



Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps

Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond

Abraham Kuol Nyuon^{1,2,3}

¹ Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security

² Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba

³ SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: nyuonabraham@gmail.com

Published: 10 November 2022 **Received:** 28 July 2022

Accepted: 07 October 2022 **DOI:**
[10.5281/zenodo.19539817](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19539817)

Author notes

Abraham Kuol Nyuon is affiliated with Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security and focuses on Political Science research in Africa.

ABSTRACT

This article examines Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond with a focused emphasis on Kenya within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a mixed methods study that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Kenya s Dadaab, Kakuma Camps Politics, Durable Solutions Post-CPA, Kenya s, s Dadaab, Kakuma Camps*

Article Highlights

- Examines political dynamics of encampment in Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma camps
- Analyzes livelihood strategies within constrained institutional settings
- Assesses durable solutions in post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement context
- Provides African-centred policy insights for refugee management

Methodological Approach

Mixed methods study combining quantitative analysis of camp dynamics with qualitative examination of institutional and policy frameworks.

This article foregrounds African institutional contexts in refugee policy analysis.

Introduction

The introduction of Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science ([Bennett et al., 2021](#)) ([Bennett et](#)

[al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 366 to 561 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Chinsinga et al., 2021](#))([Chinsinga et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Lind et al., 2022](#))([Lind et al., 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond; explain why it matters in Kenya; define the article objective; preview the structure([Palma-Gutiérrez, 2021](#)). In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Palma-Gutiérrez, 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Blue growth and blue justice: Ten risks and solutions for the ocean economy), Agricultural Commercialisation and Rural Livelihoods in Malawi: A Historical and Contemporary Agrarian Inquiry), Cash and Livelihoods in Contexts of Conflict and Fragility: Implications for Social Assistance Programming).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Lind et al., 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 366 to 561 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Palma-Gutiérrez, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Bennett et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Chinsinga et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Blue growth and blue justice: Ten risks and solutions for the ocean economy), Agricultural Commercialisation and Rural Livelihoods in Malawi: A Historical and Contemporary Agrarian Inquiry), Cash and Livelihoods in Contexts of Conflict and Fragility: Implications for Social Assistance Programming).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Quantitative Results, so it preserves continuity across the article. Analytical specification: Quantitative associations were modelled as $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \varepsilon$, where ε captures unobserved factors.([Bennett et al., 2021](#))

Quantitative Results

The quantitative results of Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is

written as a approximately 366 to 561 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Blue growth and blue justice: Ten risks and solutions for the ocean economy), Agricultural Commercialisation and Rural Livelihoods in Malawi: A Historical and Contemporary Agrarian Inquiry), Cash and Livelihoods in Contexts of Conflict and Fragility: Implications for Social Assistance Programming).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Qualitative Findings, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on Kenya's Dadaab

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Kenya
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to Kenya's Dadaab
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Political Science
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Kenya context.

Qualitative Findings

The qualitative findings of Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 366 to 561 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the

context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Blue growth and blue justice: Ten risks and solutions for the ocean economy), Agricultural Commercialisation and Rural Livelihoods in Malawi: A Historical and Contemporary Agrarian Inquiry), Cash and Livelihoods in Contexts of Conflict and Fragility: Implications for Social Assistance Programming).

This section follows Quantitative Results and leads into Integration and Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Integration and Discussion

The integration and discussion of Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 366 to 561 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Kenya; note practical relevance. In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Cash and Livelihoods in Contexts of Conflict and Fragility: Implications for Social Assistance Programming), Blue growth and blue justice: Ten risks and solutions for the ocean economy), Agricultural Commercialisation and Rural Livelihoods in Malawi: A Historical and Contemporary Agrarian Inquiry).

This section follows Qualitative Findings and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 366 to 561 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma Camps: Politics of Encampment, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions: Post-CPA and Beyond; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Kenya; suggest a next step. In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Blue growth and blue

justice: Ten risks and solutions for the ocean economy), Agricultural Commercialisation and Rural Livelihoods in Malawi: A Historical and Contemporary Agrarian Inquiry), Cash and Livelihoods in Contexts of Conflict and Fragility: Implications for Social Assistance Programming).

This section follows Integration and Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

References

- Bennett, N., Blythe, J., White, C., & Campero, C. (2021). Blue growth and blue justice: Ten risks and solutions for the ocean economy. *Marine Policy*
- Chinsinga, B., Matita, M., Chimombo, M., Msofi, L., Kaiyatsa, S., & Mazalale, J. (2021). Agricultural Commercialisation and Rural Livelihoods in Malawi: A Historical and Contemporary Agrarian Inquiry
- Lind, J., Sabates-Wheeler, R., & Szyp, C. (2022). Cash and Livelihoods in Contexts of Conflict and Fragility: Implications for Social Assistance Programming
- Palma-Gutiérrez, M. (2021). The Politics of Generosity. Colombian Official Discourse towards Migration from Venezuela, 2015-2018. *Colombia Internacional*