
**DETERMINANTS OF SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION PROGRAMM OF SOMALI
REFUGEE RETURNEES INTO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY IN SOMALIA****ABDIRAHMAN ABDIRAHMAN ABDIKARIM¹, DR. THEURI, FRIDA SIMBA²****^{1,2} Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology****Abstract**

Settlement experiences can be challenging and difficult for refugee communities and individuals. There is no doubt that people who have lived for long periods in refugee camps had difficult experiences and faced a high level of poverty, including low levels of education or no education at all. Some have suffered terribly from posttraumatic disorder as a result of conflict and displacement. Due to the influx of Somali refugees in Kenya, the three permanent solutions to the predicament of refugees were deemed impossible to implement. The governments of Somalia and Kenya together with the UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement which was to oversee voluntary repatriation of the exiled individuals. Integration of refugee returnees with their organization local community has been faced by challenges. There is need to address the challenges to have successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the original local community. The current study aimed at addressing the existing research gap by establishing the determinants of successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia. This research problem was studied through the use of a descriptive survey design. The target population of the study will be 1085 household of refuges return in Somalia and 75 UNHCR officials in Somalia. The sample size of the study was 314 respondents. The questionnaire was selected instrument or tool for data collection for the study. The researcher used trained research assistants to administer the questionnaires to all the respondents of the study. The study was carried out a pilot study to pretest and validate the questionnaire. Quantitative data collected was analysed by the use of descriptive statistics using SPSS and presented through percentages, means, standard deviations and frequencies. The information was displayed by use of bar charts, graphs and pie charts and in prose-form. Content analysis was used to test data that is qualitative in nature or aspect of the data collected from the open-ended questions. Multiple regressions were done to establish the determinants of successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia. The study conducted a correlation analysis to establish the strength of the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable. The study established that family support system affected successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community. The study further revealed that language affects successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia to great extent. The study revealed that social-cultural factors positively affect successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia. The study found that government support system affect successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia.

Keywords: Family Support Systems, Integration, Language, Local Community, Refugee and Social-cultural.

Introduction

Settlement experiences can be challenging and difficult for refugee communities and individuals. People often experience feelings of homesickness, isolation and culture shock and many others that compound people's abilities to settle during the transitioning of starting new life in new country. Newly arrived refugee communities from Africa are faced with all these issues. Their settlement situation can be miserable, particularly to people who have no networks or support services from relatives and friends (Refugee Council of Australia, 2011). There is no doubt that people who have lived for long periods in refugee camps had difficult experiences and faced a high level of poverty, including low levels of education or no education at all (Nicholl & Thompson, 2014). Some have suffered terribly from posttraumatic disorder as a result of conflict and displacement (Refugee Council of Australia, 2011). Refugee groups often escaped in stressful circumstances, some experienced separation between various family members during escapes and some may have witnessed the death of loved ones. They could also have witnessed gruesome events like war, torture, rape, murder, imprisonment, physical injury or genocide while fleeing from their homeland (Nicholl and Thompson 2004). Settlement can be more difficult and stressful for refugee groups that had lived for long periods in refugee camps and experienced displacement from place to place without support services (Turner & Fozdar 2010).

The Global Situation of Refugees Having consideration for the state of refugees globally enables this research project to have a clear picture of where refugees are coming from. The culture, language and way of life of refugees have a bearing on how well the refugees will integrate in the country of asylum or in the country of resettlement. Issues of culture shock and language difficulties have been recorded as some of the challenges that refugees face during resettlement (Department of Labour, 2014). The causes of movement of refugees from countries of origin to asylum countries, leading on to implementation of any one of the durable solutions which are, local integration, repatriation to their country of origin or resettlement in a third country enables one to anticipate the possible challenges that service providers and the refugees themselves may face. The Global Trends report by UNHCR (2010) provides the following information as a snapshot of the refugee situation by the end of 2010.

The events during and after the World Wars created refugees first in Europe, and then in allied countries and the rest of the world. The preceding section on the causes of refugees, discussed the effects of wars and colonisation and how the prevalence of arms continues to perpetuate wars especially in regions of Africa, Asia and other developing nations, thereby shifting the pattern of refugees (Arboleda, 2011). There has thus been a shift in the type of refugees from the ones emanating from Europe post-World War I and II, to the contemporary refugees coming out of villages in the developing nations. The type of refugees has to some extent influenced their movement when seeking refuge. While refugees generated from the World Wars in Europe found themselves moving from communist to capitalist countries (Bessa, 2009), the politics emanating from or with the influence of industrialised states saw countries tightening controls on their borders to limit refugee movement across borders, resulting in Internally Displaced People (IDP) (Zetter, 2011).

In this regard, industrialised states took the lead in taking away the right of asylum thereby weakening the principles of refugee protection. The UNHCR (2010) reports that from early 1980s, North America, the countries of Western Europe and Australasia have introduced a vast array of measures specifically designed to thwart or deter the arrival of asylum refugees. One of the measures as described by Kagan (2011) is the ability of UNHCR to provide support aid for refugees in their regions of origin, allowing “Northern donor states a channel by which to funnel monetary assistance while simultaneously helping host governments in the south to keep refugees from imposing a burden on their own societies. The idea of burden sharing which UNHCR promotes globally through the implementation of the 1951 Convention and its Protocol becomes futile when refugees generated from developing countries end up in the neighbouring developing country.

Developing nations which have a much bigger refugee problem and have poorer economies have also decided to follow suit, quoting the precedent already set by states in developed nations. There has been a significant shift in source countries for refugees between 2009 and 2010. While 2009 had Russia as a main refugee producing country, 2010 had China as both a major source of refugees and a host country. Compared to 2009, the number of countries producing refugees reduced in 2010. The state of refugees before they move to a country of resettlement has a bearing on how the refugees will cope with life in a different environment. For the purposes of this study, a further analysis of refugee figures will be done for 2009 and 2010. During 2009 and 2010, 21 different countries hosted 5.5 million refugees who were living in a protracted situation, and developing countries hosted four fifths of the world’s population of refugees. This presents challenges in terms of resource scarcity which may lead to conflict (UNHCR, 2010).

The continent of Africa presents a complex and delicate scenario when it comes to refugees and displaced persons because of its history of colonisation, with all the countries being colonized except two (Liberia and Ethiopia). The legacy of colonial rulers left Africa with divisions that contribute to causes of poverty, power struggles and civil wars (Huillery, 2016). The scenario described below is an analysis of refugees and displaced people’s situation in Africa. In proportion to its population, Africa produces a high number of refugees and displaced persons. By the end of 2008 Africa contained only 12 percent of the global population, but out of the world’s 20 million internally displaced persons (IDP), just under 50 per cent were in Africa as well as more than a quarter of the world’s 11.5 million refugees. Globally, nine out of the 20 top ‘refugee producing’ countries were found in Africa. Twenty-five African nations had in excess of 10, 000 refugee populations, while 11 of those countries were hosting refugee populations of 100, 000 or more and yet the GDP per capita for refugee generating and hosting countries such as Somalia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Burundi was less than US\$200. According to the United States Committee for Refugees (USCR), 10 member states of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) are among the 24 countries that had the highest ratio of refugees to local people. The figures are equally striking in terms of IDPs.

Africa provided 10 of the 20 countries with the largest IDP populations at the end of 1998 (Crisp, 2010). The movement of refugees to neighbouring states and regions presents challenges of competition for resources which in many cases would not be adequate to meet the needs of the locals, thereby creating tensions between the refugees and the locals. Where mass movements of

refugees occur, there are problems with environmental degradation with refugee hosting nations having to manage rehabilitation of their landscapes without much support from the international community (Crisp, 2010).

Similar to the situation in the Middle East, the figures for Africa suggest that the movement of refugees is also a two-way process where refugee generating nations also play a significant role in hosting refugees from neighbouring African states. The change in refugee policies by northern states resulted in Sub Saharan Africa recording a significant decline in numbers of refugees and displaced people from 3.4million in 2000 to 2 million at the start of 2010. This was due to efforts towards large scale repatriation and local integration to contain people within their regions, against the onset of current new waves of humanitarian crises, persecution, and violence, causing new refugee movements in the region. The extent to which the moves benefit refugees is questionable as Frelick (2013) presents examples of forced repatriation following the terror attacks of September 11, 2001 on the USA.

Statement of the Problem

Somalia has been experiencing civil war since early 1990 are forcing many individuals to seek refuge in the neighboring countries. However, Somali refugees had been in Kenya long before the political unrest of 1990s as they sought livelihood due to famine in their countries of origin. Kenyan refugee management underwent dynamic adjustments signaling the commencement of more restraining methodologies towards the exiles. Campbell, Crisp, and Kiragu (2011) argue that the unofficial estimates of refugees in the Kenyan urban centers specifically in Eastleigh Estate in Nairobi were as high as 100,000 in 2011 with 58% being of Somali origin (Campbell, Crisp & Kiragu, 2011).

Due to the influx of Somali refugees in Kenya, the three permanent solutions to the predicament of refugees were deemed impossible to implement. Respectively, the Kenyan government resolved to the policy of confinement since early in 1991 shifting from the reintegration process it had previously embraced (Bradley, 2014). On the other hand, due to the political instability and insecurity in Somalia, repatriation was not considered a possibility for the refugees. However, on November 10, 2013, the governments of Somalia and Kenya together with the UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement which was to oversee voluntary repatriation of the exiled individuals. Bradley (2014) argues that integration of refugee returnees with their organization local community has been faced by challenges. There is need to address the challenges to have successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the original local community.

Empirical studies done include; Mungania (2014) who did a study on the influence of the implementation of UNHCR economic empowerment programmes on the refugee livelihoods in Dadaab camp: a case of Hagadera camp. Kamau (2014) did a study on factors influencing integration of refugees into the local community in Dadaab, Garissa County, Kenya. Murithi (2012) did a study on voluntary repatriation and resettlement of refugees in Kenya. Gituma (2013) did a study on factors influencing the attainment of durable solutions for refugees. Abdiwahab (2010) did a study on urban refugee's reintegration: a case study of Nairobi's Eastleigh Somali refugees.

Most of the study done on refugees have concentrated on other aspect relating to refugees like , repatriation and durable solutions for refugees other than integration of refugees (Mungania, 2014; Murithi, 2012; Gituma, 2013) , even those that have dealt with integration like Kamau (2014) and Abdiwahab (2010) have dealt with integration from the host community perspective , this study seek to address the existing research gap by look at the determinants of successful integration of refugee returnees into their original local community. The current study aimed at addressing the existing research by seeking to establish the determinants of successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia.

Objective of the study

The general objective of the study was to establish the determinants of successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in SomaliaThe study was guided by the following specific objective

- i. To determine the effect of family support systems on successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia
- ii. To examine the effect of language on successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia
- iii. To assess the effect of social-cultural factors on successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia
- iv. To establish the effect of government support systems on successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia

Theoretical Review

The study was guided by the refuges theory, theory of modernization and rational choice, assimilation theory and acculturation theory, as it seeks to establish the determinants of successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia

Refugees Theory

According to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refuge Convention), a “refugee” is defined as a person that left their country of their nationality with a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his/her nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country (Tipping, 2010). In other words, refugees have been forced to leave their homes without the time and opportunity to pack their belongings, or say farewells. Most often, they leave their homes secretly for the fear of being found out by conflict groups. They are running away from their hometown and country without knowing if they will ever return. Most refugees will go to any country that offers them safety. They come to this ‘refuge’ carrying the memory of violent and terrible experiences (Turner & Fozdar 2010). They maybe survivors of a war-torn nation, internment or rape camps, and they come to the new country with little or no knowledge of its culture and language. In the case of children, experiences may include interrupted schooling and severe trauma. So, unlike migrants who choose to move to a country for economic or personal reasons, refugees have no choice. Refugees also require a higher degree of care, counseling and

medical services. The most important difference between a migrant and a refugee is that the former can return home any time. The refugee, on the other hand, may never see home again or never meet loved ones who were left behind (Harte *et al*, 2009).

Theory of Modernization and Rational Choice

The theory of modernization holds that all societies progress through similar stages of development, and that today's underdeveloped areas at some time in the past were in the same level with those that are developed. It further argues that the developed areas therefore have a task in helping the underdeveloped areas out of poverty by accelerating them along this supposed common path of development by various means such as investment, technology transfers and closer integration into the world market (Mitchel, 1994). Countries engulfed by conflicts, and natural catastrophes like droughts, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornandoes and famines which are in most cases the causes of peoples' displacement produce most of the refugees, when such disasters strike, people lose most or all their property and this renders them poor. For this reason, it is the role of the developed and economically stable nations to help such people and countries rebuild their economic status and be at par with the rest of the world in terms of development. This is the rationale behind the many humanitarian aid organizations that are working to assist the poor to improve their living standards.

The rational choice theory is an economic principle that assumes that individuals always make prudent and logical decisions that provide them with the greatest benefit or satisfaction and that are in their highest self-interest. The theory assumes that human beings base their behavior on rational calculations, that they act with rationality when making choices and that their choices are aimed at optimization of their pleasure or profit (Allingam, 2003). In line with this theory, the displaced persons and the refugees given a chance will make rational choices to derive maximum profit out of their choices. They choose to work towards poverty alleviation hence their pursuit for livelihoods.

Assimilation Theory

Portes and Zhou's (2003) segmented assimilation theory posits three patterns of immigrant adaptation into a new society: The straight line theory of upward mobility in which newcomers assimilate into the Caucasian, middle-class majority; upward mobility and ethnic solidarity found in successful ethnic enclaves that have established themselves through government and social policies; and a third unsuccessful pattern consisting of a downward spiral resulting in assimilation into poverty, often in an inner city underclass. Portes and Zhou (2003) noted that refugees are less likely to blend than their predecessors because of their racial and ethnic origins. Without significant social and economic support, recent refugee children and youth are especially vulnerable to this unsuccessful pattern of acculturation. Extending their earlier work, Portes and Rumbaut (2003) posited three contextual factors on which segmented assimilation patterns are dependent: The pace at which children and parents acculturate, cultural and

economic barriers confronted by immigrant youth, and resources (family and community) available to manage the barriers.

Portes and Rumbaut (2001) further expand segmented assimilation theory by specifying the factors that influence these disparate outcomes. They identify human capital, modes of incorporation into the host society, and family structure as the relevant background factors that shape the experience of the first generation. These, in turn, affect the relationship between the type of acculturation experienced by immigrant parents and the type experienced by their children. Portes and Rumbaut view this relationship as central to the outcomes of the second generation. When parents and children acculturate at a similar pace and in similar ways, this is considered consonant acculturation. When children acculturate faster or more completely than parents, this is considered dissonant acculturation. According to Portes and Rumbaut (2003) this last type of acculturation leads to parent-child conflict and a breakdown in communication between the generations. Because it diminishes parents' ability to guide and support their children, they see dissonant acculturation as a major risk factor for downward assimilation among the second generation. Thus, the relationship between parents' and children's acculturation is considered important because it influences the family and community resources available to support children, who confront numerous challenges in adapting to life in the host society.

Acculturation Theory

Acculturation theory of immigrant psychosocial well-being, adjustment, and integration; Bronfenbrenner's (2005) bio-ecological theory of human development; and Rutter's (1999) theory of psychosocial resilience inform this study both theoretically and analytically. Berry, Poortinga, Segall, and Dasen (2003) define acculturation as a change in an individual or a culturally similar group that results from contact with a different culture; they make a distinction between psychological and sociological acculturation. At the psychological level, changes can occur in one's sense of identity, values, and beliefs; people may experience acculturation stress such as anxiety and depression as they try to adapt to a new culture. The sociology of immigration recognizes that outcomes for immigrant minorities (including refugee immigrants) are significantly influenced by what Portes and Rumbaut (1990) call a group's mode of incorporation, that is, the context in which immigrants enter, plays a decisive role in their process of adaptation, regardless of the human capital the immigrants may possess.

Unlike the earlier qualitative approaches to acculturation, Padilla (1980, 1987) and Keefe and Padilla (1987) presented a multidimensional and quantitative model of acculturation that relied on two major supra constructs cultural awareness and ethnic loyalty. According to this model, cultural awareness represents the implicit knowledge that individuals have of their cultures of origin and of their host cultures. Included in this knowledge are such things as proficiency of the languages of each culture, knowledge of significant historical events that have shaped the cultures, understanding and appreciation of the artistic and musical forms of the cultures, and standards of behavior and values that have shaped how persons conduct themselves. If individuals show more knowledge of their heritage cultures than they do of the new contact

cultures, the model holds that they are less acculturated; similarly, if the persons possess more knowledge of the host cultures, then they are more acculturated. Ethnic loyalty, on the other hand, is dependent on the self-ascribed ethnicity of the individuals, the ethnic group membership of their friends, and preferences for such things as recreational activities.

Padilla *et.al.*, (1987) showed that cultural awareness declined from the first (immigrant) generation to the fourth generation of Mexican origin respondents. Furthermore, the steepest decline in cultural knowledge occurred between the first and second generation. However, an important discovery was the finding that ethnic loyalty to the culture of origin remained consistently high from the first to the fourth generation. In other words, although the Mexican heritage individuals possessed limited implicit knowledge of the culture of their grandparents by the third or fourth generation, they still held on to their Mexican heritage identity. In identifying with their Mexican heritage, they preferred friends of the same ethnicity and preferred to engage in Mexican-type activities. These findings have been replicated in other studies with Mexican Americans (Arbona, Flores, & Novy, 1995; Montgomery, 1992) since first being reported by Padilla in 1980.

Conceptual Framework

Independent Variable

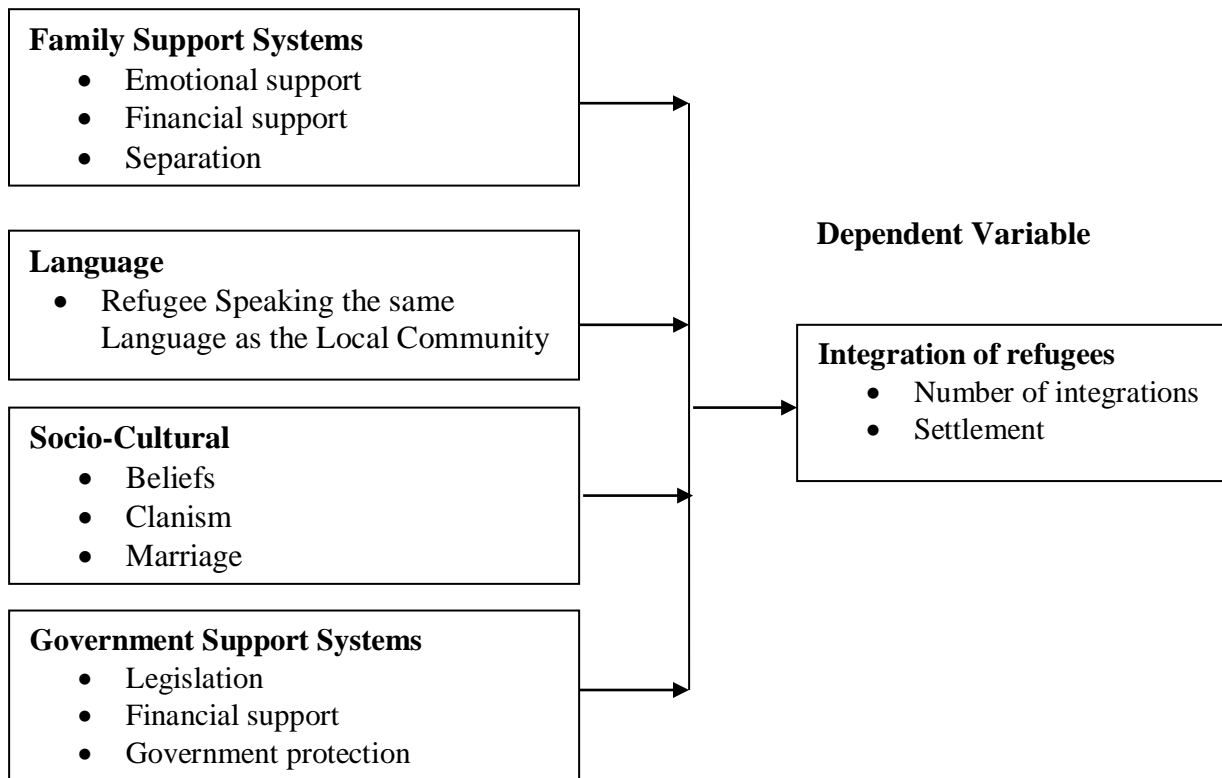


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Critique of Existing Literature

Mungania (2014) in his study on the influence of the implementation of UNHCR economic empowerment programmes on the refugee livelihoods in Dadaab camp: a case of Hagadera camp. The study addressed influence of the implementation of UNHCR economic empowerment programmes on the refugee livelihoods in Dadaab camp. However the study failed to establish factors behind integration of refugee returnees into the local community. Kamau (2014) study addressed factors influencing integration of refugees into the local community in Dadaab, Garissa County, Kenya. However the study failed to establish the determinant of successful integration of refugee returnees into the local community, it only looked ta factor that influence integration with the host community.

Murithi (2012) did a study on voluntary repatriation and resettlement of refugees in Kenya. This study did not address the issue of major factors that influence the successful integration of refugee returnees into the local community; it only looked at the issue of voluntary repatriation and resettlement of refugees. Mbae (2013) and Gituma (2013) studies addressed durable solution to refugee crisis. Integration with local communities is key to the success of any refuges resettlement program, this study failed to establish the determinants of successful integration of refugee returnees into the local community. Abdiwahab (2010) did a study on urban refugee's reintegration. The study aimed to investigate the underlying factors affecting the integration of urban Somali refugees into Kenyan society and to analyze the impact of urban Somali refugees on Kenyan society. However the study fell short by not addressing the determinants of successful integration of refugee returnees into the local community.

Research Gaps

Empirical studies done include; Mungania (2014) who did a study on influence of the implementation of UNHCR economic empowerment programmes on the refugee livelihoods in Dadaab camp: a case of Hagadera camp. The study failed to establish the determinants of successful integration of refugee returnees into their local community. Kamau (2014) study addressed factors influencing integration of refugees into the local community in Dadaab, Garissa County, Kenya. His study looked at the integration of refuges in the host community; however the current study aimed at look the determinant of success integration into the refuges original community. Murithi (2012) study was on voluntary repatriation and resettlement of refugees in Kenya. The study failed to establish what the determinants of successful integration of refuges return into their organisational local community. Mbae (2013) and Gituma (2013) were on attainment of durable solutions for refugees, however the study did not addressed the issue of integration of local refuges returnee into their original local community. Abdiwahab (2010) study was on urban refugee's reintegration. The study did not address the issue of integration of local refuges returnee into their original local community. The current study aimed at addressing the existing research gap by conducting study to establish the determinants of successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia.

Research Methodology

This research problem was studied through the use of a descriptive survey design. The target population of the study was refugees returnee in Somalia and UNHCR. There are 1085 refugees returnees households in three main region in Somalia (Ras Kamboni , Kismayu and Mogadishu) who were the target population for this study (UNHCR , 2016).

Target Population

Table 1: Distribution of study population by region (town/ city)

| Region | Population | Percent |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Mogadishu | 626 | 57.7 |
| Kismayu | 325 | 29.9 |
| Ras Kamboni | 135 | 12.4 |
| Total | 1085 | 100 |

The study used Fisher, Laing and Stoeckel (1983) formula to arrive at the sample size of the study. Fisher, Laing and Stoeckel (1983) formula was used when the target population is large. The selection formula is as follows:

$$n = Z^2 p \cdot q \frac{N}{e^2(N - 1) + Z^2 p \cdot q}$$

Where n= the required sample size

P = proportion of population with the required characteristics of the study

Q = proportion of population without the required characteristics of the study (1-P)

N= Total population

e = accuracy level required. Standard error = 5%

Z= Z value at the level of confidence of 95% = 1.96

Therefore, using Fisher, Laing and Stoeckel formula, the sample size of the study were 284 respondents out of 1085, which represented 26.2% of the target population. The sample size of the study was 284 respondents.

Table 2: Distribution of Sample size

| Region | Population | Proportion | Sample |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Mogadishu | 625 | 26.2% | 164 |
| Kismayu | 325 | 26.2% | 85 |
| Ras Kamboni | 135 | 26.2% | 35 |
| Total | 1085 | 26.2% | 284 |

The questionnaire was the selected instrument or tool for data collection for the study. The questionnaire was administered to each member of the sample population. The study carried out a pilot study to pretest and validate the questionnaire. Quantitative data collected was analyzed by the use of descriptive statistics using SPSS (Version, 21) and presented through percentages,

means, standard deviations and frequencies. The information was displayed by use of bar charts, graphs and pie charts and in prose-form. This was done by tallying up responses, computing percentages of variations in responses as well as describing and interpreting the data in line with the study objectives and assumptions through use of SPSS (Version 21) to communicate research findings. Content analysis was used to test data that is qualitative in nature or aspect of the data collected from the open-ended questions. Multiple regressions were done to establish the determinants of successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia. Data was presented using tables, and pie charts to make them reader friendly. In addition, a multiple regression was used to measure the quantitative data and will be analyzed using SPSS too.

Results And Discussion

Descriptive and inferential statistics have been used to discuss the findings of the study. The study targeted a sample size of 284 respondents from which 270 filled in and returned the questionnaires making a response rate of 95.07%. This response rate was satisfactory to make conclusions for the study. The response rate was representative. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. Based on the assertion, the response rate was considered to be excellent.

Reliability Analysis

A pilot study was carried out to determine reliability of the questionnaires. The pilot study involved the sample of 10 respondents from target population. Reliability analysis was subsequently done using Cronbach's Alpha which measured the internal consistency by establishing if certain item within a scale measures the same construct.

Table 3: Reliability Analysis

| Scale | Cronbach's Alpha | Number of Items | Decision |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Family Support Systems | 0.824 | 7 | Accepted |
| Language | 0.820 | 5 | Accepted |
| Social-Cultural Factors | 0.780 | 6 | Accepted |
| Government Support Systems | 0.812 | 5 | Accepted |

Gliem and Gliem (2003) established the Alpha value threshold at 0.7, thus forming the study's benchmark. Cronbach Alpha was established for every objective which formed a scale. The table shows that family support systems had the highest reliability ($\alpha=0.824$), followed by language ($\alpha=0.820$), government support systems ($\alpha=0.812$) and social-cultural factors ($\alpha=0.780$). This illustrates that all the four variables were reliable as their reliability values exceeded the prescribed threshold of 0.7.

Correlation Analysis

The researcher carried out correlation analysis between the variables of the study using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. Correlation Coefficient was used to test whether there existed interdependency between independent variables and also whether the independent variables were related to the dependent variable.

Table 4: Correlations Coefficient

| | | Successful integration | Family support systems | Language | Social-cultural factors | Government support systems |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Successful integration | Pearson Correlation | 1 | | | | |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | | | | |
| | N | 270 | | | | |
| Family support systems | Pearson Correlation | .609** | 1 | | | |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | | | | |
| | N | 270 | 270 | | | |
| Language | Pearson Correlation | .645** | .802** | 1 | | |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .000 | | | |
| | N | 270 | 270 | 270 | | |
| Social-cultural factors | Pearson Correlation | .330 | .270 | .093 | 1 | |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .053 | .116 | .597 | | |
| | N | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | |
| Government support systems | Pearson Correlation | .216 | -.008 | -.237 | .638** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .973 | .965 | .170 | .000 | |
| | N | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 |

Pearson product moment correlation was conducted to determine the strength of relationship between the study variables. From the findings the study found that there was positive correlation between language and successful integration of Somali refugee returnees as shown by correlation factor of 0.645, the study also found a positive correlation between family support systems and successful integration of Somali refugee returnees as shown by correlation coefficient of 0.609, association between social-cultural factors and successful integration of Somali refugee returnees was found to have positive relationship as shown by correlation coefficient of 0.330, the study also found a positive correlation between government support systems and successful integration of Somali refugee returnees as shown by correlation coefficient of 0.216.

Regression Analysis

In this study, a multiple regression analysis was conducted to test the influence among predictor variables. The research used statistical package for social sciences (SPSS V 21.0) to code, enter and compute the measurements of the multiple regressions. Multiple regression analysis was

used to assess the combined influence of the four independent variables on the dependent variable.

Model Summary

Table 5: Model Summary

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | .788 ^a | .621 | .604 | .06210 |

Adjusted R squared is coefficient of determination which tells us the variation in the dependent variable due to changes in the independent variable. From the findings, the value of adjusted R squared was 0.604 an indication that there was variation of 60.4% on successful integration of Somali refugee returnees due to changes in family support system , language , socail cultural factors and government suport system at 95% confidence interval. This shows that 60.4% changes on successful integration of Somali refugee returnees could be accounted for by changes in family support system , language , socail cultural factors and government suport system. R is the correlation coefficient which shows the relationship between the study variables. From the findings, the study found that there was a strong positive relationship between the study variables as shown by 0.788.

Analysis of Variance

Table 4.6: Analysis of Variance

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1 | Residual | 2.844 | 4 | 0.711 | 4.903 | .001 ^b |
| | Regression | 38.425 | 265 | 0.145 | | |
| | Total | 41.269 | 269 | | | |

From the ANOVA statistics, the processed data, which is the population parameters, had a significance level of 0.01 which shows that the data is ideal for making a conclusion on the population's parameter as the value of significance (p-value) is less than 5%. The calculated value was greater than the critical value (2.493<4.903) an indication that family support system , language , socail cultural factors and government suport system significantly affect successful integration of Somali refugee returnees. The significance value was less than 0.05, an indication that the model was statistically significant.

Coefficients

Table 4.7: Coefficients

| Model | Unstandardized | | Standardized | t | Sig. |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Coefficients | | Coefficients | | |
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 Constant | 1.445 | 0.453 | | 3.190 | .002 |
| Family Support Systems | 0.421 | 0.145 | .297 | 2.903 | .003 |
| Language | 0.486 | 0.159 | .131 | 3.057 | .004 |
| Social-Cultural Factors | 0.532 | 0.197 | .014 | 2.701 | .005 |
| Government Support Systems | -0.499 | 0.174 | -.212 | -2.868 | .001 |

From the data in the above table the established regression equation was

$$Y = 1.445 + 0.421 X_1 + 0.486 X_2 + 0.532 X_3 - 0.499 X_4$$

From the above regression equation, it was revealed that holding family support system , language , socail cultural factors and government suport system to a constant zero, successful integration of Somali refugee returnees would be at 1.445. The results on table above reveal that family support system had a significant coefficient (B= 0.421, p value=0.003). This implies that family support system had positive significant effect on successful integration of Somali refugee returnees. The finding of the study on table above reveal that language had a significant coefficient (B= 0.486, p value=0.004). This implies that language had positive significant effect on successful integration of Somali refugee returnees. The findings revealed that social cultural factors had a significant coefficient (B= 0.532, p value=0.005). This implies that social cultural factors had positive significant effect on successful integration of Somali refugee returnees. The study finding further revealed that government support system had a significant coefficient (B= 0.499, p value=0.001). This implies that government support system had positive significant effect on successful integration of Somali refugee returnees.

Conclusion

The study established that family support system affected successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community. The study further revealed that family support systems affect successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community to a great extent. The study thus concludes that that family support systems affect successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community to a great extent. The study found language affects successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community. The study further revealed that language affects successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia to great extent. From the finding the study

concludes that language affects successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia to great extent.

The study revealed that social-culture affects successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia. The study found that social-cultural factors affect successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia to a very great extent. The study concludes social-cultural factors positively affect successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia. The study found that government support system affect successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia. The study also found that government support system affects successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia to a great extent. From the finding the study concludes that government support system affects successful integration of Somali refugee returnees into the local community in Somalia to a great extent

Recommendations

From the findings the study recommends that there is need for the Somalia Government provide policy framework that will provide for UNHCR and other NGO's opportunity to work towards addressing the needs of refugees returnee seeking local integration into local community in Somalia. The study recommends that economic empowerment to be geared towards improving the livelihood of the refugees and thus reduce the gap that leads to the desire of many refugees returnee to seek local integration to local communities as a means of economic empowerment.

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