you as part of the host community and the migrants?

9. Any other comments you want to add?

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