

**STRATEGIES USED BY SOUTH SUDANESE MIGRANTS IN ADAPTING TO THE
NEW WAY OF LIFE IN NAKURU MUNICIPALITY, NAKURU COUNTY, KENYA**

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requirements for the award of Master of Arts Degree in Sociology (Community
Development and Project Management Option) of Egerton University**

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DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and to the best of my knowledge has not been submitted to any institution of higher learning for a degree or diploma.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my wife Sarah Both Kach and our sons Both Chambang Both, Goy Chambang Both and Rial Chambang Both. This work is for you.

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ABSTRACT

This study explored the strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality, Kenya. Migration is part of human life and involves peoples' movement from one place to another depending on many factors that include resource distribution and the opportunities that some areas in the world present compared to other areas. As a result of the conflict in Sudan, 1983-2005, South Sudanese migrated to Kenya for fear of political persecution, human rights violation, social, economic and cultural abuses as well as to search for a better way of life. However, South Sudanese who migrated to Kenya have no access to all types of assets and basic livelihoods means including rights to land ownership and housing. It is against this background that the study attempted to explore and understand how South Sudanese migrants managed to settle in Nakuru municipality. The objectives of the study were: first, to explore social strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality; second, to examine the economic strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality and third, to evaluate the challenges facing South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. This study was guided by one theory and a model; Cultural Ecological Theory and Multiple Livelihood Model. This study was conducted in Nakuru municipality. Descriptive research design was applied. It had a sample size of 110 respondents recruited through snowball sampling. Data was collected by the use of both interview schedules and focus group discussions. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics and then reported in percentages, tables, pie charts and excerpts. This study revealed social strategies namely language ability, mode of communication, network of friends and residence consideration contributed to a sense of home in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. This study also revealed that the money received in form of remittances from relatives and friends was used to support the household daily needs and services for their well-being. It was also revealed that challenges in many host countries, migrants suffer from the absence of civil, social, and economic rights including freedom of movement and residence in adapting to the new of life. As a result, this study recommends a holistic approach of integration to enable South Sudanese migrants to become, socially, economically and politically active citizens in Kenya. It was also expected that the findings of this study would make significant contributions to policy, literature and understanding of socio-cultural and economic factors in adapting to the new way of life.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CAD	Canadian Dollar
AUD	Australia Dollar
AU	African Union
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
EU	Egerton University
EU	European Union
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GoK	Government of Kenya
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SSACC	South Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SSP	South Sudanese Pounds
USD	United States Dollar

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

This study established the strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new ways of life in Nakuru Municipality. Bryant (2005) acknowledges that migration is part of human life and where people move to depend on resource distribution and the opportunities that some areas in the world present than other areas. Skeldon (1997) and Spaan (1999) agree that migration is the movement of people from one location to another within and beyond a country of normal residence. According to De Haan (2000), migration takes place due to many reasons such as conflict, political, social instability and economic incentives. Singh (2012) points out that the process of migration deals with the change in place of residence from a place of origin to a place of destination. It also brings change in process of social interaction, social group, culture, obligations and duties, new expectations, problem of adjustment at the new place and many other socio-economic as well as political challenges.

African Union (2006) points out that in Africa multiple push and pull factors drive migration both within the continent and to other regions. The push factors which create fertile grounds for migration, these include poor governance, corruption, political instability or conflict, low wages, high levels of unemployment; poverty and lack of opportunity as the major causes of migration for both skilled and unskilled workers. These factors are usually brought about by a mismatch between the rapid population growth and the available resources. African Union further explains that pull factors are factors which attract the migrants to the destination. These are opportunities for a better life, higher income, safer environment, less crime, greater security, better quality of education, good climate and health care at the destinations influence decision to migrate.

African Development Bank, (2011) acknowledges that a significant number of Africans migrate as a result of conflict, but the vast majority relocates within the national borders of their country or to neighbouring countries. In 2009 for example, there were 4.9 million internally displaced persons in Sudan and 1.4 million in the Democratic Republic of Congo; about 2.2 million African migrants live outside their countries of origin as a result of conflict

or natural disasters such as drought. However, those who are highly skilled are likely to relocate to Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) nations or more stable economies in the region where they can continue to utilize their skills. In this context therefore, little is known about South Sudanese in Nakuru municipality, Kenya.

The migration of South Sudanese nationals to Kenya is one of the larger movements of migrants in Eastern Africa region. There are many factors that contributed to this mass movement, but the vast majority of South Sudanese migrants leaving South Sudan are clearly escaping the long running civil war; political persecution, human rights violation, social, economic and cultural abuses. South Sudan as a country today, is emerging out of a 22 year old persistent and protracted conflict (from 1983-2005) which caused displacement of millions of people from their homes. Even the current conflict in South Sudan results from the same cause. Currently, South Sudanese reside in many countries globally and can be found in some major cities in the world. The largest populations of South Sudanese migrants seek refuge in neighboring countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. IOM (2013) acknowledges that, based on election data from the 2011 Referendum, the number of South Sudanese migrants in Kenya was estimated at 90,000 people. These populations are located in various major towns such as Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret and in the refugee camps.

Sasiprapha (2009) acknowledges that migration is, universally acknowledged as one of the most important sustainable livelihood strategies adopted by individuals, households or communities to enhance their economic capacity. Migration can be seen as one of the main strategies to diversify, secure and potentially improve livelihood, often in combination with other strategies such as becoming a citizen of the host country. Therefore, becoming a citizen is a main livelihood strategy seen as a way to improve livelihoods and secure the future. Massey et al (1993), McDowell and De Haan (1997) agree that migration is an economic strategy made by the household to allocate its human resource rationally to increase the flows of income and to decrease the scope of economic risks. Thieme and Wyss (2005) acknowledge that migration has been an integral part of the livelihood strategies of the majority of people for many generations. As a result of conflict migration has been a common livelihood strategy for people of South Sudan to search for a better or more secure livelihood. It is in this context that a research problem is posed below.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

As a result of the conflict in Sudan, from 1983-2005, South Sudanese migrated to Kenya for fear of political persecution, human rights violation, social, economic and cultural abuses to search for a better way of life. However, South Sudanese who migrated to Kenya have no access to all types of assets and basic livelihoods mean including rights to land ownership and housing. Despite, their limited access to livelihood assets especially rights to land ownership and housing, South Sudanese migrants managed to settle in Nakuru municipality. It is against this background that the study attempted to explore and understand how South Sudanese migrants managed to settle in Nakuru municipality. Thus, the need for this study.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 Broad Objective

The broad objective of this study was to establish the strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality, Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:

- i. To explore the social strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality.
- ii. To examine the economic strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality.
- iii. To evaluate the challenges faced South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality.

1.4 Research Questions

This study was guided by the following questions:

- i. What are the social strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality?
- ii. Which are the economic strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality?

- iii. What are the challenges facing South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality?

1.5 Justification of the Study

First, migration is universally acknowledged as one of the most important livelihood strategies adopted by individuals, households or communities to enhance their socio-cultural and economic capacity. When people face challenges touching on access to basic human needs, they tend to migrate to other locations in search of better life where access to basic need is possible. It is crucial to explore and understand the coping mechanism of South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new ways of life given the changes and responses to particular social and physical environment as they search for a better or more secure livelihood. It is the aim of this study to understand the survival strategies used by South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality.

Secondly, the process of resettling in a new country is difficult experience for all migrants. It is more so for those who have little to share with host society in term of language, education, socio-economic structures and lifestyle. It is important to understand the different lifestyles that confront South Sudanese migrants since they are non-citizen residents. Furthermore, lack of proper documentation result in restriction of their freedom of movement often make them live in fear of arrest, detention and deportation back across the border. It is the aim of this study to understand how South Sudanese migrants develop coping mechanism in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality.

Thirdly, this study expects to recommend the development of comprehensive integration of South Sudanese migrants into host community. This is intended to enable them search for a better way of life in response to social and physical environment, and to provide a clear justification for their migration in making their dreams a reality to achieving an appropriate life balance. Integration aims at giving the migrants an opportunity to take part in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their new country so that at the end of such a process they can live under the same legal, social and financial conditions as natives of that country.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study limited to strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. Among possible challenges and limitations, many of South Sudanese migrants in Nakuru municipality do not live in one place. Collecting data from respondents, who are spread all over the Nakuru municipality, was a huge task. Also another challenge had to do with booking appointments with heads of households. As one can imagine with interview schedules and focus group discussion, it was very difficult to arrange a meeting with the respondents as a result of their tight schedules. Sometimes respondents failed to honor an appointment scheduled with them. Moreover, most of the interview sessions were often interrupted by phone calls and drop-in visitors, which sometimes made us, lose focus of the topic under discussion. Sometimes, we had to break and reschedule the interview for another time or day. This posed a serious challenges and limitations to the study during the sampling of the South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality.

In order to overcome the challenges and limitations, of wide spread of South Sudanese residences within Nakuru municipality, snowballing technique was applied such that the researcher would identify knowledgeable respondents to assist in getting the next respondent. This technique required the researcher to have initial contact with few people of interest and through them identify respondents. Snowballing was a useful process in identifying respondents for this study since members of South Sudanese are traditionally closely linked together through strong social ties and networks. The study used these strong social networks to recruit respondents because through them people came to know and meet friends, relatives and other people from their ethnic group residing in Nakuru municipality. This reduced the distances covered to reach the respondents thereby increasing response rate. On the other hand, administering interview schedules and focus group discussion at the time respondents were working also made the research process burdensome to some respondents. To deal with this, the study first established the best times to collect data. Data collection was then scheduled and tailored to suit the circumstances of various respondents. Caution was, however, taken to ensure that data collection period was not unnecessary prolonged.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Acculturation: Refers to changes resulted from contact with new culture following migration.

Adaptation: Refers to changes that take place in individuals or groups in response to environmental demands.

Assimilation strategy: Refers to individuals who do not wish to maintain their cultural identity and seek daily interaction with other cultures.

Challenges: Refers to the problems or possible hindrances to South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new ways of life.

Coping strategies: Refer to the actions that South Sudanese take to address their challenges in adapting to the new way of life.

Economic strategies: Refers to business activities that enable South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life

Household: Refers to group of people affiliated by co-residence, who interact and participate in many activities together like eating together, having one authority and their work is done communally.

Integration strategy: Refers to individuals who have an in interest in both maintaining their original culture, and having daily interactions with other groups.

Livelihood strategy: Refers to a combination of activities and choices that people undertake in order to achieve their livelihood goals.

Migrants: Refers to a person who moves to another city or town within a nation; a refugee who crosses an international border to escape religious or political persecution; a jobseeker who moves to another country for better economic opportunity.

Migration: Refers to mobility of people between one geographical location and another, generally involving a change of residence from a place of origin to a place of destination.

Settlement: Refers to the period of adjustment that occurs following migrants arrival in a new country

Social strategies: Refers to social networks and activities that South Sudanese migrants resort in adapting to the new way of life.

Strategies: Refers to the range of activities undertaken by South Sudanese migrants to access and mobilize needed resources in adapting to the new way of life.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provided a general understanding of literatures review relating to the strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new ways of life, the theoretical framework; Cultural Ecological Theory and Multiple Livelihood Model and Conceptual framework for the study. Strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life were the focus of this study.

2.2 Literature Review

2.2.1 Social strategies used by South Sudanese migrants

2.2.1.1 Social networks and migration

Social networks played a significant role in facilitating migration. They affect migrants' decisions to migrate, their choice of destination and their opportunities and integration in the host country on arrival Boyd (1989), Curran et al (2005), Guilmoto and Sandron (2001), Massey et al (1993) and they are also found to be the major information channel helping South Sudanese migrants negotiate the process of migration in Kenya Cai, (1999), Zhang and Guo (2003), Zhao (2003). Migrant networks are normally understood as sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin (Massey et al (1993). The use of social networks can be regarded as one way in which South Sudanese migrants can reduce the high costs and risks of migration and increase the expected returns in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality.

South Sudanese society is based on personal ties where one is connected to others by various relations Fei (1991). In such a society, everyone is embedded in a web of relationships of various strengths, namely, obligations and trusts, networks are webs of social ties that facilitate the exchange of favours between different parties Bian and Ang (1997), Fan (2002). As a form of social capital, they can be developed and they need to be cultivated and maintained Yan (1996), Yang (1994) Yueh, (2006). Haug (2008) points out that social

network provide a foundation for the dissemination of information as well as assistance. Furthermore, social network paves the way for establishing transnational migration networks. Haug (2008) and IOM (2003) agree that migration networks enable migrants to cross borders, legally or illegally. This study, therefore, was to explore the social networks based on network of friends, kinship as well as shared community origin; social networks can dramatically lower the risks and costs of migration and thus greatly help with channeling potential migrants from both countries of destination and origin.

2.2.1.2 Language and migration

Having the command of host country's language is another important dimension in migrants' general adaptation and functioning Yeh et al (2008). Language is important for communicating migrants' needs, for interactions with the people and institutions, for getting employment, and for learning about available resources for them. Beiser and Hou (2001) reported that language proficiency might function as a protective factor by bringing about different outcomes into migrants' lives. While language is facilitating social contact, it mitigates against dependence on others, which has a great importance for gaining and maintaining control of one's life. Further, language promotes the development of new social resources and enlarges the repertoire of individual coping strategies. Finally, it increases migrants' sense of internal coherence.

Hwang and Ting (2008) also suggested that language competence facilitates migrants' cultural acquisition and hence, reduce the stress associated with accessing public services, finding competitive jobs, and increasing one's social support network. Besides, language competence also lessens cultural alienation and enhances one's feelings of belonging by allowing migrants navigate more successfully in the culture of host environment. Birman, Trickett, and Vinokurov (2002) found that competence in the host country language generally represent instrumental adaptation to the new culture such as achievement at school or work because it facilitates to communicate and function in these contexts and also involvement with the culture broadly. Lazear (1995) argues that if two agents speak the same language, they can negotiate a contract without the use of translator.

Lazear (1995) acknowledges that common language and culture facilitate trade between individuals. Migrants have incentives to become assimilated and to learn the majority

language so that they have a larger pool of potential trading partners. The value of assimilation is larger to an individual from a small minority than to one from large minority group. Lazear further explains that when a community has a very large majority of individuals from one culture, individual from minority groups will be assimilated more quickly. Assimilation is less likely when migrants' native culture and language is broadly represented in the host country. In sum, having the command of host country language may function as a protective factor for South Sudanese migrants in coping with demand of daily life in the new cultural environment.

2.2.1.3 Education and migration

Willmore (2004) acknowledges that human right as access to education was established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. Article 26 of the declaration which states that: "Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory". However, there are also recent international commitments which call for increased access to education for all children. These are: International Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989, the 1990 Jomtien World Conference on Education for All attended by delegates from 155 countries and representatives of 150 organisations which pledged to provide basic education for all youth and adults as well as children, and the Dakar Declaration for Action in 2000. The expectation was that by 2015, all children, both girls and boys alike, as well as children in difficult situation and from ethnic minorities will have access to completely free and compulsory primary education of a good quality.

Education also helps individuals to achieve a sense of competence and an ability to get around in modern society, which is closely related to the development of a sense of control. Thus in the case of migration, education provides experiences, which are linked to some degree of formal readiness for migration experience and consequent accomplishments. This is very relevant to adaptation to the new culture in the migration country since education affects behaviours by changing attitudes. Education also affects situational factors by leading an actual change in status, an increased income, an increased access to resources and information, and an independence to change location, improved marital options, and better living conditions Berry (2006). Similarly, Stein (1997) noted that education is linked to other recourses like income, occupational status, and social network also makes migrant people

familiar with the features of society they settle in, such as language, history, values and norms of the new culture. It is the aim of this study to establish how education helps South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality, Kenya.

2.3 Economic strategies used by South Sudanese migrants

2.3.1 Migrants occupation

Ellis (2004) maintain that occupational diversification refers to a continuous adaptive process whereby households add new activities, maintain existing ones or drop others, thereby maintaining diverse and changing livelihood situations. The informal sector is the primary source of employment for migrants in most developing countries. This reflects judgment that long-term prosperity is best achieved and enhanced household economic security. Chhetri (1986) notes that migrants have taken business as their primary occupation for their daily survival while in the host community. Migrants business includes running hotels, restaurants, clothing, food items and other diverse goods. Chhetri further explain that business as primary occupation of migrants is much easier and also profitable in gaining income for survival.

2.3.2 Migrants livelihood diversification

McDowell and De Haan (1997), Thieme and Wyss (2005) agree that migration is one of the livelihood diversification strategies undertaken by the households in the expectation of improved livelihoods. Similarly, Chamber and Conway (1992) acknowledge that livelihood is the ways and mean of living. McDowell and De Haan (1997) acknowledge that migration is an integral part of people's livelihood. Ellis (2000) argues that people strategize their livelihoods by diversifying their livelihoods activities and social support capabilities not only to struggle for survival but also to improve their standards of living. Minot et al (2006) acknowledges that income diversification as an increase in the number of sources of income or the balance among the different sources. Thus, a household with two sources of income would be more diversified than a household with just one source.

Ellis (1998) and Niehof (2004) acknowledge that livelihood is the bundle of activities households engage in to generate livelihood and achieve a certain level of livelihood security. Kaag (2004) consider livelihood security as the stability in the long run. Babatunde and Qaim (2009) identified several reasons for migrant household to diversify their income sources.

The main driving force includes; first, diversifying income occurs when the resources needed for the main activities are too limited to provide sufficient livelihood. Second, income diversification reduces income risks in the face of the market and third, the main driving force is to earn cash income to finance activities. It is the aim of this study to assess how livelihood diversification helps South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality.

2.4 The challenges facing South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life

2.4.1 Migration and citizenship

Sasiprapha (2009) refer to citizenship as an individual's legal status within a nation-state. Citizen means to have certain rights and duties which other non-citizens do not have. Migrants are subject to the laws of their states of residence, but they are not citizens because they do not enter the social contract that establishes the legitimate political authority of the host country. Migrants have full obligations to obey the law of the host community; their rights depend on external protection provided by their foreign citizenship and international treaties. They have no claim to equal rights within the host community. Migrant's status remains defined by their foreign nationality; their right to stay is always conditional. Only citizens have an unconditional right of residence in their country and of re-admission after staying abroad. Foreign nationals remain guests who may always be asked to leave and who have no right to return.

On the other hand, IOM (2013) points out that migrant detention refers to the restriction on the freedom of movement, usually through enforced confinement, of an individual by government authorities. There are two types of detention: criminal detention, which is utilized for punishment of a committed crime, and administrative detention, which is utilized to guarantee that another administrative measure such as deportation back across the border. In many states, migrants are subjected to administrative detention, while they wait for a decision on their admission to, or removal from the host state or for a determination of their asylum claim. It is the aim of this study to establish the challenges facing South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality, Kenya.

2.4.2 Migrants integration

Grabska, Bosswick and Heckmann (2006) and Borkert et al (2007) agree that integration is a situation where the migrants are not in a physical danger, enjoy freedom of movement, have the right to sustainable livelihoods through the unrestricted right to work, have access to education, health facilities, housing, and are socially networked into the host community. Similarly, integration refers to a situation in which host and migrants/refugee communities are able to coexist, sharing the same resource-both economic and social with no greater mutual conflict than that which exists within the host community. Successful integration is essential for all stakeholders, not only in terms of the benefits gained from migration, but also for the well-being of migrants and the security, stability, social harmony and prosperity of society as a whole.

However, Grabska (2005) argue that the possibility of local integration in Africa and in the Middle East nations has not been accepted by most host governments. The presence of migrants/refugees is seen as temporary, leading to two possible solutions: either repatriation or resettlement. In Kenya, although refugees are tolerated and have been allowed to settle among the local host community, resettlement has been the preferred solution, both from the point of view of the host government and migrants/refugees themselves. With little chance for full integration, especially since the migrants/refugees as well as the host government view their presence as transitory, the majority of migrants/refugees tend to live on the margins of the host society, yet constantly interact and come into contact with its members. African migrants within Africa and Middle East are absent from the picture of migration and integration. Much attention has been given to African migrants in Europe and North America. While those in the continent of Africa as of less significance. However, the South Sudanese in Nakuru just as those in other parts of Africa and Middle East do not enjoy full integration. Despite that, the South Sudanese migrants in Nakuru municipality are able to sustain their livelihoods. It is the aim of this study to establish the strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality, Kenya. A study is therefore necessary to establish the policy situation and how it influences such view.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

This study was guided by one theory and a model; Cultural Ecological Theory and Multiple Livelihood Model. Cultural Ecological Theory was used to understand South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality in response to socio-cultural change and environmental demands to suit the need for new settings whereas Multiple Livelihood Model was used to understand South Sudanese migrants' individuals and households of all economic backgrounds to seek additional and engaging in multiple economic activities in diversifying their source of income. Cultural Ecological Theory and Multiple Livelihood Model complemented each other.

2.5.1 Cultural Ecological Theory

Cultural Ecological Theory is a theory that has its heart the typical every day activities that take place between developing individual and people with whom they commonly interact. Cultural Ecological Theory was developed by Sutton and Anderson (2010) as a process to understand the influence of relationships and interaction among peoples, their cultures, and their physical environment. Cultural Ecological Theory did not come into its own until after the late 1930s, primarily through the work of Julian Steward. Cultural Ecological Theory put into consideration, the wide-ranging societal factors, which included human biological ecology which was used to understand adaptation through biological means, cultural ecology was used to understand the ways in which culture is used by people to adapt to their new environment and human ecology which was used to understand the overall human interaction with the environment. Sutton and Anderson, Dobzhansky (1972), Cohen (1974) and Kirch (1980) agree that the primary mechanism by which humans adapt to their environment is culture. They further maintain that all people belong to a specific culture, a group of people who share the same basic but unique pattern of learned behaviour. As such, each culture has a distinct ecological adaptation. Cultures interact with both the natural and cultural environment. Sutton and Anderson (2010) acknowledges Steward (1955) who points out that cultures in similar environments may have similar adaptations; all adaptations are short lived and are constantly adjusting to changing environments.

Chhetri (1986) points out that migrations bring together at the destination populations with different social and cultural backgrounds, this in turn initiates a process of change in social,

economic, religion and cultural lives of people in question in order to make adaptations or adjustment. Berry (1997) acknowledges that adaptation refers to changes that take place in individuals or groups in response to environmental demands. Berry further explains that good socio-cultural adaptation is predicted by cultural knowledge, degree of contact, intergroup attitudes and minimal cultural distance. Chhetri (1986) maintain that adaptation is a two way process, it involves an interaction between the migrant and the host community. In this process both parties undergo adaptation changes although one of them may change more than other which leads many of us to view the process of adaptation from the migrant point of view only. It is the aims of this study how the south Sudanese migrants fit into adapting to the new way of life which is traditionally different from their traditional culture. What makes Cultural Ecological Theory relevant to this study is that Sutton and Anderson (2010) and Steward (1955) point out that culture must be related to the local environment. However, Ogbu (1990) argue that Cultural Ecological Theory has been one-sided in its entirety. The theory focused on migrants' socio-cultural change and environmental demands to suit needs for new setting. In this connection, the current study fills the gap by introducing Multiple Livelihood Model South Sudanese economic background in adapting to the new way of life.

2.5.2 Multiple Livelihood Model

Multiple Livelihood Model was developed by Owusu (2007) who points out that the basic argument of the Multiple Livelihood Model is that macro-level economic changes across Africa nations have created conducive environments for individuals and household of all social and economic backgrounds to diversify their sources of income. Owusu (2007), Owusu (2001) and Kazimbaya-Senkwe (2004) agree that individuals and households across Africa have responded differently to these macro-economic processes based on the nature of their employment, skill, access to resources, socio-economic background and place of residence. Individuals employed in the public or private sector as well as private entrepreneurs have all attempted to diversify their sources of income, although the motivations for doing so vary.

Mustapha (1992) and Ojong (2011) agree that Multiple Livelihood Model maintains that people have diversified means of raising extra income through acquisition of additional jobs, not only on the part of the unemployment but also by those sections of the population dependent on fixed salaries. Owusu (2007), Potts (1997) and Rogerson (1997) point out that multiple livelihood strategies have become the way of doing things in many African cities in

both formal sector and informal sector employee. In this regard, informal sector as captured in this model as sources of livelihood appear to apply to this study. For South Sudanese migrants in Nakuru municipality, informal sector may remain as their potential sources of income. But the revelation in this Multiple Livelihood Model indicate that people from all social groups, including professionals who work in the formal sector also claim for room in the informal sector and makes the need to understand urban livelihood strategies even more relevant. It is the aim of this study to explore how the South Sudanese migrants diversify and raise extra income to enable them adapt to the new way of life in Nakuru Municipality.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

This conceptual framework is important in this study. This is because it serves as an interpretive guide to the phenomenon understudy and also helps in the generation of ideas for the study. Figure 2.1 outlines strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life. These strategies interact with each other and are influenced by the context surrounding the South Sudanese migrants’ adaptation to the new way of life as show below.

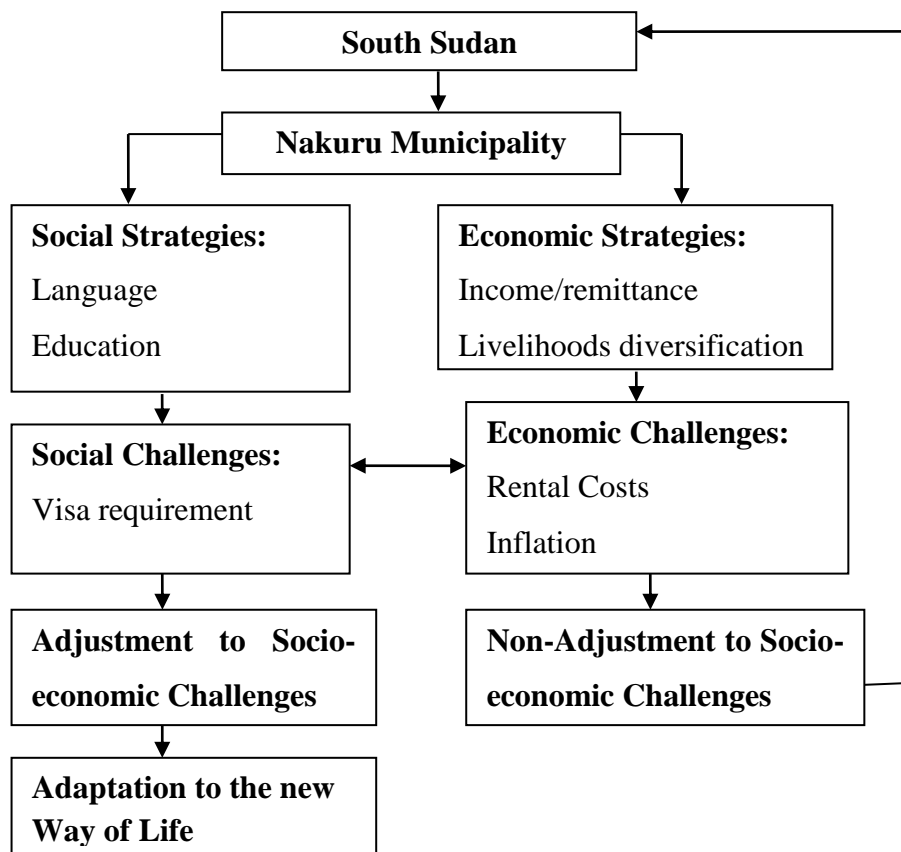


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

In figure 2.1 migration is part of human life and where people move to depend on resource distribution and the opportunities that some areas in the world present than other areas. In this connection, South Sudanese migrants bring a set of social and cultural tools that aid their adjustment to their new lives. South Sudanese migrants interact to varying degree with host society. Social strategies included language and education. Language ability functions as a protective factor and facilitates social contact in adaptation to the new culture. Similarly, education appears as a consistent factor associated with positive adaptation since education lead to actual change in status, increased income, increased access to resources and information, and better living conditions. This study acknowledges that remittances from South Sudan, United States of America, Canada and Australia are among the most tangible links between South Sudanese migrants and their relatives and friends. However, challenges exist. The challenges are both social and economic in nature. Major social and economic challenges included visa requirement, rental costs and inflation. Visa is an entry permit issued for a stay of specified duration up to three months. The stay in the country must be for one of the following purposes. These include migration, a personal visit to relatives or friends or business trip. In this connection, lack of proper documentation result in restriction of migrants freedom of movement and often make them live in fear of arrest and deportation back across the border.

Rental costs and inflations are economic challenges facing South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality. In this connection, monthly allocation of financial resources to housing reduces funds available for savings, investments, survival of emergencies, and economic decline. Rental cost burdens are problematic for lower income households, resulting in more crowded, lower quality residences. Inflation refers to existence of a parallel or black market for foreign exchange suggests that the official exchange rate overvalues domestic currency leading to locative inefficiencies in the economy. In South Sudan, an increasingly high inflation rate has been attributed to current conflicted which results to major devaluations of the official exchange rate. Figure 2.1, from the view above, strategies used by the South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality in adapting to the new way of life have two types of outcomes. Those who are able to cope up and adjust to the socio-economic challenges make them adapted to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. Non-adjustment to socio-economic challenges make migrants return back to their home country. Therefore, adjustment or adaptation refers to a process whereby a group or community social, cultural and economic life is modified to suit the need of the new setting.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, target population, and sampling procedures, methods of data collection, pilot study was done before the actual fieldworks and analysis to answer the set objectives. This chapter also focused on the various ethical issues that were considered under this research study.

3.2 Study Area

This section presents a description of the study area. The geographical focus for this study was Nakuru municipality. South Sudanese migrants settled in various localities in Nakuru municipality such as Mwanga, Kiti, Whitehouse, Bismark, 58 sections, Naka, Langa-Langa and Shabbab. In order to reflect their diversity and experience, the researcher included the above localities in the study. Nakuru County is located in the heart of the Great East African Rift Valley, 160 km northwest of the national capital Nairobi. The largest part of the municipality lies at an altitude of about 1,700 metres above sea level. In this connection, the scope of this study was limited to strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. Due to its status, commercial and agricultural related activities, the municipality has attracted various ethnics' communities in Kenya including South Sudanese migrants. Nakuru municipality became the leading destination for South Sudanese migrants who left their traditional homeland due to fear for political persecution, human rights violation, social, economic and cultural abuses to search for a better ways of life. In this regards, the study was confined to Nakuru municipality due to the high population of South Sudanese migrants in comparison to other municipalities.

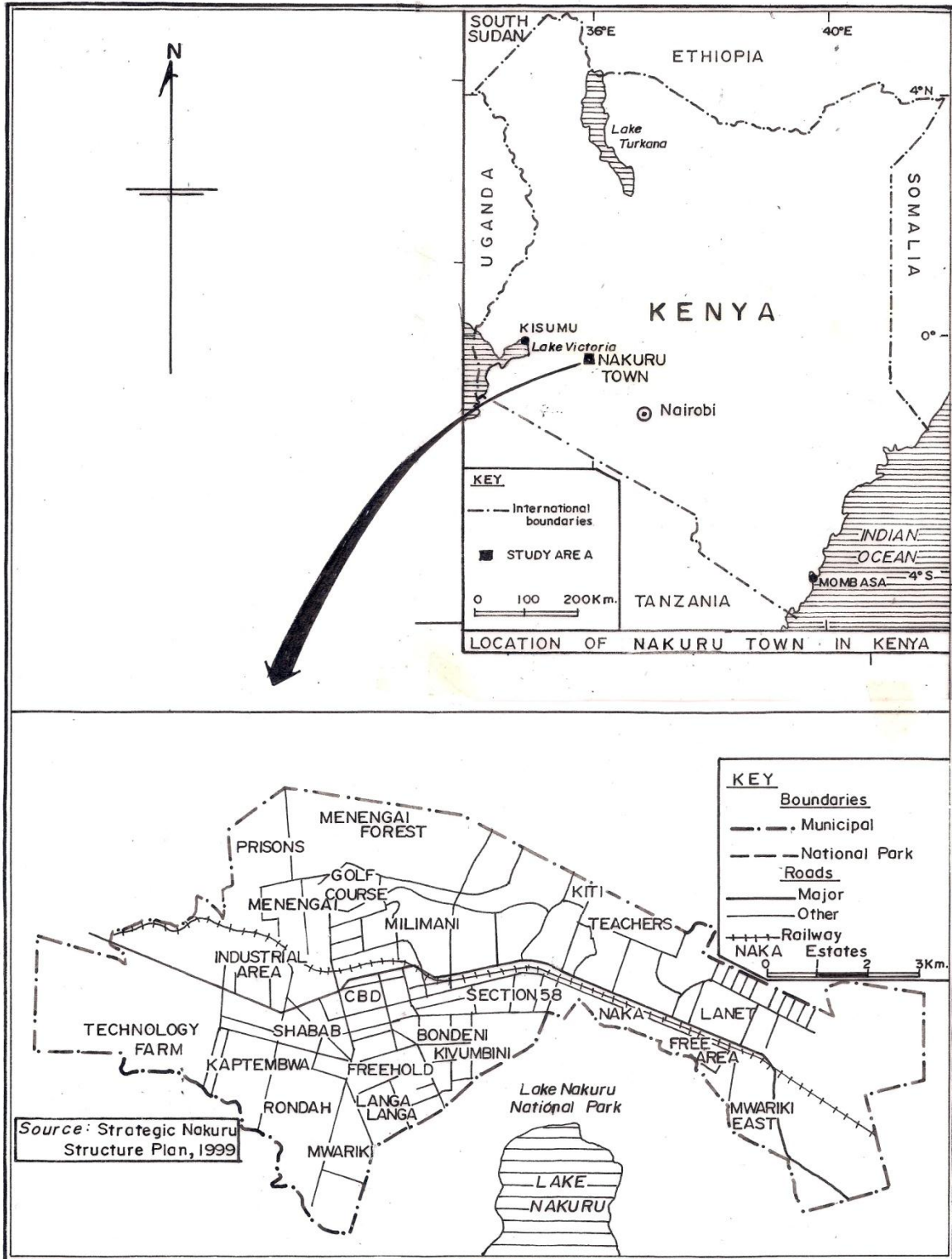


Figure 3.1: Map of Nakuru municipality showing study area

Source: Strategic Nakuru Structure Plan, 1999

3.3 Research Design

This study used descriptive research design to establish the strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life. According to Punch (2012), descriptive design sets out to collect, organize and summarize factual information to be collected into fine data.

3.4 Population and Sampling Procedure

3.4.1 Target Population

The target population of the study was South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality. The target respondents were individuals of South Sudanese national origin. In this connection, since no formal registers of South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality keep by either the Kenya government in 2009 census and South Sudan embassy in Kenya, it is impossible to establish the accurate number of South Sudanese migrant families living in Nakuru municipality in the target population.

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

The study employed purposive sampling procedure. Nakuru Municipality was purposively selected because it is one of major municipality hosting South Sudanese migrants who left their traditional homeland due to conflict, fear for political persecution, human rights violation, social, economic and cultural abuses to search for better way of life. In this regards, Nakuru municipality is considered to host many South Sudanese migrants probably more than any other urban center in the country. It is for this reason that the study area has been purposively selected.

The second technique was snowball sampling. Snowballing sample was applied in identifying respondents from South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality. Mulwa (2010) pointed out that Snowball sampling is the technique of finding research respondents where each of the respondents propose another in the community who bears similar or specific characteristics and therefore qualify to be interviewed. The procedure will enable the researcher to come up with knowledgeable and representative interviewee sample. This technique requires the researcher to have initial contact with a few people of interest, through them identify respondents. Therefore, a few South Sudanese migrants were identified to help

in identifying other South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality. Snowballing is useful process in identifying respondents for this study since members of the South Sudanese community are traditionally closely linked together through strong social networks. The study used the social networks to recruit South Sudanese migrants because through them people come to know and meet friends, relatives and other people from their community members residing in Nakuru municipality. Using this technique, hundred and ten (110) respondents were sampled for the study.

3.4.3 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis was South Sudanese migrants' male or female living in Nakuru municipality. This study considered person aged 18 years and above as it is respondents in Nakuru municipality.

3.5 Data Collection

In this study, data collection was designed to meet the needs of research objectives and questions for the study. The study used both interview schedule and focus group discussion to collect primary data. Interview schedule and focus group discussion were used to enable the researcher understand the strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality, Kenya. Amin (2005) Points out that an interview is an oral questionnaire where the interviewer gather information through direct interaction with respondent. In this connection, respondent provide the needed information verbally in a face-face contact where idea are exchange. Amin further explain that interview is appropriate when dealing with all types of persons for example; young people, mothers, fathers, and illiterate persons. In this study the general themes for the interview schedule questions include migration process of South Sudanese migrants, experiences in Nauru municipality including challenges or difficulties, coping processes or mechanisms, opportunities, languages and relationships, gender related experiences, changes in life, social support networks. This interview schedule used follow-up questions by tracking respondents perspective to enables them structure their voice-over freely.

Whereas Focus group discussion (FGD) was applied to South Sudanese migrant household heads of 12 members and South Sudanese migrants youth of 12 members living in Nakuru

municipality separately. Focus group discussions were formed to discuss in details the strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. The findings from the focus group discussions were to support or in some case correct any invalid information that may have been collected through individual interviews. The advantages of using focus group discussion is that it is highly efficient for data collection since the amount and range of data are increased by collecting from several people at the same time. It provides checks and balances on each other and extreme views tend to be weeded out. It provides an opportunity to go deeper into issues as group is relatively small. It is easier to handle most controversial issues in such a small, manageable, and less threatening group (Mulwa, 2010).

3.5.1 Piloting the Interview Schedule Questions

In order to assess suitability and clarity of the interview schedule questions, it was piloted with 10 females and 5 males respondents in Eldoret Uasin Gishu County, Kenya. Participants were interviewed to complete the pilot evaluation form where they provided comments regarding general layout, instructions clarity and wording of questions, and suggestions possible items to be added. Based on these experiences, the researcher made some changes to improve the interview schedule questions, especially regarding the choice of words and sentences as some were difficult to understand as well as they sounded ambiguous. The aim of conducting a pilot study in Eldoret Uasin Gishu County was to establish the suitability and clarity of the instruments. This was done to avoid unforeseen problems that might bring in during the period of the fieldwork study. Eldoret Uasin Gishu County, Kenya was not part of the study area but there are good numbers of South Sudanese Community who settled in Eldoret Uasin Gishu County, Kenya. In this connection, Baker (1994) argues that conducting a pilot testing have advantages in the fact that it may give advance warning about where the research method is lacking, where research protocols may not be followed, and the practicability of the data collection method.

3.6 Data Analysis

Data Analysis refers to the examination of materials gathered during data collection so as to find out their importance in the intended study. Silverman (2011) points out that data analysis is meant to interpret the meaning and understanding from a set of data. In this study, data was

analyzed qualitatively to give a deeper understanding of the issues under consideration. In analysis however, to gain a holistic and comprehensive view of the data, all hearing recordings of interviews were transcribed into detail. In this respect, they were categorized and coded following the research objectives and questions and subjected to descriptive analysis allowing concepts and themes to emerge from the data. The focus of the analysis was to address the research questions guided by the set objectives. These categories were developed through organizing and analytical reading of the data. The data analysis process started in the field, by focusing and refocusing of research objectives and questions, and through the methods used in collecting data. This was to ensure that important details were not forgotten from the fieldwork. The three objectives of the study were analyzed using descriptive statistics in which percentages, tables and pie chart was used to provide complete analysis of data. The results of the study were summarized and then presented in percentages, tables and pie charts.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

In this study research ethics refers to a complex set of values; standards and institutional method that help constitute and regulate research study. Ethical issues take the centre in research involving family. Ethical issues are considered in research for two main reasons; to protect the respondents and to guide the researchers against abuses of their rights. These are important because they can lead to the rejection of the findings of a study. In doing so, this study, put into consideration the ethical issues at every stage of the research process to protect the research respondents. During the commencement of the research process, the overall purpose of the research and the rationale for every step taken was explained to the research respondents clearly. Therefore, confidentiality is the respondents right to privacy. This study assured those who share their view by informing them that their personal names will not be mentioned in the research report writing and it will be the major concern. This study also informed the respondents about their right to answer or decline to answer a particular question they feel uncomfortable with while partaking in the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This study focused on strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality, Kenya. The study had three specific objectives namely: To establish the social strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality, to determine the economic strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality and to establish challenges facing South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. The first section presents background information, migration and settlement and social strategies used by the respondents. The second section presents the economic strategies used by the respondents. The third section presents the challenges facing the respondents in adapting to the new ways of life and their successful adaptation in Nakuru municipality, Kenya.

4.1.1 Results

4.1.2 Background characteristics of the respondents

The background characteristics of the respondents considered were nature of household head, age, educational attainment, family structures and marital status, family sizes and member of the household relationship.

4.1.3 Gender of Respondents

This study involved both male-headed and female-headed household. The study explored the role played by South Sudanese migrants, both male and female, in the family. Gender role refers to the expected duties and responsibilities, rights and privileges of male and female that is specified by socio-cultural factors. These factors determine what kind of duties and responsibilities that are played by both male and female. Culturally, female in South Sudan perform house wife tasks - caring for the children and domestic duties. In this connection, females perform domestic cores and that are restricted to the lower level. Because of this

tradition, female get little opportunity for productivity and their status limits their access to economic resources. This makes them dependent on men and limits their potential.

On the other hand, male are assigned out-door activities such as looking after livestock, keeping security, and being the breadwinner. In the study, it was found out that among the South Sudanese migrant families in Nakuru municipality, female are more because men are engaged in breadwinner activities either in their home country or abroad. This partly explains why females were more than males as shown in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Distribution by gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male headed	25	22.7
Female headed	85	77.3
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

The findings indicated that majority (77.3%) of the respondents were females headed families while males headed families had 22.7% representations in the study. This study observed that the absence of their husbands bring many hardships such as loneliness and additional responsibilities which may be experienced by women as burden. They have to take up more responsibilities in their husbands' absence, such as responsibilities to take care of children education, family finances, family health, and fulfilling family obligations in social, cultural and religious areas. However, it does bring many benefits as well as an opportunity to them to develop their talents, expertise and status, to their full potential. Female being in charge of managing of the finances was a considerable factor in increasing the independence and financial expertise. Findings revealed that men work in South Sudan, America, Canada and Australia to provide support for the maintenance of their families by fulfilling their basic needs every month.

4.1.4 Age of Respondents

This study considered members of the South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality aged 18 years and above as its respondents. Age defines the various roles played

by different age groups in the society such as labour, security and leadership. In this connection, a person at the age of 18 years and above is considered an adult and is capable of making sound and mature decision including migration and livelihood pursuits. It is for this reason that this study considered persons aged 18 years and above as respondents. This is reflected in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Age of Respondents

Age in years	Frequency	Percent
18-25 Yrs	26	23.6
26-35 Yrs	51	46.4
36-45 Yrs	19	17.3
46-55 Yrs	12	10.9
above 55 Yrs	2	1.8
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

The findings indicate that majority (46.4%) of South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality belong to the age group of 26-35 years. Age distribution of the respondents revealed that persons aged 18-25 years are young accounted for 23.6% of the respondents. Persons aged 36-45 years constituted 17.3% of the respondents. Persons aged 46-55 years constituted 10.9% of the respondents while those above aged 55 years constituted 1.8% of the respondents. In this connection, the results revealed that the population was economically active since more than 85% of the respondents were aged between 18-45 years. It is also evident that both young and elderly people were represented in the sample.

4.1.5 Highest level of education of Respondents

Formal education received high priority in the life of South Sudanese migrant families living in Nakuru municipality. Education is a crucial indicator for the well-being and it remains a concern in many countries. Because of its demographic, economic, and social implications for human and overall national development, education remains significant. Furthering education is expected to contribute to a higher population well-being. In this connection, education is not only recognised as a fundamental human need, but also as a universal human

right. It is therefore, the right of every citizen in a nation, male or female, to have access to education. Providing quality education to all citizens is the most important mission of every government through educational institution. This is reflected in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: Respondents' highest level of education

Highest level of education	Frequency	Percent
No formal education	24	21.8
Primary	37	33.6
Secondary	26	23.6
College	14	12.7
University	9	8.2
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

The findings of the present study revealed that 33.6% of the respondents were primary-level educated. Persons with secondary level of education constituted 23.6% of the respondents. Person with no formal level of education accounted for 21.8% of the respondents while those with college and university level of education constituted of 12.7% and 8.2% of the respondents respectively. Discussions with the respondents revealed that South Sudanese nationals migrated to Nakuru municipality, Kenya to get better education for their children and achieving a better standard of life. In this connection, this study revealed that there are some South Sudanese students, for example, who are enrolled in universities and colleges across the country. It was also revealed that South Sudanese migrants' children and youth go to primary and secondary schools in Nakuru municipality.

In light of the research and observations, education has been looked into as a means of alleviating poverty, increasing economic benefits and ultimately uplifting the standard of living of the respondents. In this respect, investments in quality education are therefore part of collective strategy. This is fundamental to this study because lack of opportunities for South Sudanese migrants in the country of origin makes it attractive for them to migrate with a view of investing in their children's education. The challenges in their home country, lack of education opportunities and instability in government in provision of educational services, which arises from political instability has necessitated South Sudanese nationals to migrate to

neighbouring countries for better investment in education for their children. The reality tells us that even if the public school teachers are qualified to teach, the lack of instructional materials, inadequate facilities and lack of training for professional growth hinders them from performing to their best in their country of origin. This study also observed that education of South Sudanese migrants contribute to the formation of human capital. It often ensures access to better schooling for their children. This is very relevant to adaptation to the new culture in the host community. Education leads to actual change in status, increased income, increased access to resources and information, and better living conditions. The study established that South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality are investing in education of their children. This is a timely step by respondents to adapt and widen their capacities and talents.

4.1.6 Family structures

Family structures refer to the nuclear as well as the extended families. Nuclear family refers to father/mother and children. In light of the research and observations, nuclear family is statistically the most common family type of South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality. On the other hand, extended family refers to nuclear household plus other relatives. This is indicated in Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4: Respondents family structures

Family structures	Frequency	Percent
Extended	50	45.5
Nuclear	60	54.5
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

The findings of the current study revealed that 54.5% of the respondents were mainly from nuclear families whereas extended families had 45.5% representation in the study. This study observed that nuclear family prefers locality not already populated by fellow South Sudanese migrants this was driven by desire for exchange of ideas, cultures and business to get integrated into host community. The study also noted that people belonging to different communities have different roles to play in the social, economic and cultural life. This made it necessary to live among people belonging to different communities. This enables them to

have a better understanding of each other's ways of life in the urban environment and in adapting to the new way of life.

On the other hand, extended families tend to prefer living in locality where they have people belonging to their community or culture. This offered them an environment similar to their traditional settings where people lived together with members of extended family and harmonise family up bringing roles. The study also confirmed that the choice of the same residential areas by extended families was informed by the need to utilize the presence of South Sudanese migrants in providing socio-cultural needs of their extended families. This study also observed that the presence of other family members may reduce any form of social isolation and loneliness. This places emphasis on how strong the extended family is and also on how its members are obliged to assist each other even when they are geographically separated. They participate in the decision to migrate, and often give money for members who decide to migrate by sending remittances for taking care of children who have migrated with relatives and friends to Nakuru municipality, Kenya. Therefore in many societies, the absence of one or both parents places the responsibility on not only the caregivers but the entire extended family system to provide for the well-being of the child. In the socio-cultural system, families pull resources together in diverse ways to provide the needed care for children. In the socio-cultural context, the kinship systems which exist in extended families have emphasized on the social, economic as well as the religious obligation to protecting the family lineage.

The study also revealed the relationships between children and extended family which serves as a response and an important way through which they adapt to parental migration. In this study extended family provides a very useful source of support for the children. Extended family plays major roles in supporting children in most South Sudanese cultures and it has long been established. Also to a larger extent the joint responsibility for the care of children by the family is explained by the cultural values and practices to child care. Responsibility is part of the social structure. This however, affects the experiences of children if not well exercised by the parent/caregivers. When there is money available to the family, care is provided to the child. Money plays significant role in giving care to children. This again is a timely step toward adaptation made by the respondents to widen their choice of living.

4.1.7 Marital status of the Respondents

Marriage is an important institution in human society. This has always been the foundation of healthy and successful community. Marriage is the only institutions that can produce the next generation of children and connect these children to both their father and the mother. Getting men and women into stable marital unions was understood to protect the interests of children and society in a stable social order. Children are most likely to grow into functioning adulthood when they have the care and attention of both their father and their mother. This study demonstrates that children tend to fare best when raised by their biological parents in a low-conflict marriage. Those who take care of their families are accorded respect and status in community. It is in the interests of children also that as many as possible are raised by their own biological parents in marriage. The evidence builds that father/mother play an important role in their children's development - helping them to develop skills to get along with others and achieve in school and in life - it becomes difficult to dismiss the role of marriage in keeping father/mother and children together. This is indicated in Table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: Marital status of Respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	91	82.7
Single	13	11.8
Divorced	1	0.9
Widowed	5	4.6
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

This study revealed that most of the respondents were married. The findings of the present study confirmed that 82.7% are married respondents while unmarried person by reason of widowhood supported by 4.6% of the respondents, divorce accounted for 0.9% of the respondents and those not married constituted 11.8% of the respondents respectively. The results also indicated that divorce is an exceptional practice among the South Sudanese community. This study also observed that married people and their children tend to be happier, healthier, wealthier and more productive members of community, benefiting the individuals and the community at large.

4.1.8 Family size of South Sudanese migrants

Family size refers to the number of family members in particular household. Culturally, in South Sudan children are regarded as a source of wealth and social security. Today, children are increasingly seen as economic burden given the many demands in form of care that they have to be accorded. In this connection, children are not only required to be provided with decent shelter, adequate food and nutrition, sufficient clothing but also medical care and education. This imply that a considerable amount of parental income go into provision of children's basic necessities. South Sudanese migrants with larger family sizes, therefore, have to spend more of their incomes on their children. Such families have to rent more spacious houses, purchase larger quantities of foodstuff, spend more on children's clothing, school fees and associated expenditures and also save for children medication. Families with more children tend to engage in more than one source of livelihood, which allows them to earn reasonable income to cater for their larger families. This is summarized in Table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6: Family size of the Respondents

Family size	Frequency	Percent
1-4 person	56	50.9
5-7 person	37	33.6
8-10 person	15	13.6
11-15 person	2	1.9
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

Table 4.6 shows that many of the respondents tended to have smaller families since most of them had 1-4 children. Family sizes with 1-4 children constituted half (50.9%) of the total respondents. The results revealed that family sizes with 5-7 made up about 33.6% of the respondents. Furthermore, the result showed that families' size with 8-10 accounted for 13.6% of the respondents. Large families' size with 11-15 people constituted 1.9% of all the respondents respectively. This study indicated that household sizes range between 1-15 persons for the entire population.

4.1.9 Members of the household relationship

Household relations, namely biological son and daughter, step son and daughter, son and daughter in-law, grandchild and house-mate or room-mate contribute to the establishment of a sense of home in the country of destination. Table 4.7 summarizes members of household relationship.

Table 4.7: Household relationships of the Respondents

Relationship	Frequency	Percent
Biological son and daughter	53	48.2
Step son and daughter	16	14.5
Son and daughter in-law	14	12.8
Grandchild	12	10.9
House-mate or room-mate	15	13.6
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

In light of the data derived from this study, it is revealed that biological sons and daughters accounted for 48.2% of the respondents. The study also confirmed that step sons and daughters constituted 14.5% of the respondents. Further, the result showed that grandchildren constituted 10.9% of the respondents, son and daughter in-law accounted for 12.8% and house-mates or room-mates constituted 13.6% of the respondents respectively. This study considered house-mate or room-mate set up as strategies employed by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to new way of life in Nakuru municipality. Furthermore, those who live in households but who were not related to the householder were identified as house-mates or room-mates.

4.2 Migration and settlement

The migration and settlement of South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality included reasons for migration, reasons for settling in Nakuru municipality, duration of stay and change of settlement.

4.2.1 Reasons for migration

A fundamental characteristic of people is their movement from place to place. The study observed that poor socio-economic situations in their country of origin played a major role and fuel out migration of the respondents to Nakuru municipality. When South Sudanese migrants were asked to state why they left their country of origin to settle in Nakuru municipality, respondents gave five major reasons, namely; conflicts in their country of origin, lack of educational facilities, lack of medical facilities, livelihood pursuit and influence by relatives/presence of relatives. The main reasons given for migration are listed in Table 4.8 below.

Table 4.8: Respondents reasons for migrating to Nakuru municipality

Reasons for migration	Responses		Percent of cases
	N	Percent	
Conflict	80	50.0%	94.1%
Lack of medical facilities	18	11.2%	21.2%
Lack of educational facilities	29	18.1%	34.1%
Livelihood pursuits	13	8.1%	15.3%
Influence by relatives	20	12.5%	23.5%
Total	160	100.0%	188.2%

Source: Field data, 2014

This study revealed that conflicts in the country of origin appeared to have created fertile grounds for migration of South Sudanese migrants contributed up to about 50% of the respondents to Nakuru municipality. In a similar instance, a 40 year old woman expressed during the FGDs that:

“Our homes faced a lot of hostilities and attacks from Sudan Army forces. There was bombing attack. Even the animals could not escape their hostility. Majority of the homes were destroyed leaving us with the only alternative of migrating to Nakuru, Kenya”.

The outcome of the FGDs revealed that both male and female participants universally agreed that they migrated to Nakuru municipality, Kenya due to conflict in their country of origin.

The migration of South Sudanese nationals to Kenya is one of the larger movements of migrants in Eastern Africa region. There are many factors that contributed to this mass movement, but the vast majority of South Sudanese migrants leaving South Sudan are clearly escaping the long running civil war; political persecution, human rights violation, social, economic and cultural abuses. South Sudan as a country today, is emerging out of a 22 year old persistent and protracted conflict (from 1983-2005) which caused displacement of millions of people from their homes. Even the current conflict in South Sudan results from the same cause. Currently, South Sudanese reside in many countries globally and can be found in some major cities in the world. The largest populations of South Sudanese migrants seek refuge in neighboring countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. The persistence of political instability in Sudan and South Sudan in particular was viewed as major push factor for South Sudanese migration to Nakuru municipality, Kenya. As a result, migration is therefore described as getting out of the trap, making a fresh start or a new beginning.

Persons who cited lack of educational facilities accounted for 18.1% of the respondents. Lack of educational facilities included inadequate classrooms, furniture, and text books are the sources of worry to many parents in South Sudan. To this a 36 year old man stated during an interview that:

“Pupils have to share in four on the desk and share one text book during lessons, creating a lot of difficulties in the teaching and learning process”.

Discussion with respondents revealed that education is essential to individual achievement. At the most basic level, education was seen as essential for helping to convey a set of necessary skills for daily living, ordering priorities, and for social inclusion. Respondents also almost universally agreed that education provides children with the knowledge, skills, and ability to work and be self-sufficient. In this regards, education was seen as a vehicle for individual achievement and social mobility. A 41 year old woman expressed that:

“I think we need to invest in our future, and our future is our children, and if the education system is not there then how are our children going to grow up to be teachers or plumbers, politicians, lawyers or doctors”.

Similarly, a 38 year old woman also said that:

“Community as a whole benefits from having well educated populations. You know we all benefit from our fellow neighbours being educated. If they are educated, they are more likely to have their jobs, contribute more to community, more to the economy. We all need to benefit from that, so”.

In this respect, education is a basic human right- part of the birthright of every person and help to create the necessary qualified work force for development. FGDs revealed that access to education in South Sudan was increasingly becoming difficult to achieve, given that the country is yet to achieve socio-economic and political stability. Today, the situation denies over one million children an opportunity to access primary education and equitable learning process. Progress towards 2015 goal of universal primary education is slowing, leaving many primary school-aged children out of school. Another reason given for migrating was influence by relatives constituted 12.5% of the respondents. The role of the family and relatives seemed to be important in the process of migration as well as adaptation. South Sudanese migrant families living in Nakuru municipality motivated their relatives to move to place of their new settlement. This becomes true in a situation where South Sudanese migrant relatives from their country of origin and other urban settlers in Kenya keep visiting the migrants relatives in urban center in Nakuru municipality.

Another reason given by South Sudanese migrants for coming to Nakuru municipality was lack of medical facilities accounted for 11.2% of the respondents. Discussion with respondents revealed that conflict had led to the collapse of the health system in South Sudan, and contributed to some of the worst global health situations. Access to health care is available to about less than 20% of the population. To this a 39 year old woman stated during an interview that:

“Healthcare is rarely available in the countryside and hospitals are often miles away. People do not go to a doctor or a hospital until they are very sick. Young people in South Sudan do not go to the doctor at all due to lack of medical facilities. Many of them go to the doctor when they have a symptom of an illness”.

Persons who cited livelihood pursuits accounted for 8.1% of the respondents. This study argues that urban areas are the engines of economic growth as well as locations for complex networks of activities essential to basic human functions. In this respect, South Sudanese

migrant individuals and households adjusted to the challenges of urban life in the city by mobilising resources, assets and opportunities, as well as combining multiple means into a livelihood strategy. In this connection, respondents employed informal business as a means of diversifying their income by participating exclusively in informal economic activities. This study also observed that reasons cited by respondents influence their decision to migrate both skilled and unskilled South Sudanese migrant families to Nakuru municipality.

4.2.2 Reasons for settling in Nakuru municipality

While the national census data on the number of South Sudanese migrants resident in Kenya, major urban areas such as Nakuru is not available, this study considered Nakuru municipality as one of the municipalities where the number of South Sudanese migrants is gradually increasing. Based on this position, the study then proceeded to establish what makes Nakuru municipality as one of the leading destinations for South Sudanese community wishing to settle in Kenya's major urban areas. The various reasons given which make Nakuru municipality a suitable urban centre for South Sudanese migrants included low costs of living, quality of education, better security, trade and business opportunities and good weather. In this respect, the study agrees that the cost of living is determinant in an individuals' choice of residence with members of South Sudanese migrants being no exception. This is reflected in Table 4.9 below.

Table 4.9: Respondents reasons for settling in Nakuru municipality

Reasons for settling in Nakuru municipality	Responses		Percent of cases
	N	Percent	
Low costs of living	66	35.1%	100%
Good weather	18	9.6%	75.8%
Trade and business opportunities	20	10.6%	27.3%
Quality education	50	26.6%	51.5%
Better security	34	18%	30.3%
Total	188	100%	284.8%

Source: Field data, 2014

It is clear from table 4.9 that majority of the respondents considered Nakuru municipality due to its low cost of living and was supported by 35.1% of the respondents. The study established that Nakuru municipality was also preferred by the South Sudanese migrants because it provides quality education accounting for 26.6% of the respondents. Education is a crucial well-being indicator and remains a concern in many countries because of its demographic, economic, and social consequences for human and overall national development. Increasing education is expected to contribute to a higher population well-being. In this respect, education is not only recognised as a fundamental human need, but is recognised as a universal human right. It is therefore, the right of every citizen in a nation, male or female to have access to education. Providing quality education to all citizens is the most important mission of every government through educational institutions.

Nakuru municipality was also chosen because of better security, supported by 18% of the respondents. Furthermore, Nakuru municipality was also preferred by South Sudanese migrants because of trade and business opportunities which constituted 10.6% of the respondents. As a result, South Sudanese migrants who have trading and business skills found Nakuru municipality as one of the better places to resettle. Persons who cited good weather constituted 9.6% of the respondents. This study also observed that respondents are attracted to Nakuru municipality not only by prospect of low cost of living but also because of perceived gains in essential services and opportunities. This enables them to survive in the modern urban culture. The study also pointed out other factors which make Nakuru municipality a suitable urban centre for the respondents. These included government offices, number of banks, modern hotels, small scale industries, educational institutions, hospitals and various other institutions. The study also noted that Nakuru municipality serves as a stop-over for South Sudanese migrants, coming from other towns in Kenya or their home country.

4.2.3 Duration of stay in Nakuru municipality

Nakuru municipality is not traditional homeland of South Sudanese migrants, thus suggesting the need to establish the duration of their stay in Nakuru municipality. After a period of contact with the nation born population, the characteristics of the migrants' population should approach the characteristics of the native born population. In this connection, the duration of stay in the new residence should be associated with greater adjustment or adaptation and socio-cultural change. In this regard, duration of stay of South Sudanese migrant families

informs the experience, knowledge, adjustment/adaptation and familiarity of the individual with environment, resources and the people. It is also observed that some of the respondents had been living in Nakuru municipality for over 10 years. South Sudan, as a country today, is emerging out of a 21 year old conflict (from 1983-2005) which caused displacement of millions of people from their homes. Even the current conflict in South Sudan results from the same cause. In this respect, conflict made it difficult for them to remain in the country of origin and pursue their livelihood. It is a round this time that many of the South Sudanese community decided to migrate to neighbouring country especially Kenya to search for better way of life. This study considers conflict to have influenced the initial migrations of South Sudanese migrants to settle in Nakuru municipality. This is shown in Table 4.10 below.

Table 4.10: Respondents duration of stay in Nakuru municipality

Duration	Frequency	Percent
1-3 yrs	38	34.5
4-7 yrs	52	47.3
8-11 yrs	9	8.2
12-15 yrs	8	7.3
Over 15 yrs	3	2.7
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

As shown in table 4.10, nearly half of South Sudanese migrants appeared to have settled in the Nakuru municipality for 4-7 years accounting for 47.3% of the respondent, persons settled for 1-3 years accounted for 34.5% of the respondents. Persons settled for 8-11 years accounted for 8.2% of the respondents. Further, the result showed that persons settled for 12-15 years accounted for 7.3% of the respondents and persons settled for over 15 years constituted for 2.7% of the respondents respectively. The study also observed that some of the South Sudanese migrants may have been influenced following migrations of their relatives to settle in Nakuru municipality, Kenya. This again is a timely step toward adaptation made by the respondents in Nakuru municipality, Kenya.

4.2.4 Change of settlement

When migrants settle in a new country, they have to acquire a place in that new society. This refers not only to physical needs such as housing, but also a social and cultural sense. The role of the family and relatives was important in the process of migration as well as settlement and adaptation. South Sudanese migrant families living in Nakuru municipality motivated their relatives to move to their new place of settlement-Nakuru municipality. This becomes true in a situation where South Sudanese migrant relatives from their country of origin and urban settlers in Kenya keep visiting the migrant relatives in urban center, Nakuru municipality. In this connection, some of the respondents had only been to Nakuru municipality. Yet other had been to as many as four towns. This is reflected in Table 4.11 below.

Table 4.11: Number of towns settled by Respondents

Change of towns	Frequency	Percent
1	86	78.2
2	19	17.3
3	3	2.7
4	2	1.8
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

The findings of the present study showed that 78.2% of the respondents preferred Nakuru municipality as their first destination. This may have helped the respondents in the process of their adaptation in the urban setting. The study also confirmed that those who had settled in two urban areas other than the current one accounted for 17.3% of all the respondents. Further, the results showed that respondents who had settled in three other towns before coming to Nakuru municipality constituted 2.7% of the respondents and persons who had settled in four other towns prior to settling in Nakuru municipality represented 1.8% of the respondents respectively.

This study noted that some of the respondents living in Nakuru municipality had lived in other urban centers prior to their current settlement. The study indicated that Nakuru

municipality was not the first urban center they had settled in. In this regard, frequency of visits is taken as a proxy assessing the level of information of the town. The greater the number of visits the more information a person had. This may help many of the respondents have fairly high level of information about Nakuru municipality before settling down there. Discussions with the respondents revealed that those who made a step to move had visited Nakuru more than twice before they came to live there as an alternative or first choice of settlement. The reasons given were also important and informed the change of settlement to Nakuru municipality as the destination for the respondents. This was informed by the low cost of living, greater security, trade and business and presence of relatives.

This study wishes to argue that the frequent change of settlement interrupt livelihood pursuit of individuals to develop sufficient understanding of livelihood opportunities. The study also observed that frequent change of cities denies individuals the opportunity to develop and nurture strong social ties with their neighbours. It is also costly to relocate from one urban centre to the other. Individuals also need time to effectively adjust in their new environment. This study considers lack of continuous settlement arising from frequent relocation from one urban centre to the other as a major challenge confronting the respondents. While frequent change of settlement by the respondents has been pointed out in this study as one of the major challenges facing them in their livelihood pursuit, respondents appear to have developed strategies to overcome the challenge. In this connection, respondents overcame the challenge of the frequent change of settlement by increasing labour force participation in trade and business in the households.

4.3 Social strategies used by the respondents in adapting to the new way of life

Major social strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality comprised of language proficiency, modes of communication, relationship with host citizens and residence consideration.

4.3.1 Language proficiency

Language is an important strategy employed by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. This study considered language as cultural bridge and weapon of communication linking South Sudanese migrants with host community. This

study established that language competency in the host culture advances social interaction between migrants and host citizens. This study found out that the adaptation of South Sudanese migrants into the mainstream culture depends on a process of socio-cultural adjustment in which migrants have to undergo certain changes to fit into the mainstream society. As a result, the study revealed that respondents had learnt the languages of the dominant linguistic group in their locality especially Kiswahili. Language facilitates and helps to increase amount of contacts with members of the host society. This again is a timely step towards internationalization of the culture of the host community by the respondents to widen their relations and networks. This is reflected in Table 4.12 below.

Table 4.12: Respondents language ability

Language ability	Frequency	Percent
Kiswahili	56	50.9
English	54	49.1
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

It is interesting to note from Table 4.12 that 50.9% and 49.1% of the respondents said that they speak Kiswahili and English or both the languages beside their own mother tongue. This study wishes to argue that language ability might function as a protective factor, facilitating social contact, helps to solve the problem of dependence on others and increasing one's social support network. This concurs with Beiser and Hou (2001) who reported that language proficiency might function as a protective factor by bringing about different outcomes into migrants' lives. As a result the study revealed that speaking Kiswahili helps respondents in negotiating the market price without the use of translator. This finding agrees with Lazear (1995) who reported that if two agents speak the same language, they can negotiate a contract without the use of translator. Furthermore, it brought internationalization of culture of the host community. However, South Sudanese migrant families' tends to face a situation of conflict between their traditional value, norms and those presented by host community. In the course of making adjustment or adaptation what result is continuity as well as change, while some of their norms and values continue to persist, some others get replaced by the new ones. In a similar instance, a 37 year old woman expressed during the FGDs that:

“We live in a circumstances where young people make out their ways and tend to be smarter than their parents and as the parents we are still holding our traditional way of life. This is one of the sources of family conflict. Family relations can easily breakdown as a result of constant tension if there is no mutual understanding”.

As Sam (1992) describes, immigrant children come to know the norms, values, and customs their parents promote on the one hand, and those promoted by the host society on the other hand. These two cultures are often viewed as opposing each other, a situation which is sometimes described as cultures in conflict. In the view of this a 14 year old girl stated during the FGDs that:

“She had major conflict with her mother. She still follows the South Sudanese culture of telling me what to do, what to put on, even education. To her, she thinks she can tell me what to do in everything, even my dressing style”.

The outcome of the FGDs revealed that parents are facing difficulties in raising children in two different cultures. FGDs revealed that South Sudanese youth have some familiarity with Kenyan’s systems and are interesting to Kenyan’s way of life. However, parents are still holding their traditional and cultural ways of parenting in South Sudan, which is completely different to Kenyan’s way of parenting. This is not an easy task and cannot be underestimated when raising children in two different cultures. FGDs also revealed that the problems surface when members of the family operate from conflicting points of view, whether from the traditional South Sudanese or the Kenyan framework or when the parental status is challenged. As the result, the study revealed that conflicts pertaining to lifestyle, attitudes, norms and cultural values as named above stems from the different rates of acculturation between parents and their children.

Rumbaut (1997) points out that language acquisition is a function of age. Essentially, the capacity to learn and to speak a language is especially good between the ages of three and the early teens; immigrants who arrive before the age of 6 are considerably more likely to speak host language without an accent, while those who arrive after puberty may learn it, but not without accent. When South Sudanese migrants were asked, do you know Kiswahili language? To this both South Sudanese migrant’s youth and household heads expressed during the FGDs that:

‘‘They speak Kiswahili. Some response in Kiswahili ‘‘najua’’ meaning yes, we know ‘‘nyote’’ meaning all we know’’.

On the other hand when they were asked on why did they find it necessary to learn Kiswahili? To this, a 37 year old woman expressed during the FGDs that:

‘‘Host country language facilitates social interaction or trade. Language is a powerful weapon of communication and success at various levels of human endeavour – at home, in the office and in the church there is need to use language. Success in life is attributed to effective and appropriate use and interpretation of language. The ability to speak Kiswahili language of the host country enables us to communicate with the majority of the population, thereby helping us lowering information barriers’’.

The outcome of the FGDs revealed that South Sudanese migrants had learnt the languages of the dominant linguistic group in their locality especially Kiswahili. On the other hand, this study revealed that while South Sudanese migrant parents are struggling to learn many new sign for behaviour and interaction in host community, their children are reacting to new experiences through school and language acquisition. The acquisition of language is one of the most important ways that acculturation occurs. FGDs also revealed that this often results in children being in positions where they become translators for some of their parents. As the result such role reversal leads to greater dependence of parents on child and may lead to loss of parental authority. FGDs also revealed that age of migration affects their ease of adaptation, as it is much easier to pick up a new language when young. South Sudanese parents experience a problem in their ability to communicate proficiently in Kiswahili. As result, some parents come to rely on their children for such essentials like translations and information. FGDs revealed that South Sudanese migrants’ youth speak very well than their parents. FGDs with South Sudanese migrants’ youths affirm that language competency in the host culture advance their social interaction between them and indigenous students in the school. This is because their ability to understand the Kiswahili language spoken by their peers’ friends at the school and neighbourhood served as an invitation to belonging to their group in Nakuru municipality. This experience safeguarded them from intimidation and isolation that may have prevented them in adapting to new way of life at school and their neighbouringhood in Nakuru municipality, Kenya. FGDs with household heads also revealed

that mother tongue development facilitates very well the acquisition of second language, and thus argue that the first step in learning Kiswahili should be mastery of the mother tongue.

Findings of the focus group discussions with South Sudanese migrants concur with Yeh et al (2008) that acculturation is not only a time to learn new norms and values, and to adopt salient reference groups of the host society, but it is a process that includes the a ability to grow beyond the original culture and encompass a new culture. Hence, communication is crucial to the adjustment process, and language is the fundamental means of effective of communication-an important tool for social interaction and for retrieving information in daily life in Nakuru municipality, Kenya.

4.3.2 Mode of communication

In this study mode of communication is considered an important strategy employed by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. The major mode of communication used by South Sudanese migrant families in adapting to the new way of life were through telephone calls, home visits and email communication. These promote the concept of social remittances that is to say transfer of ideas, skills, attitudes learned and experienced by South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality. This is reflected in the Table 4.13 below.

Table 4.13: Respondents modes of communication

Mode of communication	Frequency	Percent
Phone	58	52.7
Home visits	31	28.2
Emails	21	19.1
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

The findings of the present study found out that the most common way for South Sudanese migrants maintaining contact with their country of origin is to regularly keep in touch with people still residing there and even the other part of world, through telephone calls supported by 52.7% of the respondents. The next most common means of maintaining contact with their

country of origin is through home visits which accounted 28.2% of the respondents and persons who cited email communication constituted 19.1% of the respondents respectively. Furthermore, the study observed other means of South Sudanese migrants in Nakuru municipality maintaining contact with their country of origin is to regularly follow up the news about life or culture in their homeland. This again is a timely step toward adaptation made by the respondents to widen their relations and networks.

In light of the research and observations, it is observed that one of the best ways to make sure that family members live together in peace and harmony and at the same time live individual lives that could be considered as happy and enjoyable, is to have positive and honest communication in the home. Through positive and honest communication, each person will be able to express feelings, identify problems that may arise from day to day and find solutions that would lead to the maintenance and enhancement of the much needed healthy relationship in the family. The study also observed that South Sudanese migrants who involved themselves in a network of communication with their families and friends were found to be important in adaptation to the new way of life. Further, the study also observed that social contacts/relations namely family tie or other migrants, networks of friends with people from the host community can further contributed to the general adaptation, establishment of a sense of home and overall well being of South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality.

This study wishes to argue that larger families have more social and material needs than those with fewer children. Therefore, larger families who cannot on their own provide fully for their children would find much relevance in having closer social ties with their relatives in the country of origin and other urban based relatives in Kenya and other part of the world. Such relatives would provide a valuable source of both material and social support to the families by means of communication. In this connection, it is observed that family members who understand and perform their roles, spirit of togetherness and respect is encouraged. They feel more comfortable to talk about their problems whether or not they stem from the home or the society. This is unlike the families with fewer children, who may find it less tedious to have sufficient provisions for the family. Such family may not find a lot of meaning in having closer ties with other relatives. This therefore partly explains why smaller sized families tended to have weaker social ties with urban based relatives.

4.3.3 Relationship with host citizens

The question of relationship or contact with the host community is explored. South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru have relatively open access to the economy and society in the municipality, permitting business and trade ties with local individuals. In general, this study observed that South Sudanese migrants in Nakuru municipality and its surroundings interacted relatively freely with the wider economy and society. The fact that many resided in rented houses could freely intermingle, socialise and do business. The study indicated that while interaction with the host economy, it was also structured in many cases. There were many instances, of course, of individual-level interactions between South Sudanese and Kenyans as buyers and sellers, tenants and landlords, clients and service providers. In essence, relationship is a process that depends on networks creation based on personal ties, friendship and community ties as well as economic links in the life of migrants. In this respect, migration brings together populations with different social and cultural background and in turn initiates a process of change in social, economic and cultural life of the people in question in order to make adjustment or adaptation. This is indicated in the Table 4.14 below.

Table 4.14: Respondents relationship with host citizens

Relationship	Frequency	Percent
Good	108	98.2
Bad	2	1.8
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

South Sudanese migrants are keen to adapt socially. Indeed, the results revealed that 98.2% of the respondents cited good relationship with host community and that they enjoyed harmony with the civilians. However, 1.8% of the migrants cited bad relationship with the police because of their harassment. South Sudanese migrants revealed that making friends and forming social networks was one of their biggest concerns in new setting. Respondents who cited good relationship pointed out issues such as visiting each other for meals, visiting friends, good neighbourhoods, attending marriages and business meetings; their out-group participation is fairly good. In this connection, these were sufficient to bring them into contact with host community in the town and thereby initiate a process of social and cultural

change and adaptation. This indicates that respondents were socially well adapted in the host community. Further, the study noted that once some initial contact has been made, the average migrant had reasonable chance of making friends from the contacts available in their neighbourhoods. To this a 15 year old boy stated during the FGDs that:

‘As of now I consider myself a Kenyan. Nakuru is my home and identity, but when I am in South Sudan I feel more South Sudanese’.

FGDs revealed that it is through these personal, cross-border social networks that South Sudanese migrants’ youth are able to mobilize the needed resources which allow them to express feelings of multiple attachments and multi-belonging in both destination and origin country.

In a similar instance, a 17 year old girl expressed during the FGDs that:

‘I think Nakuru municipality is my home now. I was there last year in South Sudan for four weeks and during the second week I started missing Nakuru, therefore Nakuru municipality is my home’.

FGDs revealed that they felt being safe while in Nakuru municipality and the general way of life. It was also revealed that all of the other participants also referred to the constant threat of crime and violence they experienced in South Sudan and associated this situation with not feeling at home in their home country. Nakuru municipality, Kenya is the country where South Sudanese migrants’ youth and their parent feel it is safe to live and raise their children which force many youths to adapt to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality, Kenya. In the view of this a 16 year old girl stated during the FGDs that:

‘I am South Sudanese in Nakuru municipality and it is my home, but I’m not totally like my family members. I feel I have roots here, but the South Sudanese part of me is still very big.’

FGDs revealed that migrants have experience shifting identities that are actualized through their transnational relations with friends and family members in two countries. Due to their connections to both South Sudan and Kenya, these youth share unique experiences as the children of immigrants in Kenya. Their identities cannot be specified based on existing

identity categories, such as South Sudanese or Kenya. Similarly, a 14 year old boy also said during the FGDs that:

“My home is Nakuru municipality and home can mean where one usually lives or where one’s family lives.”

However, FGDs revealed that home is not just Nakuru municipality or South Sudan, but both. Respondents revealed that having a sense of belonging to Nakuru municipality did not mean that their attachments to their country of origin had reduced. Respondents explained: The experience of leaving a place that one has called home for many years and settling in a new country challenges an individual to reflect on the meaning of home. South Sudanese migrants’ home-making experiences can inform us a great deal about how well they are settling in, and adapting to, the society they have moved into and how socially cohesive this society is. In this connection, successful settlement or adaptation can be measured through availability of trade and business opportunities, ability to match themselves with new environment, income and ability to finance rental houses or the rate of improvement in Kiswahili speaking.

4.3.4 Residence consideration

The question of residence consideration is explored. The results revealed that South Sudanese migrant families living in Nakuru municipality generally tend to prefer living in a locality where they have people belonging to their own community or culture. Furthermore, different tendency is also observed. They are also found to be living in both localities where they have people belonging to their own community or culture and mixed settlements, where they are distributed in different areas of the town and seem to be happy in whatever locality they are living. This again is a timely step toward adaptation made by the respondents to widen their neighbourhoods relations and networks. This study argues that the choice of where South Sudanese migrants live within the municipality was considered as an important strategy in adapting to the new way of life. While some preferred residing within the neighbourhoods of fellow South Sudanese, others chose to live in neighbourhoods that were not populated by fellow South Sudanese migrants. These two factors were however, not considered by some of the respondents as table 4.15 shows.

Table 4.15: Respondents residents' consideration

Community type	Frequency	Percent
Same community	53	48.2
Host community	48	43.6
Neutral community	2	1.9
Both communities	7	6.3
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

As results in table 4.15 nearly half of South Sudanese migrants chose to live in neighbourhoods already populated by fellow South Sudanese migrants which constituted 48.2% of the respondents. While those who preference to live in neighbourhoods populated by host community accounted for 43.6% of the respondents. Further, the result showed that persons who considered neighbourhoods as neutral community accounted for 1.9% of the respondents. The study also confirmed that both the same and host communities as immediate neighbors accounted for 6.3% of the respondents. The reasons given for preference of neighbourhoods were equally interesting. Respondents who chose to live in neighbourhoods already populated by fellow South Sudanese migrants cited this as being important in getting support in times of needs, since they already understand them. The main reason for living in neighbourhoods not already populated by fellow South Sudanese migrants was driven by desire for exchange of ideas, cultures and business to get integrated into host community. Respondents discussions pointed out that people belonging to different communities have different roles to play in the social, economic and cultural life therefore; it is desirable to live among people belonging to different communities. This enables them to have a better understanding of each other's ways of life in the urban environment and in adaptation to the new way of life.

4.4 Economic strategies used by the respondents in adapting to the new way of life

The major economic strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life comprised of occupational status of the respondents, main source of income, monthly income in South Sudanese Pounds, monthly income in United States Dollars, monthly

income in Canadian Dollars, monthly income in Australia Dollars, number of family members engaged in livelihood activities, livelihood diversification, household expenditure on basic needs, housing, monthly house rent in Kenyan Shillings, channels of money transfers and access to essential services.

4.4.1 Occupational status of South Sudanese migrant families

Occupation plays a major role in South Sudanese migrant families in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. This study noted that Nakuru municipality is a centre of business opportunities as well as locations for complex networks essential to basic human needs. This is reflected in the figure 4.1 below.

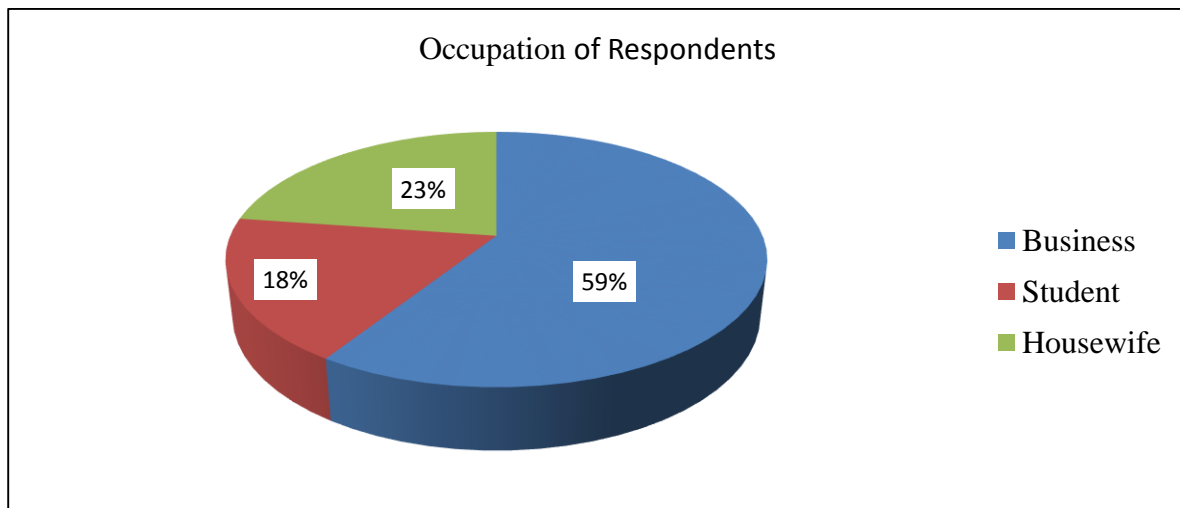


Figure 4.1: Occupations of Respondents

Source: Field data, 2014

Figure 4.1 reveals that many of the South Sudanese migrants 59% of the respondents have taken business as their primary occupation. This present study understands rotating credit (Thanduk) as major sources of business funding. Finding revealed that Thanduk was used to raise immediate resources for both small and large business. The study also established that Thanduk had been providing group support in times of need and has enabled them to adapt to the new way of life. Furthermore, the role of rotating credit has been highlighted as an essential financial aid mechanism by the South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life. South Sudanese business persons purchase items such as electronic equipments, beauty salons, clothing, tailoring by the use of funds from rotating credit (Thanduk) in Nakuru municipality as their primary business. This again is a timely step toward adaptation

made by the respondents to widen their economic income and networks. In this regard, business as occupation was much easier and also profitable. Further, the results showed that only 23% of the respondents cited that they were housewife and the remaining 18% of the respondents cited that they were student by occupation respectively.

4.4.2 Main source of income of South Sudanese migrants

The main sources of income play an important role in smoothening household consumption for South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality. They provide a social insurance and to great extent determine individuals choices of daily life and living standards. At the same time, remittances received by the South Sudanese migrants ease the immediate budget constraints by increasing spending on needs of food, health care, and schooling expenses. The study revealed that respondents earned their main sources of income from South Sudan, United States of America, Canada and Australia. Table 4.16 reflected the main sources of income of the respondents below.

Table 4.16: Respondents main sources of income

Source of income	Frequency	Percent
Formal employment (USA)	30	27.3
Formal employment (South Sudan)	63	57.3
Formal employment (Canada)	10	9
Formal employment (Australia)	7	6.4
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

This study confirmed that money received by the respondents is of great important in their daily lives. The findings of the presents study revealed that 57.3% of the respondent had their income from South Sudan which is derived from formal sector. The study also confirmed that 27.3% of the respondents had their income from United States of America. Further, the result showed that 9% of the respondents had their income from Canada and 6.4% of the respondents had their income from Australia respectively. As a result the study revealed that money received in form of remittances was used to support the household daily needs and also increased their purchasing power to afford various goods and services for their well-being. The study noted that the money sent allows them better access to basic needs in life

and caring for their children and it helps them to invest in the human capital development of their children and encourage school attendance. This study also explored that respondents participated in various informal businesses to suit the need for new setting. This again is a timely step toward adaptation made by the respondents to widen their income status.

This study also revealed that South Sudanese urban migrants living in Nakuru municipality were not confined to main source of livelihood only. To this a 42 year old woman stated during the FGDs that

“Thanduk (rotating credit) is an essential financial aid mechanism for us in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality, Kenya”.

The outcome of FGDs revealed that Thanduk is a group of individuals who make regular, financial contributions for the creation of an income. The group meets regularly once in a month. By every meeting the group allocates the money to one member of the group at a time. This allocation of money takes place on the basis of principle of lottery. Once a member has received the money, he/she will no longer be a candidate for future allocations, until the Thanduk period ends. Those members who turns fall toward the end have increasingly better financial advantage. They received more than they pay, balancing the disadvantage of having to wait so long for money to invest. The first money-takers pay more than they received; their advantage is early access to the money. FGDs also revealed that the order of rotation is decided in each association and is dictated by need or on the basis of the principle of lottery. Taking turns by immediate need is usually in small Thanduk. Members discuss the urgency of their need at each meeting and decide by consensus who takes that turn with the money. FGDs also noted that the first turn with the money goes to the founder of the Thanduk. In cases where several coordinators recruit members, the coordinators are awarded turns according to the number of persons each has recruited. The most successful recruiter takes the first turn, the next, and the third turn etc. The two largest South Sudanese rotating credit (Thanduk) on record have initial contribution of 5,000 Kenyan Shillings and 10,000 Kenyan Shillings per member in every month. The Culture of Thanduk is that every member pays equally and regularly a basic contribution. FGDs also revealed that the amount of contribution is decided by all members at the Thanduk meeting. Founder usually tones his/her particular need, but the interests of all members are considered and the amount may raised or lowered accordingly. Smaller Thanduk are more common with memberships from ten to

fifteen persons with the contribution of 5,000 Kenyan Shillings per month whereas those Thanduk involving the well-off persons have the largest allocations of money contribution of 10, 000 Kenyan Shillings.

This study also found out that respondents engaged themselves in various formal and informal businesses in order to generate income for their families. Informal business established by South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality included electronic equipments (radios, DVD player, cameras and phones purchased from the dealers), perfumes, clothing, tailoring, beauty salons by the use of funds from rotating credit group (Thanduk) as their secondary sources of income. These items are purchased and send to the remained household members in the country of origin. On the other hand, the study revealed that some South Sudanese urban migrants engaged in the formal business. In this respect, the study noted that some South Sudanese migrants own formal business in the country of origin such as restaurant, small shopping mall, guest house/lodge and mini-bus (matatus) the main form of public transportation in South Sudan.

4.4.3 Monthly income in different currency

The strategy employed by the South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life was regular standing monthly income in different currency. These included South Sudanese Pounds, United States Dollars, Canadian Dollars and Australian Dollars respectively. For this reason, the role of remittances has been a crucial element in explaining South Sudanese migrants' household strategies in adapting to the new way of life. This enables them to easily purchase necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter and also to enhance the enjoyment and comfort of life. Remittances serve multiple purposes: family maintenance top the lists of remittance use by fulfill their basics needs followed by rental expenses, schools fees, fuel wood, settled electricity bill and health related expenditures. This study also revealed that remittances make South Sudanese migrants in constant connection with their relatives and friends in their country of origin and the world at large. Generally, this study revealed that larger budget shares allocated to children tuition, uniform and other related expenses. Table 4.17 shows monthly income in different currency below.

Table 4.17 Respondents monthly income in different currency

	Frequency	Percent
United States Dollars		
201-300	3	10
301-400	7	23.3
401-500	9	30
501-600	6	20
601-1,000	3	10
1,001-1,200	2	6.7
Total	30	100
Canadian Dollars		
201-300	2	20
301-400	4	40
401-600	2	20
601-800	2	20
Total	10	100
South Sudanese Pounds		
1,001-2,000	11	17.5
2,001-3,000	31	49.2
3,001-4,000	14	22.2
4,001-5,000	5	7.9
above 5,000	2	3.2
Total	63	100
Australia Dollars		
401-500	4	57.1
501-1,000	3	42.9
Total	7	100

Source: Field data, 2014

This study noted that the power of the United States Dollars over the Kenyan Shillings when converted is high thereby making it possible to claim a higher exchange rate. Table 4.17 reveals that persons with the income range of 201-300 United States Dollars accounted for 10% of the respondents. Persons with the income range of 301-400 United States Dollars

constituted for 23.3% of the respondents. Persons with the income range of 401-500 accounted for 30% of the respondents. Persons with the income range of 501-600 constituted 20% of the respondents. Further, the result showed that persons with the income range of 601-1,000 United States Dollars constituted 10% of the respondents and persons with the income range of 1,001-1,200 United States Dollars supported by 6.7% of the respondents respectively. The exchange rate of 1USD is at 85Ksh. On the other hand, the power of the Canadian Dollars over the Kenyan Shillings when converted is high thereby making it possible to claim a higher exchange rate. Table 4.17 revealed that persons with the income range of 201-300 Canadian Dollars accounted for 20%, respondents. Persons with the income range of 301-400 Canadian Dollars supported by 40% of the respondents. Persons with income range of 401-600 Canadian Dollars constituted 20% and persons with the income range of 601-800 accounted for 20% of the respondents respectively. The exchange rate 1CAND=70Ksh.

This study revealed that the power of the South Sudanese Pounds over the Kenyan Shillings when converted is high thereby making it possible to claim a higher exchange rate. Table 4.17 reveals that 49.2% of the respondents had income range between 2,001-3,000 South Sudanese Pounds. The study also revealed that persons with the income of 3,001-4,000 South Sudanese Pounds constituted for 22.2% of the respondents. Persons with the income of 1,001-2,000 South Sudanese Pounds constituted 17.5% of the respondents. Further, the result showed that persons with the income of 4,001- 5,000 South Sudanese Pounds accounted for 7.9% of the respondents and persons over 5,000 South Sudanese Pounds accounted for 3.2% of the respondents respectively. This makes it possible for the respondents to adapt to the new way life in Nakuru municipality. Exchange rate stand at 1SSP =20 Ksh. On the other hand, the power of the Australia Dollars over the Kenyan Shillings is high thereby making it possible to claim a higher exchange rate. Table 4.17 reveals that persons with the income range of 401-500 Australia Dollars accounted for 57.1% of the respondents while persons with the income range of 510-1,000 Australia Dollars constituted for 42.9% of the respondents respectively. This makes it possible for South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way life in Nakuru municipality. The exchange rate 1AUD=70Ksh.

Generally, remittances do not only improve the purchasing power of the household but also provide access to better medical services and education. Also by getting the money, they are able to pay the relatively high school fees of a private school. In Kenya the fees paid by

children in the private school (owned by individuals) are much expensive than those in the public schools (owned by the state). This is because the government pays part of the tuition fees charged by the public sector. There is also a general perception that private schools provide better quality education than the public schools; hence, the high level of the fees charged there. This shows one example of the extent to which money sent by parents helps in the educational development of children. This again is a timely step toward adaptation made by the respondents to widen their income status and networks.

4.4.4 Channels of money transfer

This study revealed factors which make Nakuru municipality a suitable urban centre for the respondents. This included government offices and number of banks. Money transfers are usually based on mutual trust, established ground rules, and the word of recognized dealers. In light of the data derived from this study, it is revealed that respondents received their money through Bank, Western Union money transfers and the used of M-Pesa by the respondents. This system is said to work faster than Western Union as there is no delaying paperwork. This is reflected in Table 4.18 below.

Table 4.18: Respondents channels of receiving money

Channels of receiving money	Frequency	Percent
Western Union	47	42.7
M-Pesa	7	6.4
Bank	56	50.9
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

Findings of the presents study revealed that respondents received their money through Bank supported by 50.9% of the respondents. Persons who received their money through western union money transfer accounted for 42.7% of the respondents. Further, the result revealed the use of M-Pesa as a channel of receiving money which constituted 6.4% of the respondents. The study also revealed that respondents sometime have other opportunities of receives money through persons coming from South Sudan.

4.4.5 Number of family members engaged in livelihood activities

One of the livelihoods activities adopted by South Sudanese migrant families living in Nakuru municipality was the engagement of several members of the households in livelihood activities such as parents, children and relatives they lived with. This study observed that household with more economically active adults will be more likely to have more income sources. This may reflect household labour supply decisions as much as a desire for diversification. The study also noted that where only one member of the household was engaged in livelihood activities, it was most likely that the household head took the lead. This is reflected in Table 4.19 below.

Table 4.19: Respondents by number of members engaged in livelihood activities

Number of people	Frequency	Percent
1	78	70.9
2	23	20.9
3	7	6.4
4	2	1.8
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

The findings of the presents study revealed that 70.9% of the respondents had only one member of the household engaged in livelihood activities while others had as many as four members engaged in livelihood activities. The study also confirmed that 20.9% of the respondents had two members of their households engaged in livelihood activities. Further, the result showed that 6.4% of the respondents had three members actively engaged in livelihood activities. Persons with 1.8% of the respondents revealed that their households had up to four members engaged in livelihood activities. The study also revealed that household head and another one member of the household were the main players in livelihood activities. This study also confirmed that there were households where parents and their grown up children were involved in livelihood activities. This study observed that the decision to diversify survival strategies or to increase the number of household members working - in order to increase the assets available to the household - may be key in guarding against household vulnerability to the urban market. A household which depends on the work of only

one person is generally less secure than one where there is more than one person working. It was also revealed that South Sudanese migrants seek to diversify their income earning and pooling activities by having different family members engage in different types of activities and sectors of the economy.

4.4.6 Livelihood diversification

International migration is defined as movement of people from one country to another to improve their livelihoods. Migration has long been an important livelihood strategy for the people of South Sudan. Whenever the population rose to such an extent that people could no longer secure a livelihood, they migrated elsewhere. Even today, both poor and better off people pursue migration as a livelihood strategy in South Sudan. The choice of destination and levels of benefits and risks, however, vary significantly, according to the economic and social power of the migrants. Livelihood diversification is a key strategy by which people in many parts of the world try to make ends meet and improve their well-being. Today, diversification is the single most important source of poverty reduction. In this connection, engagement in diverse sources of livelihood was another important economic strategy employed by South Sudanese urban migrants in adapting to the new way of life. This is indicated in Table 4.20 below.

Table 4.20: Respondents livelihood diversification

Number of livelihood diversification	Frequency	Percent
1	56	50.9
2	34	30.9
3	15	13.6
4	5	4.6
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

Table 4.23 reveals that majority of the respondents reported that they were engaged in at least one source of livelihood. Those who supported this represented 50.9% of the respondents. The study also confirmed that 30.9% of the respondents had engaged on two sources of livelihood. The study also revealed that some of the respondents reported that they had three and even over three sources of income contributed up to about 13.8% and 4.6% of the South

Sudanese migrants respectively. This study noted that livelihood diversification improved quality of life in urban setting and are the major economic pull factors of South Sudanese migrant living in Nakuru municipality. Livelihood diversification results in an ever-increasing number of people engaging to informal businesses for their daily survival and to sustain their livelihoods. South Sudanese individuals and households adjust to the challenges of urban life in Nakuru municipality by mobilizing resources, assets and opportunities, as well as combining multiple means into a livelihood strategy. This study observed that South Sudanese individuals and households build up various patterns of business which together constitute their livelihood strategies.

4.4.7 Household expenditure on basic needs

Household expenditure on basic needs is based on two possible expenditure approaches individually or collectively. The study established that majority of the respondents spent on collective domestic expenditure as opposed to personal spending money, this enable them collectively fight to improve the opportunities for all people living in the household to ends meet the needs on a day to day basis. This is reflected in Table 4.21 below.

Table 4.21: Respondents expenditure on basic needs

Expenditure approach	Frequency	Percent
Individually	10	9.1
Collectively	100	90.9
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

Table 4.24 reveals that majority 90.9% of the respondents spent their incomes collectively. Further, the result showed that 9.1% of the respondents spent their incomes individually. In this respect, reasons given on two possible expenditure approaches are equally important. Collective expenditure approach revealed that all income earners within the household were called upon to contribute to the household's expenditure, with each income earners being under obligation to do so. This is depending on the extent to which money is merged and constructed as collectively owned, so that household operate more as one economic unit while individualised approach money is constructed as individually owned, family members

operate largely as two separate economic units. The households that used the individual expenditure approach allowed members to contribute for collective expenditure and keep the rest separate to spend as they choose, without having to discuss it with the other family members. Members prioritise individual freedom by keeping their own incomes partly or completely separate and exchanging goods and services between them on the basis of market.

4.4.8 Housing

Access to housing is one of the most urgent and immediate issues that migrants face upon arrival in a new country. Finding suitable and affordable housing is major issue for migrants in early settlement years. Shelter is not only one of the basic human need generally, but it is more critical in urban settings. The need for shelter within urban setting can be satisfied through renting a house or owning one. The findings of the study revealed that 100% of the respondents live in rental houses. In light of the research and observations, this study revealed that allocation of financial resources to housing reduces funds available for savings, investments, survival strategies and economic declines. As the results, South Sudanese migrants resorting to unsafe living conditions or overcrowded living condition in order to reduce the expense. In this connection, it is observed that large families lived in two bedrooms houses. As such, where single-room apartments or two bedrooms were rented, the sitting rooms were converted to sleeping space at night. In some cases, the corridors of the buildings were also used as sleeping spaces.

Access to housing was understood in the context of whether or not respondents were living in a rental or own house. Ownership of a house in areas such as Nakuru municipality demands a great effort from respondents. It may lead them to take loans and or save for several years to purchase land and thereafter construct. This makes ownership of a house in an urban area a great achievement on the part of their owners. However, the findings of the study confirmed that South Sudanese migrants had the ability to pay their rental costs which was considered as successfully adaptation to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. In this connection, the study also observed that access to housing facilities was considered as another measure of successful adaptation to the new way of life. These access to housing facilities included access to drinking water, access to latrine facility and access to electricity facility.

4.4.9 Monthly house rent in Kenyan Shillings

People need reasonable shelter, in a habitable environment or a suitable place to live in. People need an appropriate and reasonably decent shelter – worthy of human dignity. The access to housing was understood in the context of whether or not South Sudanese migrant families living in Nakuru municipality were living in a rental or own house. This study considered South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality with ability to pay rental costs as having successfully adapted to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. The monthly houses rent in Kenyan Shillings are reflected in Table 4.22 below.

Table 4.22: Respondents monthly house rent in Kenyan Shillings

Monthly rent in Kenyan Shillings	Frequency	Percent
5,000-10,000	25	22.8
11,000-15,000	56	50.9
16,000-20,000	16	14.5
21,000-25,000	8	7.3
Over 25,000	5	4.5
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

The findings of study revealed that monthly house rent of 5,000-10,000 Kenyan Shillings accounted for 22.8% of the respondents. Persons with monthly house rent of about 11,000-15,000 Kenyan Shillings constituted 50.9% of the respondents. Persons with monthly house rent of about 16,000-20,000 accounted for 14.5% of the respondents. Further, the result showed that persons with monthly house rent of about 21,000-25,000 accounted for 7.3% of the respondents and persons with monthly house rent over 25,000 accounted for 4.5% of the respondents respectively. As results, this study observed that there are differences in shelter costs in Nakuru municipality, Kenya. Locations relevant for South Sudanese migrants to reside are more likely higher in term of cost than natives. Persons living in higher-cost areas such as the 58 sections, Shabbab and other areas with higher home prices are likely to allocate a larger share of resources to housing.

4.4.10 Access to essential services

This study considered access to essential services as successful adaptation to the new way of life by the respondents. The various reasons given for access to essential services included access to medical services which some of the respondents reported that their physical health was at least good better than the former. In this respect, the study revealed that people need to be healthy to live happily and productively. People need to be healthy to be able to achieve their full potential and happiness in life. People need reasonably accessible and affordable essential services which including access to medical service such as secure supply of medicine, adequate and qualified medical staff and adequate medical facilities, ability to afford education for their children, ability to live in secure and healthy neighborhoods, ability to purchase food and to have reasonable access to clean water fit for human consumption. This is reflected in Table 4.26 below.

Table 4.23: Essential services accessed by Respondents

Essential services	Frequency	Percent
Access to medical service	20	18.2
Affordable education for children	31	28.2
Secure and healthy neighborhood	14	12.7
Affordable food and clean water	45	40.9
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

The findings of the study revealed that persons cited access to medical service constituted for 18.2% of the respondents who reported that their physical health was at least good or better than former. The study also confirmed that persons cited ability to afford education for their children accounted for 28.2% of the respondents. Further, the result showed that persons cited ability to live in secure and healthy neighborhoods supported by 12.7% of the respondents and persons cited ability to purchase food and access to clean water constituted 40.9% of the respondents respectively. In light of the data derived from this study, these four essential services were generally considered by the respondents as being essential for their well-being. The study suggested that respondents' access to one out of four essential services was considered as successful adaptation to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. These

form a fundamental basis for a reasonable sense of health security vital for the full range of human potential.

4.5 Challenges facing respondents in adapting to the new way of life

The major social and economic challenges facing South Sudanese migrant families in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality includes loneliness, police harassment, visa expiry, cultural barriers, and delay of money transfers, rental costs and inflation. People need to feel secure enough to go about their self actualization. In this connection, it is only when people are assured of belonging to a community that they gather the courage to exert their full potential and achieve self actualization.

4.5.1 Social challenges facing respondents in adapting to the new way of life

The question of social challenges facing South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality is explored. Human migration is one of the most challenging issues facing the world today. The various reasons given for social challenges facing the respondents in adapting to the new way of life included loneliness, police harassment, visa expiry and cultural barriers. This is reflected in Table 4.27 below.

Table 4.24: Respondents Social Challenges

Social Challenges	Frequency	Percent
Loneliness	48	43.6
Police harassment	23	20.9
Visa expiry	30	27.3
Cultural barriers	9	8.2
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

The findings of the present study revealed that 43.6% of the respondents considered loneliness as one of the major challenge facing them. Persons considered visa expiry as the second most challenge constituted of 27.3% of the respondents. Further, the result showed that persons cited police harassment accounted for 20.9% of the respondents and persons cited cultural barriers constituted for 8.2% of the respondents respectively. This study

observed that regardless of where migrants come from or the skills and experiences he/she brings, all migrants must face the challenges. In a similar instance, a 38 year old man expressed during the FGDs that:

‘We face harassment from officials/authority. This was especially evident in the wake of the early 2014 directive by the Kenya government, ordering all urban migrants to move to refugee camps. We also faced many detentions due to lack of proper documentation, this result in deportation back to the nearest point of entry’.

The outcome of the FGDs revealed that in many host countries, migrants suffer from the absence of civil, social, political and economic rights including freedom of movement and residence in adapting to the new of life. Civil rights generally concern those rights necessary for individual freedom, such as freedom of speech, thought and faith. Social rights involve the right to a minimum standard of living and to a fair share in the economic welfare and social security benefits. These also include the right to education and the right to health. Political rights refer to the right to participate in political and decision-making processes, such as voting in local and national elections. As a result, this study recommends a holistic approach of integration to enable South Sudanese migrants to become socially, economically and politically active citizens in Kenya. On the other hand, when South Sudanese migrants’ youth were asked what are the challenges facing them in respect of adaptation in Nakuru municipality during the FGDs? Participants revealed that they suffered from isolation, loneliness and emotional insecurity resulting from cultural barrier. In the view of this a 15 year old boy stated that:

‘The challenges of living in two different worlds’.

FGDs revealed that South Sudanese migrants’ youth are often forced to make a painful, emotional choice between their parents’ culture and the mainstream norms they are exposed to in school. Growing up in a society where the parents’ values apply to a minority group, these youth can experience an acute sense of shame in practicing their parents’ culture in a society where mainstream people have different values and norms. Nevertheless, to reject their parents and their norms can be painful and result in extreme emotional problems. The young migrants may experience guilt feelings and loneliness. On the other hand, rejecting the society and taking sides with the parents may also create another form of loneliness

alienation. In order to overcome these risks and enhance their development potential and contributions to their countries of origin and destination, young migrants need to be able to realize their rights without discrimination, including their right to education, health, family life and community life. On the other hand, despite the fact that South Sudanese migrants encountered enormous challenges during the initial years of their settlement in Kenya, there are sign or social challenges coping strategies that they are making progress in their attempts to fit into the Kenyan community, these are traveling back home, application for pupil pass and avoiding night movement.

4.5.2 Social challenges coping strategies

In this study coping strategies refers to approaches, skills and abilities that allow people to face and manage life’s difficulties to prevent and minimise challenges. The reasons given for social coping strategies included travelling back home, application for pupil’s pass and avoiding night movements were used by the respondents to manage routines frustrations, and challenges of daily life. This is reflected in Table 4.28 below.

Table 4.25: Respondents Social challenges coping strategies

Social Coping Strategies	Frequency	Percent
Travelling back home	56	50.9
Application for pupil’s pass	29	26.4
Avoiding night movements	25	22.7
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

The findings of the present study revealed that 50.9% of respondents cited travelling back home as an important social coping strategy. Persons considered pupil’s pass as another coping strategy constituted for 26.4% of the respondents. Further, the result showed that persons cited avoiding night movements as a coping strategy against police harassment supported by 22.7% of the respondents. In this respects, the study observed that personal characteristics such as flexibility, acceptance and determination of the situation, hope, intelligence and the use of knowledge of the past experiences were critical to overcome some of the South Sudanese migrants’ challenges living in Nakuru municipality.

4.5.3 Economic challenges facing respondents in adapting to the new way of life

This study has attempted to understand the nature of the economic challenges of South Sudanese migrants while in Nakuru municipality and identified those factors that are associated with a family becoming settled in their new country. The question of economic challenges facing South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality is explored. The various reasons given for economic challenges facing South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life included delayed of money transfer, rental costs and inflation. This is indicated in Table 4.29 below.

Table 4.26: Respondents economic challenges

Economic challenges	Frequency	Percent
Delayed of money transfer	65	59.1
Rental costs	25	22.7
Inflation	20	18.2
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

The findings of the present study revealed that delayed of money transfer was considered by the South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality as a major economic challenge supported by 59.1% of the respondents. Further, the result showed that rental costs was noted by South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality as another common economic challenge accounted for 22.7% of the respondents and person cited inflation constituted 18.2% of the respondents. This study revealed that rental costs and inflations are economic challenges facing South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality. In this connection, monthly allocation of financial resources to housing reduces funds available for savings, investments, survival of emergencies, and economic downturns. Rental cost burdens are problematic for lower income households, resulting in more crowded, lower quality residences. On the other hand, inflation refers to existence of a parallel or black market for foreign exchange suggests that the official exchange rate overvalues domestic currency leading to locative inefficiencies in the economy. In South Sudan, an increasingly high

inflation rate has been attributed to current conflicted which results to major devaluations of the official exchange rate in the country.

4.5.4 Economic challenges coping strategies

Coping strategies refers to approaches, skills and abilities that manage life difficulties. The various reasons given for economic coping strategies included frequent communication, liaising with the landlords and livelihood diversification were used by the respondents to manage routines frustrations of economic challenges. This is reflected in Table 4.30 below.

Table 4.27: Respondents economic challenges coping strategies

Economic coping strategies	Frequency	Percent
Frequent communication	62	56.4
Liaising with landlords	26	23.6
Livelihood diversification	22	20
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

The findings of the presents study revealed that frequent communication was considered by the respondents as a coping ability supported by 56.4% of the respondents. Further, the result showed that persons liaising with land persons and livelihood diversification as economic coping strategies accounted for 23.6% and 20% of the respondents respectively. As a result, South Sudanese migrants focused more to establishing a stable source of income to make their family bearable.

4.5.5 How to overcome the challenges facing South Sudanese migrants

When asked to consider who to overcome the challenges facing them, the majority of respondents outlined broadly optimistic opinions on how to overcome the challenges. In this respects respondents were keen to emphasize the positive potential of their new lives. This study revealed that the rationale for migration management approach must balance the interests and needs of countries of origin and destination as well as the aspiration of the migrants. In this connection, policy makers need to appreciate the fact that human mobility is

an inherent, desirable, component of development process and that many prosperous countries and communities historically were built on migrant labour. As the political and economic processes evolve, the major challenge is how to make migration work productively for migrants, origin and destination countries and how to channel movements to benefit the three key actors migrants, origin and destination. This is reflected in Table 4.31 below.

Table 4.28: Respondents on how to overcome the challenges

How to overcome the challenges	Frequency	Percent
Government of South Sudan	66	60
Government of Kenya	44	40
Total	110	100

Source: Field data, 2014

The results revealed that 60% of the respondents cited government of South Sudan is the body to overcome their challenges by engaging the government of Kenya to stop harassment over visa expiry. Further, the result showed that 40% of the respondents cited government of Kenya as responsible body to overcoming their challenges by integrated them into host community.

4.6 Discussions

This study has presented in this section a discussion of its finding based on the objectives it had set out to achieve. It begins with the discussion of the first objective, which was to establish the social strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. The discussions proceeds to objective two which determine the economic strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. This section is concluded with a discussion on the challenges facing South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality.

4.6.1 Social strategies used by respondents in adapting to new way of life

Language is important strategy employed by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. This study revealed that respondents had learnt the languages of the dominant linguistic group in their locality specially Kiswahili. This study confirmed that language competency in the host culture advances social interaction between migrants and host citizens. This study considered language as cultural bridge and weapon of communication linking South Sudanese migrants with host community. This is also a key of internationalization of the culture of the host community by the migrants. This study wishes to argue that language ability might function as a protective factor, facilitating social contact, help to solve the problem of dependence on others, represent instrumental adaptation to the new culture and increasing one's social support network. In this regard, the study also revealed that speaking Kiswahili help respondents in negotiating the market price without the use of translator. This again is a timely step toward internationalization of the culture of the host community by the respondents to widen their relations and networks.

Findings of this study are in some respects similar to those of Yeh et al (2008) who argue that having the command of host country's language is another important dimension in migrants' general adaptation and functioning. Language is important for communicating migrants' needs, for interactions with the people and institutions and for learning about available resources for them. Beiser and Hou (2001) agreed that language competence might function as a protective factor by bringing about different outcomes into migrants' lives. Language facilitating social contact, which has a great importance for gaining and maintaining control of one's life. Lazear (1995) reported that if two agents speak the same language, they can negotiate a contract without the use of translator.

This study found out that the process of adaptation and socio-cultural change is observed to be occurring in various aspects of South Sudanese life. While cultural persistence may continue to characterize them as a separate cultural group, with the passage of time and generations, this situation may change gradually. This concurs with the study conducted in Nepal by Chhetri (1986) who reported about Thakalis migration, adaptation and socio-cultural change. This study also noted that already the younger generations of the South Sudanese born in Kenya (Nakuru municipality), show tendency to give up learning mother tongue. In the course of time the South Sudanese migrants in urban centres might become

less distinction than it is today from the other communities living in the same socio-economic and cultural setting. This study also observe that some South Sudanese migrants showed tendency to give up their traditional dressing in South Sudanese fashion, they have now adopted the Kenyan dressing pattern as well as the Western world styles of dressing. The above discussion of how the South Sudanese migrants are maintaining and changing as a result of migration shows the direction that they are heading towards the knowledge of which might help them outline their future strategies in the destination community this concurs with the study conducted in Nepal by Chhetri (1986) who reported about Thakalis migration, adaptation and socio-cultural change.

Some important arguments adapted from Chhetri (1986) emerge also from this study as follows: First, it is argued that adaptation is two way process. It involves an interaction between the migrants and the host community. In this process both parties undergo adaptation change although one of them may change more than the other. This leads to many of us to view the process of adaptation from the migrants' points of view. This is valid approach but proves to be inadequate. There is a need to look at the process of adaptation as a two way process wherein the migrants are not only undergoing change but are at the same time introducing some change in overall cultural system at the place of their settlement. The change occurring not only to the migrants as they adapt to a new setting but also the change taking place within the community of destination effected by the new settlers.

Second, this study argued that the process of adaptation or adjustment may not necessarily lead to the assimilation of the respondents in the host culture and community. This become true when the host community itself is multi ethnic in character as Nakuru municipality and also when migrants mostly share the same geographical location, social, cultural, linguistic and religious backgrounds as South Sudanese migrants in Nakuru municipality. Therefore, even though social and cultural change may be observed in cultural contact situations, this does not necessarily lead to the creation of a fully homogeneous social and cultural setting. What may be observed, instead, is adjustment, or adaptation which refers to a process whereby a group or community social, cultural and economic life is modified to suit the need of the new setting.

Question of residence consideration is explored. The results revealed that South Sudanese migrant families living in Nakuru municipality generally tend to prefer living in a locality

where they have people belonging to their own community or culture. Furthermore, different tendency is also observed. They are also found to be living in both localities where they have people belonging to their own community or culture and mixed settlements, where they are distributed in different areas of the town and seem to be happy in whatever locality they are living. This study argues that the choice of where South Sudanese migrants live within the municipality was considered as an important strategy in adapting to the new way of life. While some preferred residing within the neighbourhoods of fellow South Sudanese, others chose to live in neighbourhoods that were not populated by fellow South Sudanese migrants.

Reasons given for preference neighbourhoods were equally interesting. Respondents who chose to live in neighbourhoods already populated by fellow South Sudanese migrants cited this as being important in getting support when they are in times of needs, since this people already understand them. The main reason for living in neighbourhoods not already populated by fellow South Sudanese migrants was driven by desire for exchange of ideas, cultures and business to get integrated into host community. Respondents discussions pointed out that people belonging to different communities have different roles to play in the social, economic and cultural life therefore; it is desirable to live among people belonging to different communities. This enables them to have a better understanding of each other's ways of life in the urban environment and in adaptation to the new way of life.

Findings of the current study are concur with Elema (2013) who reported that the choice of where Borana migrants live within the municipality was considered as an important adaptation strategy to urban lifestyle. While some preferred residing within the neighbourhoods of fellow Borana, others chose to live in neighbourhoods that were not populated by fellow Borana urban migrants. The main reason for living in neighboringhoods not already inhabited by fellow Borana migrants was driven by the desire to get integrated into other communities. This study argued that it enables them to have a holistic understanding of the urban environment.

Social networks play a significant role in facilitating migration. Mode of communications is another important social strategy employed by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. This study confirmed that the most common way for South Sudanese migrants maintaining contact with their country of origin is to regularly keep in touch with people still residing there through telephone call. The study also noted other

means of South Sudanese migrants maintaining contact with their country of origin is through home visits and email communication.

Findings of the current study are similar to those Boyd (1989), Curran et al (2005), Guilmoto and Sandron (2001), Massey et al (1993) who reported that social network affect migrants' decisions to migrate, their choice of destination and their opportunities and integration in the host country on arrival and they are also found to be the major information channel helping South Sudanese migrants negotiate the process of migration in Kenya Cai, (1999), Zhang and Guo (2003), Zhao (2003). Migrant networks are normally understood as sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin (Massey et al (1993). The use of social networks can be regarded as one way in which South Sudanese migrants can reduce the high costs and risks of migration and increase the expected returns in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality.

4.6.2 Economic strategies used by the respondents in adapting to the new way of life

Economic strategies used by South Sudanese migrant in adapting to the new way of life were measured at nominal and ordinal levels. This section highlighted the survival strategies of the South Sudanese urban migrant families living in Nakuru municipality, Kenya. The study considered the informal economic characteristics as well as the livelihood patterns strategies employed by South Sudanese migrants in the absence of formal social security systems as successful in adapting to the new way of life. In this connection, the importance of informal social networks especially rotating credit mechanisms of the respondents was highlighted.

This study revealed that occupation plays a major role in South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. The study also noted that informal service sector helps South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality in diversifying their activities and have taken business as their primary occupation. Business includes electronic equipments, beauty salons, clothing, tailoring and rotating credit groups (Thanduk) as their primary occupation. Thanduk is a group of individuals who make regular, financial contributions for the creation of a diversify income. The group meets regularly once in a month. By every meeting the group allocates the money to one member of the group at a time. This allocation of money takes place on the basis of principle of lottery. Member who

received the money first, he/she will no longer be a candidate for future allocations, until the Thanduk period ends. Those members who turns fall toward the end have increasingly better financial advantage. They received more than they pay, balancing the disadvantage of having to wait so long for money to invest. The first money-takers pay more than they received; their advantage is early access to the money. FGDs also revealed that the order of rotation is decided in each Thanduk and is dictated by need or on the basis of the principle of lottery. Taking turns by immediate need is usually considered in small Thanduk. Members discuss the urgency of their need at each meeting and decide by consensus who takes that turn with the money. FGDs also noted that the first turn with the money goes to the founder of the Thanduk. In cases where several coordinators recruit members, the coordinators are awarded turns according to the number of persons each has recruited. The most successful recruiter takes the first turn, the next, and the third turn etc. The two largest South Sudanese rotating credit (Thanduk) on record have initial contribution of 5,000 Kenyan Shillings and 10,000 Kenyan Shillings per member in every month. The Culture of Thanduk is that every member pays equally and regularly a basic contribution. FGDs also revealed that the amount of contribution is decided by all members at the Thanduk meeting. Founder usually tones his/her particular need, but the interests of all members are considered and the amount may raised or lowered accordingly. Smaller Thanduk are more common with memberships from ten to fifteen persons with the contribution of 5,000 Kenyan Shillings per month whereas those Thanduk involving the well-off persons have the largest allocations of money contribution of 10, 000 Kenyan Shillings. This study also noted that Thanduk had been providing group support in times of need and has enabled them to adapt to the new way of life. This again is a timely step toward adaptation made by the respondents to widen their economic income and networks.

Findings of the present study in some respects concur to that of Chhetri (1986) who noted that migrants have taken business as their primary occupation for their daily survival while in the host community. Migrants business includes running hotels, restaurants, clothing, food items and other diverse goods. Chhetri (1986) further explain that business as primary occupation of migrants is much easier and also profitable in gaining income for survival. On the other hand, Ellis (1998) and Niehof (2004) acknowledge that livelihood is the bundle of activities households engage in to generate livelihood and achieve a certain level of livelihood security. Babatunde and Qaim (2009) identified several reasons for migrant household to diversify their income sources. The main driving force includes; first,

diversifying income occurs when the resources needed for the main activities are too limited to provide sufficient livelihood. Second, income diversification reduces income risks in the face of the market and third, the main driving force is to earn cash income to finance activities. It is the aim of this study to assess how livelihood diversification helps South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality.

4.6.3 Challenges facing respondents in adapting to the new way of life

Challenges facing South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life were measured at nominal level. In many host countries, migrants suffer from the absence of civil, social, and economic rights including freedom of movement and residence; freedom of speech and assembly; fair trial; property rights, the right to engage in wage labour, self employment, and the conclusion of valid contracts; access to credit; and protection against physical and sexual abuse, harassment, unlawful detention, and deportation back to the country of origin. In this regard, South Sudanese urban migrants in general face harassment from authorities. This was especially evident in the wake of the early 2014 directive by the Kenyan government, ordering all urban migrants to move to refugee camps. The study revealed that South Sudanese migrants faced multiple arrest and detentions due to lack of proper documentation, this result in deportation of migrants to the nearest point of entry.

Findings of the current study provide much support to that of Sasiprapha (2009) who reported that citizenship refers to individual's legal status within a nation-state. Citizen means to have certain rights and duties which other non-citizens do not have. Migrants are subject to the laws of their states of residence, but they are not citizens because they do not enter the social contract that establishes the legitimate political authority of the host country. Migrants have full obligations to obey the law of the host community; their rights depend on external protection provided by their foreign citizenship and international treaties. They have no claim to equal rights within the host community. Migrant's status remains defined by their foreign nationality; their right to stay is always conditional. Only citizens have an unconditional right of residence in their country and of re-admission after staying abroad. Foreign nationals remain guests who may always be asked to leave and who have no right to return.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the major research findings, it describes the main conclusions from the study as well as some recommendation for policy practice and some recommendations associated with the findings in the area of further research are outlined. This study focused on strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality, Kenya. The study had three specific objectives namely to establish the social strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality, to determine the economic strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality and to establish challenges facing South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality. The data was largely collected from primary sources. The data was organized and analyzed using descriptive statistics and then presented in percentages, tables and pie chart.

5.2 Summary

This section presents a summary of the major research findings based on the study objectives, theoretical foundation and empirical findings or data analysis. To a large extent socio-economic and demographic background of the South Sudanese migrants decides the factors responsible for their migration. Many a time in South Sudan migration takes place under pressure to earn more money for survival of family members as the migrant happens to be the sole bread earner of the family and there are not enough savings to pay for building of houses, business, dowry, medical expenses, rearing of children, and above all maintenance of family to fulfill their basic needs. However, the study revealed that South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality do not send money instead they received money in form of remittances from relatives and friends from South Sudan, United States of America, Canada and Australia that brings successful adaptation to the new way of life.

5.2.1 Background characteristics of the respondents

The background characteristics of the respondents included gender, age, educational attainment, family structures, marital status, family sizes and member of the household relationship. In Table 4.1, it is shown that majority were female headed respondents followed by males headed respondents. Regarding the present age of South Sudanese migrants, most of the respondents are belongs to aged group 26-35 years, other included 18-25 years, 36-45 years, 46-55 years and above 55 years (Table 4.2). In Table 4.3, it is shown that most of the respondents were literate as they possessed a minimum of primary, secondary and university level of education. With regard to family structures of the respondents' majority were mainly from nuclear families followed by extended families (Table 4.4). It is also observed that most of the respondents were married while unmarried persons by reason of widowhood, divorce and not married were also revealed respectively (Table 4.5). Regarding to the family sizes of the respondents, most of the households were smaller, it consisted of 1-4 family members. As a result larger family were also revealed such as 5-7 family members, 8-10 family members and 11-15 family members (Table 4.6). Regarding the members of the household relationship included biological son and daughter, step son and daughter, son and daughter in-law, grandchild and house-mate or room-mate respectively (Table 4.7).

5.2.2 Migration and settlement

The migration and settlement included reasons for migration, reasons for settling in Nakuru, duration of stay in Nakuru and change of settlement. Table 4.8 revealed that when South Sudanese migrants were asked to state why they left their country of origin to settle in Nakuru municipality, respondents gave five major reasons, namely; conflicts, lack of educational facilities, lack of medical facilities, livelihood pursuit and influence by relatives/presence of relatives. On the other hand, when South Sudanese migrants were asked to state why they settle in Nakuru municipality, respondents gave various reasons which make Nakuru municipality a suitable urban centre for South Sudanese migrants included low costs of living, quality of education, better security, trade and business opportunities and good weather (Table 4.9). Nakuru municipality is not traditional homeland of South Sudanese migrants, thus suggesting the need to establish the duration of their stay in Nakuru municipality. In Table 4.10, it is shown that respondents settled for 1-3 years, 4-7years, 8-11years, 12-15 years and persons settled over 15years. Regarding the change of settlement

majority of the respondents preferred Nakuru as the first choice of destination. Other also had settled in two to four urban areas prior to their settling in Nakuru municipality (Table 4.11).

5.2.3 Social strategies used by the respondents in adapting to the new way of life

Social strategies used by the South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life included language ability, mode of communication, relationship with host citizens and residence consideration. In Table 4.12, it is shown that majority of the respondents speak Kiswahili followed by English beside their own mother tongue. Regarding the mode of communication the study revealed that respondents keep in touch with people still residing in the country of origin and other part of the world through telephone call whereas home visits and email communication were also revealed respectively (Table 4.13). In Table 4.14, it is revealed that majority of the respondents build good relationship with host citizens while those cited bad relationship was also indicated (Table 4.14). Regarding the residence consideration majority of the respondents' chose to live in neighbourhoods already populated by fellow South Sudanese migrants whereas persons preference to live in neighbourhoods populated by host community, person who considered neighbourhoods in neutral community and those who chose both the same and host communities as immediate neighbours were also revealed respectively (Table 4.15).

5.2.4 Economic strategies used by the respondents in adapting to the new way of life

The major economic strategies included occupational status of the respondents, main sources of income, household monthly income, number of income earners within household, livelihood diversification, household expenditure on basic needs, channels of money transfer, housing, monthly house rent in Kenyan Shillings and access to essential services. Regarding the occupational status of the respondents it is comprised of business, student and housewife respectively (Figure 4.1). In Table 4.16, it is shown that source of income in form of remittances received by South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality come from United States of America, Canada, South Sudan and Australia (Table 4.16). Table 4.17 reveals South Sudanese migrants monthly income in different currency. These included United States Dollars, Canadian Dollars, South Sudanese Pounds and Australia Dollars. Regarding the channels of receiving money, it is revealed that respondents received their

money through Bank, Western union and the used of M-Pesa as a channel of receiving money (Table 4.18).

From the sample population of number of family members engaged in livelihood activities, it is revealed that majority of the respondents had one member engaged in livelihood activities while respondents who had two to four members actively engaged in livelihood activities were also revealed respectively (Table 4.19). With regard to livelihood diversification, the study established that some respondents engaged in one source of livelihood while others respondents had engaged on two to four sources of livelihood respectively (Table 4.20). Regarding the household expenditure on basic needs, the study revealed that some respondents spent their incomes collectively and others spent their incomes individually (Table 4.21). With the regard to housing, the study revealed that all of the respondents live in a rental houses. Table 4.22 revealed South Sudanese migrants monthly rent in Kenyan Shillings. These included monthly rent of 5,000-10,000 Kenyan Shillings, monthly rent of 11,000-15,000 Kenyan Shillings, monthly rent of 16,000-20,000, monthly rent of 21,000-25,000 and over monthly rent of 25,000 were indicated in the study. From the sample population of the respondents the study revealed that access to essential services included affordable food and clean water, access to medical services, access to secure and healthy neighbourhood and access to affordable education for their children (Table 4.23).

5.2.5 Challenges facing the respondents in adapting to the new way of life

Human migration is one of the most challenging issues facing the world today. Widening economic gaps between country to country, conflicts in the country of origin, good infrastructures and communication systems all create the structural conditions that might encourage an individual to consider life elsewhere. The challenges facing South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life included social and economic challenges. From the sample population it is revealed that social challenges included loneliness, police harassment, visa expiry and cultural barriers in the study (Table 4.24). On the other hand, this study established some of the social coping strategies included travelling back home, application for pupil's pass and avoiding night movement as coping strategies of the respondents (Table 4.25). In Table 4.26, it is shown that economic challenges included delay of money, rental costs and inflation. Furthermore, the study revealed frequent

communication, liaising with landlords and livelihood diversification as coping strategies of economic challenges of the respondents (Table 4.27). With regard to who should overcome respondents' challenges, respondents cited government of South Sudan as the body to overcome their challenges by engaging the government of Kenya to stop harassment over visa expiry. Further, respondents cited government of Kenya as responsible body to overcoming their challenges by integrated them into host community (Table 4.28).

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 Theoretical Conclusion

This study was guided by two theories; Cultural Ecological Theory and Multiple Livelihood Model. The two theories complemented each other. Cultural Ecological Theory was used to understand South Sudanese migrant families living in Nakuru municipality in respond to the adaptation, or adjustment, interaction with environment and socio-cultural change is modified to suit the needs of the new setting whereas Multiple Livelihood Model was used to understand South Sudanese migrants' individuals and households of all economic backgrounds to seek additional and engaging in multiple economic activities in diversify their source of income. Multiple Livelihood Model is an economic strategies made by the household to allocate its human resource rationally to increase the flows of income and to decrease the scope of economic risk. People strategize their livelihoods by diversifying their livelihood activities not only to struggle for survival but also to improve their standards of living.

The Cultural Ecological Model seeks to establish how and in what way different aspects of cultures are differently affected and changed as a result of these cultures adaptation to their environment. The main concern of Cultural Adaptation Model is to explain how particular cultural features and patterns characteristics of different areas adapt themselves to a totally new cultural environment. South Sudanese migrant families, who by tradition are both agriculturalists and pastoralists are socialize within a cultural tradition different from that of Nakuru Municipality. In this respect, some important arguments emerge from the discussion. First, it is argued that adaptation is two way process, it involves an interaction between the migrants' community and the host community. In this process both parties undergo adaptation change although one of them may change more than the other which leads many of us to view the process of adaptation from the migrants points of view only. Second, this

study argued that the process of adaptation or adjustment may not necessarily lead to the assimilation of the migrants in the host culture and community. This become true when the host community itself is multi ethnic in character as Nakuru municipality and also when migrants mostly share the same geographical location, social, cultural, linguistic and religious backgrounds as South Sudanese migrants in Nakuru municipality. Therefore, even though social and cultural change may be observed in cultural contact situations, this does not necessarily lead to the creation of a fully homogeneous social and cultural setting. What may be observed, instead, is adjustment, or adaptation which refers to a process whereby a group or community social, cultural and economic life is modified to suit the need of the new setting. This study therefore concurs with The Cultural Ecological Theory argument that individuals modify their cultural features to them use the same to fit in new cultural environment.

The basic argument of Multiple Livelihood Model is that macro-level of economic change across Africa nations have created conducive environments for individuals and household of all social and economic backgrounds to diversify their sources of income. The Model's analysis of individuals and households across Africa have responded differently to these macro-economic processes based on the nature of their employment, skill, access to resources, socio-economic background and place of residence. Further, the Model's view individuals employed in the public or private sector as well as private entrepreneurs have all attempted to diversify their sources of income, although the motivations for doing so vary in many respect similar to findings of this study. In this connection, Multiple Livelihood Model maintains that people have diversified means of raising extra income through acquisition of additional jobs, not only on the part of the unemployment but also by those sections of the population dependent on fixed salaries. Multiple livelihood strategies have become the way of doing things in many African cities in both formal sector and informal sector employee. In this regard, informal sector as capture in this model as sources of livelihood appear to apply to this study. South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality were found to have different livelihood strategies of earning their living in informal sector as their potential sources of income. But the revelation in this Multiple Livelihood Model indicate that people from all social groups, including professionals who work in the formal sector also claim for room in the informal sector and makes the need to understand urban livelihood strategies even more relevant. This study establishes that many South Sudanese migrant families living in Nakuru municipality had diversified their sources

of livelihood with some having as many two, three and four sources of livelihoods. The two theories have been found to be adequate in explaining the strategies used by South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality.

5.3.2 Empirical conclusions

In light of the research and observations, it may be concluded that the process of adaptation and socio-cultural change is observed to be occurring in various aspects of South Sudanese life. While cultural persistence continues to characterize them as separate cultural group. With the passage of time and generations, this situation may change gradually. The study also observed that already the younger generations of the South Sudanese born in Nakuru municipality of Kenya, show tendency to give up learning “mother tongue”. This again is a timely step toward internationalization of the culture of the host community by the respondents to widen their relations and networks. In the course of time the South Sudanese migrants in urban centres might become less distinction than it is today from the other communities living in the same socio-economic and cultural setting. The study also observe that some South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality showed tendency to give up their traditional dressing system, they have now adopted the Kenya dressing pattern as well as the Western world styles of dressing. The above discussion of how the South Sudanese migrants are maintaining and changing as a result of migration shows the direction that they are heading towards the knowledge of which might help them outline their future strategies in Nakuru municipality, Kenya.

In this connection, some important arguments emerge from the above discussion the need to consider a two way approach to adaptation. First, it is argued that adaptation is two way process, it involves an interaction between the South Sudanese community and the host community. In this process both parties undergo adaptation change although one of them may change more than the other which leads many of us to view the process of adjustment or adaptation from the migrants points of view only. This is valid approach but proves to be inadequate. There is a need to look at the process of adaptation as two way process wherein the migrants are not only undergoing change but are at the same time introducing some change in total cultural system at the site of their settlement. The change occurring not only to the migrants as they adapt to a new setting but also the change taking place within the community of destination effected by the new settlers.

Second, this study argued that the process of adaptation or adjustment may not necessarily lead to the assimilation of the South Sudanese migrants in the host culture and community. This become true when the host community itself is multi ethnic in character as Nakuru municipality and also when migrants mostly share the same geographical location, social, cultural, linguistic and religious backgrounds as South Sudanese migrants in Nakuru municipality. Therefore, even though social and cultural change may be observed in cultural contact situations, this does not necessarily lead to the creation of a fully homogeneous social and cultural setting. What may be observed, instead, is adjustment, or adaptation which refers to a process whereby a group or community social, cultural and economic life is modified to suit the need of the new setting.

From the above discussion it may be pointed out that as far as socio-cultural aspects are concerned the South Sudanese migrants tend to show an isolated character. But when the economic matters come to the front, they tend to be open and showing a desire to adapt to the economic life in the urban centre. It may further be added that economically they form a part of the total urban community in Nakuru municipality. The study revealed that South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality survive primarily by being involved in the informal sector of the economy as well as strong based networks which serve as social safety. In this connection, South Sudanese migrants living in Nakuru municipality have taken business as their primary occupation. Business in the case of South Sudanese migrants includes rotating credit groups, electronic equipments, clothing, beautiful salons and tailoring were useful support mechanisms for South Sudanese migrants in adaptation to the new way of life. They further pointed out that business as occupation was much easier and also profitable. This again is a timely step toward adaptation made by the respondents to widen their economic income and networks of business in Nakuru municipality.

5.4 Recommendations

This study makes a number of recommendations for policy that need to put in place to make an urban area more conducive for South Sudanese migrants in adapting to the new way of life. The findings also present recommendations on areas that more research need to be undertaken.

5.4.1 Recommendation for policy

The following are recommendations for policy. First, this study revealed that the process of adaptation and socio-cultural change is observed to be occurring in various aspects of South Sudanese life such as adjustment to the host culture, acquiring fluency in the host country language and the increased amount of contacts with members of the host society. This study recommends a holistic approach that creative practices of integration needed to be put in place which can address successful adaptation of South Sudanese migrants in Kenya to protect their rights. National government need to play a major role not only in protecting and promoting migrants access to social services, but also in enabling migrants to become socially, economically and politically active citizens in Kenya.

Secondly, the study has also found that the informal sector offers an important source of livelihood not only to South Sudanese migrants but also to the other urban residents who cannot derive their livelihood from formal sectors due to limited opportunity. The study noted during field work by accounts given by the respondents that despite its potential as a source of livelihood, the informal sector remains neglected. The accounts of traders' harassments by the local authorities are common place. The informal economic sector must be accepted as a reality of the urban age, rather than its current status as an illegal phenomenon. In this connection, the study recommends for the development of comprehensive urban development policy that regulates, integrates, recognizes and promote the informal sector as an important source of livelihood.

Thirdly, in many host countries, migrants suffer from the absence of civil, social, and economic rights including freedom of movement and residence; fair trial; property rights, the right to engage in wage labour, access to credit; and protection against physical and sexual abuse, harassment, unlawful detention, and deportation back to the country of origin. This study recommends that governments, civil society organizations and the private sector collectively need to shape a comprehensive migration policy reflecting all kinds of migration short term, long term, protection of human rights and dignity will be the fundamental principle of that policy within Eastern African region. Kenya government need to play a major role not only in protecting and but also promoting migrants access to social services to enabling them become socially, economically and politically active citizens in Kenya.

5.4.2 Recommendations areas for Further Research

The following are recommendations for further research. First, language appeared as an important factor in South Sudanese migrant families in adapting to the new way of life in Nakuru Municipality. Therefore, there is need to carry out a study to establish the degree of contact with host community that could facilitate this relationship. Furthermore, the facilitating effect of language also deserves a detailed exploration.

Secondly, for the future research, the study is required to understand family distribution of the benefits of remittances. From a gendered perspective, it is of great importance to know whether male and female children equally benefit with respect to education and health, and whether elderly men and women are treated differently. On the other hand, the cost of housing for South Sudanese migrants is less well-understood. Understanding the proportion of income that South Sudanese migrants allocate to shelter costs provides unique information on the level of economic hardship imposed by housing costs. Such research is crucial, given that South Sudanese migrants are more likely to be severely cost burdened than their Kenyan-born counterparts.

Thirdly, for further research, the study is required to understand South Sudanese migrants coping strategies to make life bearable. Therefore a further more detailed research can be conducted in these areas of the various coping strategies and to establish their implications on adaptation and socio-cultural change in urban setting.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Interview Schedule

Name of Respondent: -----

Address: -----

Date: -----

Time: -----

Comments-----

Section A: Personal Characteristics

1. Gender of household headed by: Male/Female-----

2. Age (Years)-----

3. Highest level of education-----

4. State the type of your family: Nuclear or extended-----

5. Marital status-----

6. State the number of family members-----

7. State your household relationship with your family members-----

Section B: Migration and Settlement

8. State the reasons for leaving your country of origin-----

9. State the reasons for settling in Nakuru municipality-----

10. State duration of stay in Nakuru municipality up to date-----

11. State how many towns you have lived in before the current town of Nakuru
municipality-----

a) Give reasons for change of settlement-----

Section C: Social Strategies

12. Languages proficiency

a) Which language/s other than your home language do you speak in Kenya? -----

b) If speak Kiswahili. How has the use of Kiswahili helped you to adapt to the new way of life in Nakuru municipality, Kenya? -----

13. State the modes of communication with relatives and friends in your homeland and outside your homeland-----

14. State your relationship with host citizens: good or bad-----

a) Give reasons if good-----

b) Give reasons if bad-----

15. State the national origin(s) of your immediate neighbours-----

Section D: Economic strategies

16. State your occupation-----

17. State your main sources of income-----

18. How much is your total monthly income for the entire household-----

a) What do you use the money for? -----

19. State the channels through which you receive your money-----

20. State if any members of the family are engage in income generating activities -----

21. If engaging in income generating activities. Please specify them-----

22. State whether the household's income by the family is spent individually or collectively-----

a) Give reasons if individually-----

b) Give reasons if collectively-----

23. State whether the house you live in is rented or owned-----

24. If owned, state how did you finance its purchase or construction-----

25. If rented state how much you pay per month in rent-----
26. What do you consider to be essential services to you in Nakuru municipality-----

Section E: Migrants challenges

27. State the social challenges that you face in your stay in Nakuru municipality-----

28. State how you cope up with the social challenges that you face in Nakuru municipality-----
29. State the economic challenges that you face in your stay in Nakuru municipality-----

30. State how you cope up with the economic challenges that you face in Nakuru municipality-----
31. Who do you think can help you to overcome the challenges-----

APPENDIX II: Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

The focus group discussion was based on the themes developed from the research objectives.

These are as follows.

1. Why did you leave your country of origin to Nakuru municipality, Kenya?
2. Do you know Kiswahili language?
3. Why did you find it necessary to learn Kiswahili?
4. Do you face a situation of conflict between your traditional values and norms and those presented by host society?
5. What is the other source of income while in Nakuru municipality?
6. What are the challenges you face in respect of adaptation in Nakuru municipality?

Focus Group Discussion (FGD for South Sudanese migrants' youth)

1. Do you know Kiswahili language?
2. Why did you find it necessary to learn Kiswahili?
3. Do you face a situation of conflict between your traditional values and norms and those presented by host society? Explain your answer
4. Do you take Nakuru municipality to be your home? Explain your answer
5. What are the challenges you face in respect of adaptation in Nakuru municipality?


APPENDIX III: Research Permit

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. CHAMBANG BOTH KACH
of EGERTON UNIVERSITY, 536-20115
NAKURU, has been permitted to conduct
research in Nakuru County
on the topic: STRATEGIES USE BY
SOUTH SUDANESE MIGRANTS IN
ADAPTING TO THE NEW WAY OF LIFE IN
NAKURU MUNICIPALITY KENYA
For the period ending:
30th June, 2015

(Signature)
Applicant's Signature

(Signature)
Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation


Permit No : NACOSTI/P/15/5787/5277
Date Of Issue : 19th March, 2015
Fee Received :Ksh. 2000




CONDITIONS

- 1. You must report to the County Commissioner and the County Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit**
- 2. Government Officers will not be interviewed without prior appointment.**
- 3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.**
- 4. Excavation, filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.**
- 5. You are required to submit at least two(2) hard copies and one(1) soft copy of your final report.**
- 6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice.**

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NACOSTI



National Commission for Science,
Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE
PERMIT

Serial No: A 4521

CONDITIONS: see back page