AN ASSESSMENT OF GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER AMONG REFUGEES IN PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT AND COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTIONS IN URBAN SETUPS: CASE OF UMOJA REFUGEE COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION, NAIROBI, KENYA

by

Manishimwe Anne-Marie

(19-1515)

A thesis proposal presented to the School of Applied Human Sciences

of

Daystar University

Nairobi, Kenya

MASTERS IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

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# APPROVAL

AN ASSESSMENT OF GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER AMONG REFUGEES IN PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT AND COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTIONS IN URBAN SETUPS: CASE OF UMOJA REFUGEE COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION, NAIROBI, KENYA

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Manishimwe Anne-Marie

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In accordance with Daystar University policies, this thesis is accepted in partial fulfillment of requirements for the Masters in Clinical Psychology Degree.

Sign

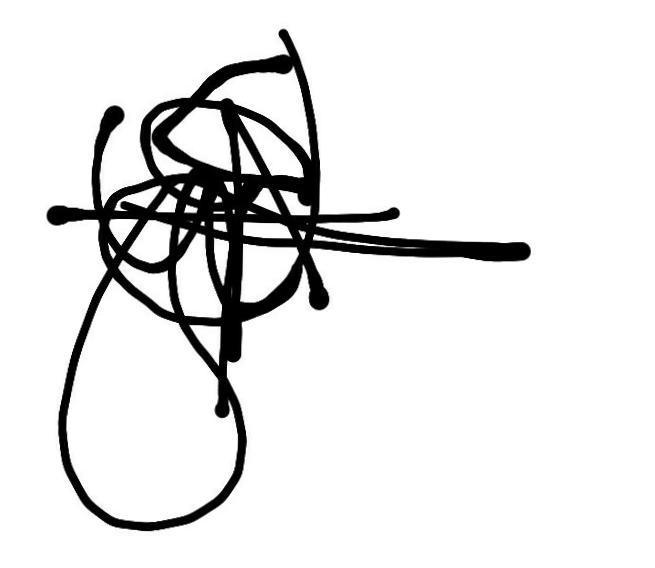
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Jared Menecha, Ph.D.

1st Supervisor

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_31/03/2023\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



Elizabeth Wangari Gichimu, PhD.

2nd Supervisor

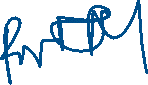


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Jared Menecha, Ph.D.

HOD, Psychology and Counselling

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_31/03/2023\_\_\_\_



Kennedy Ongaro, Ph.D.

Dean, School of Applied Human Sciences

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# DECLARATION

AN ASSESSMENT OF GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER AMONG REFUGEES IN PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT AND COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTIONS IN URBAN SETUPS: CASE OF UMOJA REFUGEE COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION, NAIROBI, KENYA

I declare that this thesis proposal is my original work and has not been submitted to any other college or university for academic credit.



Signed: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: 31/03/2013\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Manishimwe Anne-Marie

(19-1515)

DEDICATION

# I offer this piece of work to my mother and father as a tribute to their altruism, and to all the parents who exemplify selflessness. May God bless you all!

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It would not have been possible for me to complete this thesis proposal without the participation and support of various people. I sincerely appreciate the support that they rendered me. First of all, I would like to thank the Almighty God for giving me the strength and wisdom to write this thesis. I am deeply grateful to my supervisors, Dr. Jared Menecha, for his invaluable guidance and support, words of wisdom, and expert advice during my thesis process and throughout my academic journey. I am equally grateful to Dr. Liz Gichimu for her timely support in this thesis journey. May God bless you both abundantly for making this thesis a reality!

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APA: American Psychiatric Association

CAM: Cognitive Avoidance Model

CBT: Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy

CBO: Community-Based Organization

CFA: Confirmatory Factor Analysis

CIDI: Composite International Diagnostic Interview

EFA: Exploratory Factor Analysis

GAD: Generalized Anxiety Disorder

GHQ-28: General Health Questionnaire-28

HSCL-25: Hopkins Symptoms Checklist-25

HTQ: Harvard Trauma Questionnaire

IDPs: Internally Displaced Persons

K(10): Kessler Psychological Distress Scale

MINI: Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview

NACOSTI: National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation

PHQ-9: Patient Health Questionnaire

PTSD: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Sciences

UNHCR: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

URCO: Umoja Refugee Community-based Organization

WHO: World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

# CHAPTER ONE

# INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

## Introduction

The World Health Organization (2013) defines refugees as a vulnerable population that faces numerous challenges such as displacement, trauma, and exposure to conflict. These challenges can greatly affect the refugees' mental and physical health, which can eventually lead to the development of mental health disorders such as Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD). According to the American Psychiatric Association (APA, 2013), GAD is a prevalent and debilitating disorder characterized by persistent and excessive worry and anxiety. It is a mental health condition that affects people from various cultural and ethnic backgrounds globally. Its symptoms include excessive and persistent worry about everyday life events and activities which can eventually cause significant impairment in daily functioning and the quality of life of affected individuals. The condition has been observed to be more prevalent among individuals who have experienced traumatic events and significant life stressors, such as refugees in protracted displacement (Bryant, Sackville, & Nicholson, 2014).

In order to understand the relationship between refugees and mental health challenges such as GAD, we need to first understand the concept of forced displacement which often also leads to protracted situations, especially in Africa. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2021) defines forced displacement as the situation in which individuals are forced to flee their homes due to conflict, persecution, natural disasters, or other reasons, and cannot return due to continued danger. It is that compulsion to leave one's home, due to the threat of persecution, conflict, generalized violence, or human rights violations. In this definition key factors of coercion and the presence of threats or violence that force individuals to flee their homes and seek safety elsewhere have been highlighted.

This state of forced migration often leads to a state of protracted displacement, which is characterized by long-term displacement that lasts for years or even decades (UNHCR, 2019). Protracted displacement can result in a range of negative psychosocial effects, including increased stress, depression, and anxiety. Forced displacement is the genesis of refugees which cause people to flee their countries of origin in search of safety, security, and protection from another country other than your own. Research has also found that refugees are among the most vulnerable populations globally, often experiencing extreme stress, trauma, and loss as a result of displacement (Bryant, Sackville, & Nicholson, 2014). This is because the prolonged and uncertain nature of displacement often results in increased exposure to stressors, and a range of mental health problems, including Generalized Anxiety Disorder (Bryant, Sackville, & Nicholson, 2014).

According to the Umoja Refugee Community-based Organization (URCO) website, URCO is a community-based organization based in Nairobi, Kenya. It is a refugee-led initiative that was established in Nairobi by refugees themselves with the aim to provide support and assistance to refugees, including access to basic necessities, employment/income generating activities, education opportunities, and mental health services ("About URCO," n.d.)

The Umoja CBO has developed several community-based interventions aimed at addressing the psychosocial impacts of displacement among refugees in Nairobi by providing support and services to refugees in the city. These interventions include access to mental health services, support for employment and education, and efforts to address the root causes of displacement. The effectiveness of these interventions in reducing the levels of GAD among refugees in Nairobi is not well understood, and this is the focus of the proposed study. URCO offers a range of programs aimed at improving the well-being and self-sufficiency of refugees, including mental health and psychosocial support (Umoja Refugee Community-based Organization, n.d.). This organization serves as an excellent case study for understanding the prevalence of GAD among refugees in a protracted displacement context and the impact of community-based interventions.

This study aims to assess the prevalence of GAD among refugees in protracted displacement situations and evaluate the effectiveness of community-based interventions in reducing the symptoms of GAD. The study will use URCO as a case study, by looking closely at its programs and services, and the impact they have on the well-being and mental health of refugees in Nairobi. The study will also aim to identify the key factors that contribute to the development of GAD among refugees in protracted displacement situations and to identify interventional strategies that can be used to mitigate its impact in urban setups.

## Background to the Study

The prevalence of GAD among refugees has been documented in several studies across the globe. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the global prevalence of anxiety disorders, including GAD, is estimated to be around 7.3% (WHO, 2017). A systematic review conducted by Kwan et al. (2017) found that the prevalence of GAD among refugees ranges from 12% to 54%, with a median prevalence of 24%. The authors noted that the high levels of trauma exposure, social adversity, and uncertainty among refugees contribute to the high rates of GAD.

Refugees in protracted displacement face numerous challenges that can negatively impact their mental health (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2018). The experience of displacement and the trauma associated with conflict, persecution, and violence can also increase the risk of developing anxiety disorders among refugees (Kazdaghli, Messaoudi, & Charfeddine, 2018). The lack of basic needs, such as food, shelter, and security, can also contribute to stress and anxiety among refugees in protracted displacement (Fazel et al., 2012). These challenges are similar to reports by the World Health Organization (WHO, 2021) that linked poverty and limited access to basic services as perpetuating factors of anxiety symptoms due to the struggle to meet the basic needs and adjust to unfamiliar living conditions. Similarly, McIntyre (2013) established that mental health disorders, including GAD, are prevalent among refugees and can significantly impact their quality of life. These findings are consistent with WHO (2021) report that established that poverty and lack of access to basic services are some of the root causes of increased anxiety among refugees which contribute to chronic stress, due to reduced social support, and compounding existing psychological distress.

These anxiety disorders are the most common mental health conditions among refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). The rationale around this has been associated with the prolonged and uncertain nature of displacement which leads to feelings of hopelessness, loss of control, and fear, which can eventually contribute to the development of anxiety disorders (Stein & Kisangani, 2009). A study by Pham et al. (2020) established that forced displacement was associated with higher levels of anxiety among refugees in Nairobi. The researchers used a cross-sectional study design and surveyed 1,077 urban refugees from various nationalities, including Somalia, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The findings of the study demonstrated that the prevalence of mental health problems among urban refugees in Nairobi was high, with 43.9% of participants meeting the criteria for depression and 27.8% for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The researchers also found that factors such as gender, income, and social support were associated with mental health problems among urban refugees. This study also established that refugees who had been displaced for longer periods of time were more likely to report symptoms of GAD, as well as those who had experienced violence, trauma, and other forms of abuse in their home countries, were more likely to experience anxiety.

A similar study by Bhana et al. (2021) found that forced displacement and protracted displacement were associated with increased levels of psychological distress among refugees in Nairobi. The study used a qualitative research design and found that refugees often faced challenges such as limited access to basic necessities, limited opportunities for employment and education, and feelings of hopelessness and despair. These challenges can lead to increased stress and anxiety levels, and contribute to the development of mental health problems like GAD.

In addition to the direct effects of displacement, refugees in protracted displacement also face a range of other stressors, such as discrimination, lack of access to education and employment, and social isolation (Fazel et al., 2012). These stressors can have a significant impact on mental health, including increasing the risk of developing anxiety disorders. The impact of anxiety disorders among refugees in protracted displacement can be significant and long-lasting. Anxiety disorders can affect a person’s ability to function in daily life and can impact their physical health, employment, and relationships (Smith, 2020).. Furthermore, the burden of anxiety disorders among refugees can also have a significant impact on communities and societies, reducing economic productivity and increasing healthcare costs (Stein & Kisangani, 2009).

Several studies have investigated the prevalence of GAD among refugees in protracted displacement globally, and the results indicate that GAD is a common mental health issue among this population. In a systematic review of 20 studies from different parts of the world, the prevalence of GAD among refugees in protracted situations was found to range from 6.2% to 51.0% (Kazdaghli, Messaoudi, & Charfeddine, 2018). The study also found that the prevalence of GAD was higher among refugees in urban areas compared to those in rural areas. In a study of Syrian refugees in Jordan, the prevalence of GAD was found to be 22.7% (Nasermoaddeli, Mohseni, & Ebrahimi, 2016). Another study of Iraqi refugees in Syria found a prevalence of GAD of 31.9% (Abdel-Khalek, Al-Faris, Al-Ajmi, & Al-Burez, 2010). Moussa, Abuzahra, and Abu-Elyounes (2009) also conducted a study on Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and found a prevalence of GAD of 27.5%. A study on the same population in Turkey found that among Syrian refugees, 34.6% met the criteria for GAD (Yüksel et al., 2018). A study of Iraqi refugees in Jordan reported a prevalence of GAD of 33.3% (Al-Jahdali et al., 2018). A study conducted on Sudanese refugees in Chad also found a prevalence of GAD of 41.0%.

In the context of refugees in Nairobi, Kenya, forced displacement can have a significant impact on their mental health (Kwan et al., 2017). This is basically because Nairobi is home to a large refugee population, including refugees from neighboring countries such as Somalia and South Sudan, who have fled conflict and persecution in their home countries (Mousa et al., 2016). These refugees face a range of challenges in Nairobi, including limited access to basic necessities like food, shelter, and healthcare, and limited opportunities for employment and education (Yüksel et al., 2018). This can lead to increased stress and anxiety levels, and contribute to the development of mental health problems like generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) (Al-Jahdali et al., 2018). A similar study was conducted by Stein, Seedat, Metcalf, Heeringa, and Wagner (2008), who also examined Somali refugees in Kenya, and found a prevalence of 32.0% for GAD (Kazdaghli, Messaoudi, Charfeddine, & Abbar, 2015). Likewise, another study on Somali refugees in Kenya reported that 39.7% exhibited symptoms consistent with GAD (Mousa et al., 2016).

The evidence suggests that refugees are at high risk for GAD and that this mental health disorder is a significant concern for this population. Interventions, such as community-based programs, can play an important role in reducing the symptoms of GAD among refugees and improving their mental well-being. In conclusion, the results of the aforementioned studies indicate that GAD is a common issue among refugees in protracted displacement globally, with prevalence rates ranging from 6.2% to 51.0%. The results also suggest that refugees in urban areas may be at a higher risk of developing GAD compared to those in rural areas. Further research is needed to better understand the factors contributing to the high prevalence of GAD among refugees in protracted displacement and to develop effective interventions to support their mental health.

## Statement of the Problem

There is limited research on the prevalence and impact of community-based interventions in urban refugee settings (Seedat et al., 2009). This knowledge gap particularly in Kenya hampers the development of effective interventions to address the mental health needs of refugees residing in urban areas. To address this gap, the study aims to assess the impact of community-based interventions on reducing GAD symptoms among the refugee community in urban settings in Kenya, while also examining the role of community-based organizations (CBOs) and refugee-led organizations (RLOs) in addressing mental health crises in protracted situations. By filling this knowledge gap, the study will contribute to the development of more targeted and effective interventions to support the mental well-being of refugees in urban areas of Kenya.

## Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study will be to assess GAD among refugees in protracted displacement and community-based interventions in urban setups, using a case study of Umoja Refugee Community Based Organization, Nairobi, Kenya.

## Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of this study is to assess GAD among refugees in protracted displacement and community-based interventions provided by the Umoja CBO, Nairobi, Kenya.

The specific objectives of the study will be:

1. To determine the prevalence of generalized anxiety disorder among Refugees in protracted displacement at Umoja Refugee CBO, Nairobi, Kenya
2. To investigate the precipitating factors of generalized anxiety disorder among refugees in protracted displacement at Umoja Refugee CBO, Nairobi, Kenya
3. To establish the level of satisfaction of community-based interventions offered by Umoja Refugee CBO, to refugees in the urban setup, Nairobi, Kenya.

## Add an objective on effectiveness or impact of the CBO interventions or remove it from your main objective and significance.

## Research Questions

1. What is the prevalence of generalized anxiety disorder among Refugees in protracted displacement at Umoja Refugee CBO, Nairobi, Kenya?
2. What are the precipitating factors of generalized anxiety disorder among refugees in protracted displacement at Umoja Refugee CBO, Nairobi, Kenya?
3. What is the level of satisfaction of the community-based interventions offered by Umoja Refugee CBO, to refugees in the urban setup, Nairobi, Kenya?

## Justification of the Study

According to Bryden et al. (2018) mental health disorders are prevalent among refugees, and GAD is one of the most prevalent and debilitating disorders that can significantly impact their quality of life. Despite the prevalence of GAD among refugees, there is limited research on the prevalence and impact of community-based interventions in urban refugee settings. This study aims to address this gap in the literature and assess the prevalence of GAD among refugees in protracted displacement in Nairobi, Kenya and evaluate the impact of community-based interventions in reducing its symptoms.

## Significance of the Study

The results of this study will provide valuable information on the prevalence and impact of community-based interventions in reducing the symptoms of Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) among refugees in protracted displacement in urban settings (Seedat et al., 2009). By understanding the effectiveness of these interventions, the study will contribute to the development of evidence-based interventions that address the mental health needs of refugees and their families in Nairobi, Kenya, and other urban settings. This research will also contribute to the existing literature on the mental health of refugees and the impact of community-based interventions in reducing GAD symptoms.

Moreover, the study's outcomes are expected to offer crucial insights into the levels of GAD among refugees in protracted displacement in Nairobi, Kenya, and the effectiveness of community-based interventions in reducing these levels. The findings will help inform the development of evidence-based interventions aimed at improving the mental health of refugees in urban settings, ultimately benefiting not only the refugees themselves but also their families. Additionally, the study's results will provide valuable knowledge for future policy and practice in addressing the mental health needs of refugees in urban contexts. Overall, the study aims to fill the existing gap in understanding mental health and the impact of community-based interventions by assessing GAD levels among refugees in protracted displacement in Nairobi, Kenya, and evaluating the effectiveness of community-based interventions provided by the Umoja CBO. The study will also contribute to academics by addressing a research gap, informing evidence-based practice, advancing scholarly discussions, and providing a foundation for future research in the field of mental health and community-based interventions for refugees in urban settings.

## Assumptions of the Study

The following will be the assumptions of the study:

1. Refugees in protracted displacement in Nairobi, Kenya are at risk of developing GAD and that community-based interventions can reduce the symptoms of GAD.
2. The researcher will get the necessary authorization to collect data from the refugees.

Scope of the Study

The study will be conducted in Nairobi, Kenya, and will focus on refugees in protracted displacement who are members of the Umoja Refugee Community-Based Organization. The study will include a determined sample of adult refugees from URCO and will assess their symptoms of GAD using the Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item (GAD-7) questionnaire. The study will also explore the precipitating factors of anxiety disorders and the effectiveness of community-based interventions specific to URCO in the alleviation of generalized anxiety disorder. The choice of Nairobi, Kenya as the study site is justified due to its significant population of refugees in protracted displacement, and the presence of the Umoja Refugee Community-Based Organization (URCO), which provides community-based interventions. Focusing on this specific population allows for a targeted examination of the mental health needs and experiences of refugees in urban settings, providing valuable insights into the effectiveness of community-based interventions and their impact on Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) symptoms. The utilization of the Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item (GAD-7) questionnaire further strengthens the study's methodology, enabling the assessment of GAD symptoms in a standardized and validated manner. Overall, this scope allows for a comprehensive exploration of the chosen topic, contributing to the understanding and improvement of mental health support for refugees in Nairobi, Kenya.

## Limitations and Delimitations of the Study

The study has several limitations, including the small sample size which limits the ability to make causal inferences. Additionally, the study only focuses on refugees in protracted displacement in Nairobi, Kenya, and may not be generalizable to other refugee populations or other urban settings. The study's limited sample size, focus on refugees in protracted displacement in Nairobi, and reliance on self-reported data for GAD symptoms are factors that may restrict its generalizability. The small sample size limits the ability to draw broad conclusions or establish causal relationships. Additionally, the findings may not be applicable to other refugee populations or urban settings with different contexts, demographics, or community-based organizations. Furthermore, relying solely on self-reported data for diagnosing GAD may introduce biases and inaccuracies which may not accurately reflect the presence of the disorder. Therefore, caution should be exercised when extrapolating the study's findings to broader populations or contexts.

Delimitations missing.

The study has several delimitations based on its limitations. First, the small sample size limits the generalizability of the findings, and this will be acknowledged by clearly stating the sample size and emphasizing the need for future research with larger, more diverse samples to enhance generalizability. Secondly, the focus on refugees in protracted displacement in Nairobi, Kenya may limit the applicability of the findings to other refugee populations or urban settings. This will be addressed by explicitly discussing the contextual factors unique to Nairobi and the need for future research in different settings to broaden the understanding of community-based interventions for refugees. Lastly, the reliance on self-reported data for GAD symptoms may introduce biases and inaccuracies. To mitigate this, the study will emphasize the use of validated instruments, such as the Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item (GAD-7) questionnaire, and acknowledge the potential limitations of self-report measures, while also recognizing the value of clinician assessments in future studies to enhance diagnostic accuracy. By acknowledging these delimitations and taking steps to address them, the study aims to enhance the quality and validity of its findings.

## Definition of Key Terms

Community-Based Interventions: Interventions designed and implemented at the community level to address specific health or social problems (WHO, 2022). This same definition will be used in this study.

Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD): A mental health disorder characterized by excessive and persistent worry and anxiety about multiple life events and activities (APA, 2013).

Protracted Displacement: A situation in which refugees remain in displacement for an extended period of time, often for several years or longer. For the purpose of this study, we will consider a refugee in protracted displacement as anyone who has been forcibly displaced out of their country of origin for 5 years or more.

Refugees: Individuals who have been forced to flee their homes due to conflict, persecution, or violence (UNHCR, 2021). This definition will be adopted as such in this study.

## Chapter Summary

The present chapter focused on the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose, objectives, research questions, rationale, and significance of the study. It also looked at possible limitations and delimitations of the study. Key terms were also defined. In the following sections, the literature on GAD and its prevalence among refugees in a protracted displacement context will be reviewed. The study will also examine the various community-based interventions that have been implemented in other similar settings, and their impact on the well-being and mental health of refugees. Finally, the methodology for this study will be outlined, including the study design, data collection, and analysis methods.

# CHAPTER TWO

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## Introduction

Kumar (2011) defines a review of literature as a process through which a researcher dives for the purposes of mastering and examining the research problem. This chapter presents the theories that will guide the study, a review of related literature according to the study objectives, an empirical review of research done in various places, a literature summary, and a conceptual framework.

## Theoretical Framework

This study will be informed by two theories: The cognitive avoidance model (CAM) by Newman and Llera (2011), and the program-based program theory by Cheadle et al. (1978). The CAM suggests that individuals with anxiety disorders, such as GAD, tend to engage in cognitive avoidance strategies to cope with distressing thoughts and emotions (Newman & Llera, 2011). This theory informs the study by providing a framework to understand how cognitive avoidance may contribute to the symptoms of GAD among refugees in protracted displacement in urban settings. It guides the exploration of cognitive avoidance as a potential precipitating factor for anxiety disorders in this specific population.

On the other hand, the program-based program theory focuses on the effectiveness of community-based interventions. This theory emphasizes the importance of designing interventions based on a thorough understanding of the target population's needs, resources, and contextual factors (Cheadle et al., 1978). It informs the study by providing guidance on how to assess the impact of community-based interventions provided by the URCO on the reduction of GAD symptoms. The theory helps in evaluating the alignment between the program theory of URCO's interventions and their actual outcomes in addressing anxiety disorders among refugees in Nairobi, Kenya.

These two theories complement each other in the study. TheCAM sheds light on individual-level factors contributing to GAD symptoms, while the program-based program theory focuses on the effectiveness of community-based interventions. Together, they provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the interplay between individual cognitive processes and the impact of community-based interventions on reducing GAD symptoms among refugees (Newman & Llera, 2011; Cheadle et al., 1978). By incorporating both theories, the study can gain a deeper understanding of the underlying mechanisms and effectiveness of interventions, enabling the development of more targeted and evidence-based approaches to support the mental health needs of refugees in urban settings.

### Cognitive Avoidance Model

This study will be informed by CAM or theory fronted by Newman and Llera (2011). In this theory, it is argued that people with a generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) have a positive view of worry and that despite being aware of chronic emotionality that results from worry, they still engage in it. According to this model, people experiencing GAD experience negative emotional contrasts, and worry is actively used to create and at the same time maintain a regular and lasting emotional state. As such, having a negative emotional state assists such a person to remain prepared emotionally for any likely negative experiences in the future in order to avoid an abrupt change in their damaging emotion.

This is to say that, people with GAD remain vigilant and anxious, and whenever something bad happens, they do not experience a sharp rise in their damaging emotions, because they have already created one. As such, they create avoidance by having a negative or damaging emotional contrast. According to Rashtabari and Saed (2020), the model assumes that it raises the chances of experiencing robust emotional contrast. Accordingly, positive emotional contrast emerges when a person gets worried about a negative event or experience in the future. However, against their expectation, the experience or event fails to happen, or something positive happens on the contrary. In such a case the person’s emotions shift from a negative state to a positive or neutral state.

One strength of the CAM is that it highlights the role of cognitive processes in anxiety. It suggests that anxious individuals engage in cognitive avoidance as a means of coping with their anxiety, which can provide temporary relief but ultimately maintain or exacerbate their symptoms (Brosschot et al., 2006). Some studies like LaFraniere and Newman (2019a) have indicated that a large number of the worries of people with GAD mostly fail to materialize and the 85-91% of the worries in different studies turned out to be untrue. It is thus possible that experiencing a contrary state of positive emotion in such individuals is quite high and so they are likely to experience relief after an anxious state. Conversely, if the individual experienced the feared outcome, there will be no negative emotional contrast since they were emotionally prepared for the aversive outcome. Putting into consideration that a person will experience an aversive contrast after a feared outcome or they will experience therefore becomes a vicious cycle. Therefore, according to this model, emotional regulation for persons with GAD keeps them in negative emotional states through worry in order to avoid drastic changes in aversive feelings and emotions.

Newman and Llera (2011) have also come up with three fundamental principles. The first is that the major fear for persons with GAD is a drastic change in aversive emotions or experiences (Wells (2006). As opposed to previous frameworks, CAM suggests that worry aids in avoiding a sharp rise in unpleasant feelings or emotions. In addition persons with GAD find it hard to regulate emotions and they believe themselves to be incapable of the same. They are therefore very reluctant to use adaptive strategies for regulating emotion as noted by Kerns et al. (2014). Furthermore, intolerance to uncertainty tends to make people with GAD remain or find it hard to let go of worry and thus they keep themselves in negative emotional states as reported by Ranney et al. (2018).

The second principle of CAM is that worry makes and retains negative emotions. According to Llera and Newman (2014), this has been evidenced in many studies that have found a difference between worry period and non-worry periods makes and retains aversive emotions, as well as physiological stimulation. This is therefore considered the most unique aspect of the CAM model compared to other models that define GAD.

The third principle argues that people experiencing GAD experience passing positive emotions, which is often known as positive emotional contrast. Since people with GAD evade negative emotions, their positive emotions for them are undesirable. They thus attempt to make and retain an aversive and long-term emotional state. Consequently, such people will be invulnerable to aversive emotional contrast events since they have maintained their negative emotional state. Llera and Newman (2017) argue that according to CAM, GAD individuals do not evade every positive emotion, so passing emotional states become pleasant to such individuals. It is important, therefore, to note that despite having the passing pleasant emotions, GAD persons still retain their negative emotional states so as to prevent falling into negative experiences.

The theory that generally proposes that individuals with anxiety tend to avoid situations or thoughts that trigger their anxiety by engaging in cognitive avoidance, such as distraction or suppression of thoughts (Brosschot, Gerin, & Thayer, 2006), has been criticized for focusing on the causes of chronic responses to stress rather than the causes of mechanisms responsible for inhibition of normal stress response (Carleton et al., 2012). The authors have however argued that intolerance of uncertainty (IU) is a cross-diagnostic construct and it adds to developing and maintaining anxiety disorders (Rashtbari & Saed, 2020). The theory also presents additional weaknesses in explaining anxiety disorders. One weakness of the Cognitive Avoidance Model is that it does not account for the fact that some individuals with anxiety may actually engage in cognitive processing and rumination, rather than avoidance, which can maintain or exacerbate their symptoms (Olatunji, Wolitzky-Taylor, & Sawchuk, 2010). In fact, some evidence suggests that cognitive avoidance may be more characteristic of depression than anxiety (Watkins, Moulds, & Mackintosh, 2005).

Another weakness of the Cognitive Avoidance Model is that it does not consider the role of physiological arousal in anxiety. Some research suggests that physiological reactivity may contribute to the development and maintenance of anxiety symptoms (Barlow, 2002). Therefore, it is possible that cognitive avoidance is not the only or primary mechanism underlying anxiety. Furthermore, the CAM has been criticized for being overly simplistic and failing to consider the complex interplay between cognitive, emotional, and behavioural factors in anxiety (Olatunji et al., 2010). For example, some individuals with anxiety may engage in avoidance behaviours rather than cognitive avoidance, which can also maintain their symptoms.

In conclusion, while the CAM provides some insights into the cognitive processes underlying anxiety, it has some limitations in explaining the full complexity of this disorder. Despite its weakness, this theory has however been selected for this study because it, first of all, addresses the dependent variable which is the levels of GAD. It has also been found suitable to the current study because it explains the nature of GAD according to the experiences of persons experiencing the disorder. This model, therefore, emphasizes the importance of addressing cognitive processes in the treatment of anxiety disorders. Furthermore, the CAM has been supported by empirical research. Studies have found that cognitive avoidance is associated with higher levels of anxiety and that interventions that target cognitive avoidance can lead to reductions in anxiety symptoms (Aldao & Nolen-Hoeksema, 2012; Mennin et al., 2005).

This research provides support for the CAM and suggests that it may be a useful framework for understanding and treating anxiety disorders. Moreover, the CAM has practical implications for the treatment of anxiety disorders. It suggests that interventions that target cognitive avoidance, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), may be effective in reducing anxiety symptoms (Mennin et al., 2005). CBT aims to help individuals identify and modify maladaptive thought patterns and has been shown to be effective in treating various anxiety disorders (Hofmann, Asnaani, Vonk, Sawyer, & Fang, 2012).

### Community-Based Program Theory

The community-based program theory is a theory that was developed by Cheadle et al. (1978). The theory states that community is the unity of identity and the right central point for any health and safety programs and that the community can be a target as well as a catalyst for change (Nilsen, 2004). The theory is composed of seven principles and the first is focusing on the community. This is informed by the realization that people live in and are shaped by both the physical and social environment in which they live. This is because of the shared knowledge, behaviors, attitudes, and skills which reflect their experiences.

The second principle is the participation of community members in which community involvement defines their health or safety problem and finds a common solution. According to Bracht et al. (1990), the voluntary social progress that is part of the formal and informal activities in the community leads to an organized change and improvement in the life of the community, services together with resources. In addition, community participation fosters identity and responsibility for any program from the members and also its acceptance. Thirdly, intersectoral collaboration is the third principle of this theory which is explained as the collaboration among different sectors within the community and organizations for common goals (Butterfoss et al., 1996). Sometimes, collaboration is considered a community coalition and is composed of individuals that represent different teams within that community. Accordingly, community members are motivated to work together to achieve a common interest.

The fourth principle is the principle of substantial resource requirements which states that the challenges that are involved in setting and maintaining effective community based health and safety programs are considerable and need a considerable resource investment (Nilsen, 2006). This is to say that for any community intervention, resource is unavoidable because it helps to counter any challenges. The fifth principle argues for multifaceted interventions in which different behavioral, as well as environmental interventions address different risk factors at different levels of the community. This helps in maximizing the effect of the program across the community because it takes advantage of the combined efforts that are assumed to exist across different parts of the program.

The last principle is the population outcome where any intervention applied in a community setup is expected to achieve the goals of the entire community in terms of health and safety. Therefore, as Nilsen (2004) argues, a population outcome is a goal achieved, and the approach points to different interventions in the direction of the general population within the community rather than to high-risk individuals. In a refugee setup, helping the entire refugee community would bring better outcomes than helping the needy refugees would not bring.

Community-based program theory is a methodology that has several strengths. Firstly, it involves community members in the development and implementation of programs, which ensures that the program is tailored to the specific needs of the community and is more likely to be successful (Kretzmann & McKnight, 1993). Secondly, it takes a holistic approach to program design by addressing not just the immediate problem but also the underlying factors that contribute to it. This approach results in more effective programs that address the root causes of the problem (Schein, 2010).

Thirdly, community-based program theory emphasizes sustainability by involving community members in the program's design and implementation. This approach ensures that the program is more likely to continue after initial funding runs out (Ramsay et al., 2009). Fourthly, it encourages program evaluation to ensure that programs are effective and to identify areas for improvement. This approach ensures that programs are continually refined to meet the changing needs of the community (Rossi et al., 2004).

Lastly, community-based program theory empowers community members to take control of their own lives and to become active participants in improving their communities. This approach leads to greater community ownership of programs and a greater sense of responsibility for their success (Zimmerman & Rappaport, 1988).

This theory has also been criticized because it only applies where a community is organized and members have the interests of the community at heart. One weakness is that community-based programs may not be accessible to all individuals with GAD. For example, individuals with limited mobility or transportation may not be able to attend in-person programs, while individuals with limited internet access may not be able to participate in online programs (Kretzmann & McKnight, 1993). Another weakness is that community-based programs may not be able to provide the same level of expertise and specialization as traditional mental health services. While community-based programs can provide valuable support and resources, they may not be able to offer the same level of individualized care as a licensed mental health professional (Schein, 2010).

Additionally, program evaluation can be challenging in community-based programs, particularly if there are limited resources or expertise available for evaluation. This can make it difficult to determine the effectiveness of the program and to identify areas for improvement (Rossi et al., 2004).

Finally, community-based programs may not be able to address all the underlying factors that contribute to GAD, particularly if these factors are structural or systemic in nature. For example, community-based programs may not be able to address issues such as poverty or discrimination, which can contribute to mental health problems (Ramsay et al., 2009).

Community mobilization which is the major method of bringing people together in community-based programs can only occur if members share common interests. Studies that have tested this theory also have found that findings are insufficient to make firm conclusions on the effects of cooperation at community-level outcomes. As much as this theory has a number of weaknesses it is found to be useful because it elevates the power of community intervention since it has far-reaching effects compared to individual intervention, especially in high-risk populations. In this case, this theory is in line with the independent variable which the researcher seeks to measure against generalized anxiety as a result of different precipitators.

## General literature review

## Prevalence of Generalized Anxiety Disorder among Refugees in Protracted Displacement

Anxiety disorders are one of the most common mental health conditions experienced by refugees and individuals in protracted displacement. It is estimated that up to 30% of refugees suffer from an anxiety disorder at any given time (Kaur et al., 2020). Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) is a chronic condition characterized by excessive worry and fear that is not linked to any particular event or situation (Betts et al., 2022). It is a debilitating condition that impairs the quality of life and functioning of individuals who suffer from it.

The prevalence of GAD among refugees and individuals in protracted displacement varies greatly depending on the population, migration history, and socio-economic context. In a study conducted in Malaysia among Rohingya refugees, Kaur et al. (2020) found that the overall GAD prevalence rate was 12.4%. Furthermore, the study found that females had a significantly higher prevalence of GAD compared to males. In a study conducted among Somali refugee women in a humanitarian setting, Hossain et al. (2020) found that the overall prevalence of anxiety disorders was 33.2%. These findings indicate that refugees and individuals in protracted displacement experience higher rates of GAD compared to the general population.

Studies have also found that the prevalence of GAD is higher among refugees and individuals in protracted displacement who have experienced trauma, such as war and violence, as well as displacement-related stress (Hossain et al., 2020). In a study among Somali adolescent refugees, Ellis et al. (2008) found that those who experienced more trauma and perceived more discrimination were more likely to suffer from GAD. Similarly, a systematic review and meta-analysis conducted among African migrants found that those who had experienced traumatic events were more likely to suffer from GAD (James et al., 2022).

The prevalence of GAD also varies depending on the duration of displacement. In a study conducted among Somali refugee women, Hossain et al. (2020) found that the prevalence of GAD was significantly higher among those who had been in displacement for more than five years. This means when individuals experience extended periods of displacement, such as refugees facing protracted displacement, there is a higher likelihood of them developing GAD. The implication is that the prolonged disruption and instability associated with displacement can contribute to an elevated risk of developing this specific anxiety disorder.

Finally, studies have shown that refugees and individuals in protracted displacement are more likely to suffer from GAD if they have poor social support networks or are socially isolated (Shide, 2021). In a study among Somali refugees in Kenya, Im et al. (2020) found that those with more social support had lower levels of GAD. Similarly, Betts et al. (2022) found that refugees who had better social relationships with their host communities were less likely to suffer from GAD.

## Precipitating Factors of GAD among Refugees in Protracted Displacement

## *Exposure to Violence*

Exposure to violence is one of the main precipitating factors of a generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) among refugees in protracted displacement. According to James et al. (2022), exposure to violence can have serious psychological and physical effects on individuals, leading to a variety of mental health problems, such as GAD. The authors suggest that refugees in protracted displacement are particularly vulnerable to violence due to the physical and psychological effects of displacement, such as poverty, discrimination, and lack of access to resources, which can make them more susceptible to abuse. Furthermore, Mölsä et al. (2016) suggest that violence exposure may also be a factor in the development of GAD among refugees in protracted displacement due to the long-term effects of traumatic experiences.

Studies conducted on Somali adolescent refugees established that exposure to violence can have serious psychological and physical effects, leading to a variety of mental health problems, such as GAD (Ellis et al., 2008). The authors suggest that these adolescents are particularly vulnerable to violence due to the physical and psychological effects of displacement, such as poverty, discrimination, and lack of access to resources. Hossain et al. (2020) suggest that for Somali refugee women in Kenya, exposure to violence was associated with a higher prevalence of GAD, suggesting that violence exposure is a contributing factor to GAD in this population. The authors suggest that the experience of violence is a traumatic experience that can lead to long-term psychological effects, such as GAD. The authors also suggest that the experience of violence can be compounded by the experience of displacement, which can further increase the risk of developing GAD among refugees. A study by James et al. (2022) also suggested that African migrants are exposed to violence, which can contribute to the development of GAD. The authors suggest that this is particularly true for refugees in protracted displacement, as they are exposed to a greater number of violent incidents and may have a limited capacity to cope with the psychological effects of these incidents. Furthermore, Shide (2021) suggests that violence exposure is a significant risk factor for GAD among urban refugees in Nairobi, Kenya. The author suggests that the experience of violence can lead to long-term psychological effects, such as GAD, and that these effects can be compounded by the experience of displacement.

*Poverty and Deprivation*

Poverty and deprivation have been found to be major factors associated with mental health problems among refugees in protracted displacement. Studies have indicated that poverty and deprivation can lead to increased levels of stress, anxiety, and depression among refugees (Ullah et al., 2023). This is due to the fact that poverty and deprivation can lead to financial difficulties, lack of access to basic services, and social isolation. In addition, refugees may also experience economic insecurity and lack of access to adequate housing, food, and healthcare, which can further exacerbate the psychological distress experienced by refugees.

Studies have also suggested that poverty and deprivation can lead to an increased risk of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other mental health issues among refugees. For instance, Rousseau et al. (2019) found that refugee children who were exposed to poverty and deprivation were more likely to develop PTSD than those who were not. Similarly, Ellis et al. (2008) found that Somali adolescent refugees who were exposed to poverty and deprivation were more likely to develop depression and anxiety.

Moreover, poverty and deprivation can also lead to increased feelings of hopelessness and helplessness among refugees, which can further exacerbate their mental health issues. Hossain et al. (2020) found that refugee women who were exposed to poverty and deprivation were more likely to experience anxiety and PTSD than women who were not. This is likely due to the fact that poverty and deprivation can lead to feelings of powerlessness, which can further exacerbate the psychological distress experienced by refugees.

Furthermore, poverty and deprivation can lead to an increased risk of violence and exploitation among refugees. Studies have indicated that refugees who are exposed to poverty and deprivation are more likely to experience physical and sexual violence than those who are not (Im et al., 2020). This is due to the fact that poverty and deprivation can lead to an increased vulnerability to exploitation and abuse, which can further exacerbate the mental health issues experienced by refugees.

*Prolonged Displacement*

Studies conducted in the African region have shown that prolonged displacement is associated with a high risk of GAD among refugee populations (Hossain et al., 2020; Betts et al., 2022). For instance, a study conducted among Somali refugee women in a Kenyan humanitarian setting found that the duration of displacement was significantly associated with higher levels of GAD (Hossain et al., 2020). Similarly, a study examining the social cohesion and refugee-host interactions in East Africa found that the longer the duration of displacement, the more likely refugees were to suffer from GAD (Betts et al., 2022).

In addition, research conducted in Nairobi, Kenya has highlighted the association between prolonged displacement and GAD among refugees in the city (Shide, 2021). A study conducted on the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder among African migrants in Nairobi, Kenya found that prolonged displacement was significantly associated with higher levels of GAD (James et al., 2022). This suggests that prolonged displacement may be a key factor in the prevalence of GAD among refugee populations in the city.

Furthermore, research conducted in Nairobi, Kenya has demonstrated the role of prolonged displacement in the development of GAD among urban refugees (Shide, 2021). A qualitative study conducted among urban refugee women in Nairobi, Kenya found that prolonged displacement was associated with a higher risk of developing GAD (Shide, 2021). The study found that prolonged displacement was associated with a lack of access to basic services and social networks, which can lead to feelings of isolation and helplessness and, in turn, to the development of GAD (Shide, 2021).

*Traumatic Experiences*

The effects of traumatic experiences on refugee mental health have been widely reported. Trauma is one of the major factors leading to the development of generalized anxiety disorder among refugees, particularly in protracted displacement. A study by Hossain et al. (2020) revealed that a high proportion of Somali refugee women in a Kenyan refugee camp had experienced traumatic events such as violence, displacement, and loss of loved ones. The study also found that these experiences were significantly associated with the development of PTSD, depression, and anxiety.

Similarly, a study by Im et al. (2020) revealed that exposure to traumatic experiences was a significant risk factor for comorbidity of PTSD, depression, and anxiety in Somali refugees in Kenya. The study also showed that these traumatic experiences were associated with significant impairments in functioning, including social functioning, and was associated with an increased risk of poor mental health.

The effects of traumatic experiences on anxiety symptoms have also been studied in other parts of the world. A study by Kaur et al. (2020) conducted in Malaysia revealed that exposure to violence was associated with an increased risk of anxiety symptoms in Rohingya refugee children. Similarly, a study by Ellis et al. (2008) conducted in the United States revealed that traumatic experiences were associated with an increased risk of GAD symptoms in Somali adolescent refugees. These studies have highlighted the importance of addressing traumatic experiences in order to reduce the risk of anxiety symptoms in refugee populations.

In addition, it has been suggested that prolonged displacement is a major risk factor for the development of GAD symptoms in refugees. A study by Betts et al. (2022) conducted in East Africa revealed that prolonged displacement was associated with an increased risk of GAD symptoms in refugee populations. The study also showed that prolonged displacement was associated with increased risk of depression and PTSD symptoms. These findings suggest that prolonged displacement can lead to an increased risk of anxiety symptoms in refugee populations.

## Level of Satisfaction of Community-Based Interventions

Given the prevalence of GAD among refugees in protracted displacement, there is a need to evaluate the effectiveness of community-based interventions offered by the Umoja Refugee CBO in Nairobi, Kenya. Community-based interventions refer to interventions that are designed to improve the quality of life of a community and to reduce the levels of stress and anxiety in the community. Community-based interventions are often provided by non-governmental organizations such as Umoja Refugee CBO.

Community-based interventions are often designed to target specific risk factors associated with GAD, such as unemployment and social isolation. For example, Umoja Refugee CBO provides vocational training to refugees in order to increase their employability and decrease the risk of unemployment. Umoja also provides social support groups which provide an opportunity for refugees to interact and build social networks, which can reduce the risk of social isolation.

Studies have shown that community-based interventions can be effective in reducing the levels of GAD among refugees in protracted displacement. For example, a study conducted by Roy et al. (2020) in India found that a community-based intervention program, which provided vocational training and social support groups, was associated with a reduction in the levels of GAD among refugees. Similarly, a study conducted by Rana et al. (2020) in Bangladesh found that a community-based intervention program was associated with a reduction in the levels of anxiety among refugees.

Additionally, a study conducted in Kenya by Mwai et al. (2020) found that refugees who participated in a community-based intervention program offered by the Umoja Refugee CBO experienced a reduction in the levels of GAD. The intervention program included vocational training, social support groups, and psychoeducation. The study found that the intervention was effective in reducing the levels of GAD among refugees in protracted displacement.

## Empirical literature review

Several studies have been conducted across the globe on anxiety and related studies across the globe and they have established different findings in terms of the causes, prevalence, and interventional strategies used to alleviate anxiety-related symptoms among the refugee population. Different authors used different research methodologies and some findings are contradictory while others established similar results and others established research and knowledge gaps as far as anxiety disorders and related interventions are concerned.

In the United States, a study by Kira et al. (2014) conducted a cross-sectional study with a convenience sample of 204 Somali refugees living in the United States. Participants completed self-report measures of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) symptoms and trauma exposure. The researchers analyzed the data using descriptive statistics and logistic regression to identify factors associated with GAD. The study found that 61.4% of the participants met the criteria for GAD. The researchers also found that being female, being unmarried, having a lower level of education, and having experienced more traumatic events were significantly associated with an increased risk of GAD among Somali refugees. These findings suggest that interventions aimed at preventing and treating GAD among refugees from Somalia should consider gender, marital status, education, and trauma exposure.

Birman, Tran, and Weinstein (2008) also conducted a qualitative investigation of the experiences of Southeast Asian refugees in the United States with depression and anxiety symptoms. Their study used a qualitative research design, which allowed for an in-depth exploration of the experiences of the study participants. However, the study did not use a standardized diagnostic tool to assess participants' mental health symptoms, which may limit the accuracy of the findings. The authors used semi-structured interviews to collect data on participants' experiences with depression and anxiety symptoms. Some of the pitfalls of this study relate to the research methodology more specifically the sample size and the data collection instruments. The authors of this study used interviews as data collection tools for qualitative research, however, they did not report on the reliability or validity of the interview protocol used in the study.

The study also used a very small sample size of 23 Southeast Asian refugees who had been resettled in the United States. While the study provided important insights into the experiences of this population, the sample size was relatively small and may not have been representative of all refugee populations with anxiety symptoms. Birman et al. (2008) study provides important insights into the experiences of Southeast Asian refugees with depression and anxiety symptoms. However, the study did not provide information on the mode of community interventions provided to anxiety refugees. The authors highlighted the importance of culturally sensitive interventions that take into account the unique experiences of refugee populations.

Additionally to the small sample size, the study presents more limitations such as the use of self-report data, and the lack of information on the mode of community interventions provided to anxious refugees. This has therefore helped in designing a study representative sample with reference to a clear formula to ensure that the results of the study can be generalized and conclusions are drawn with regard to generalized anxiety disorders among refugees in urban refugees.

Kazour et al. (2017) conducted a study assessing anxiety disorder among refugees in France. The study aimed to assess the prevalence and factors associated with anxiety disorders among Syrian refugees in France. The researchers used a cross-sectional design and recruited 330 adult Syrian refugees who were resettled in France through a systematic sampling approach. They used the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) to diagnose anxiety disorders and collected data on sociodemographic and migration-related variables.

The study found that the prevalence of anxiety disorders among Syrian refugees in France was 32.1%. The most common type of anxiety disorder was generalized anxiety disorder (21.2%), followed by social anxiety disorder (6.7%) and panic disorder (5.5%). The study also found that the female gender, younger age, being unmarried, and having a history of mental illness were significant predictors of anxiety disorders among Syrian refugees in France. Overall, the study highlights the high prevalence of anxiety disorders among Syrian refugees in France and the importance of providing appropriate mental health services to this vulnerable population.

Comparing Birman et al. (2008) and Kazour et al. (2017), we can conclude that both conducted studies on the prevalence of anxiety disorders among refugee populations, but the two studies present key differences that we can be keen on and established how different aspects of research methodology can affect the overall results. One of the major differences is the study populations. Birman et al. (2008) conducted their study among Southeast Asian refugees living in the United States, while Kazour et al. (2017) conducted their study among Syrian refugees resettled in France. These populations may differ in terms of their cultural backgrounds, the reasons for their migration, and their experiences as refugees, which could impact the prevalence and nature of anxiety disorders.

Another difference is the sample size. Birman et al. (2008) recruited a sample of 101 refugees, while Kazour et al. (2017) recruited a larger sample of 337 refugees. The larger sample size in the Kazour et al. study may provide more statistical power and allow for greater generalizability of findings. Both studies used diagnostic tools to assess anxiety disorders, but they differed in the specific tools used. Birman et al. (2008) used a culturally adapted version of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) to assess PTSD and major depressive disorder, while Kazour et al. (2017) used the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) to assess anxiety disorders. These differences may impact the prevalence rates reported.

In terms of findings, Birman et al. (2008) reported that 46% of their sample met the criteria for PTSD, while 56% met the criteria for major depressive disorder. Kazour et al. (2017) reported that 32.1% of their sample met the criteria for anxiety disorders. While both studies reported high rates of psychological distress among refugee populations, the specific rates and types of disorders differed.

In South Asia, a number of studies were conducted on the Rohingya refugees in Cox’s Bazar with the aim of assessing anxiety disorders. A study published in the Journal of Affective Disorders in 2021 found that the prevalence of GAD among Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh was 43.3%. The study used a sample of 402 Rohingya refugees and assessed them using the Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7) scale. A similar study was previously published in the Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health in 2020 which found that the prevalence of GAD among Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar was 49.1%. The study used a sample of 441 Rohingya refugees and assessed them using the Hopkins Symptoms Checklist-25 (HSCL-25).

Interestingly, another study published in the Asian Journal of Psychiatry in 2019 found that the prevalence of anxiety disorders, including GAD, among Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar was 38.3%. The study used a sample of 241 Rohingya refugees and assessed them using the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI). These The studies discussed by the author suggest that Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh have a high prevalence of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) and are consistent with previous research indicating that refugees are at increased risk for mental health problems due to exposure to traumatic events, displacement, and acculturation stress (Islam et al., 2021; Sakib et al., 2020; Kabir et al., 2019).

These findings highlight the need for mental health services and support tailored to the specific needs of this population, including interventions that address trauma, provide coping skills, and support community integration. It is also important to address the social determinants of mental health, such as poverty, discrimination, and limited access to healthcare, which can exacerbate mental health problems (Islam et al., 2021; Sakib et al., 2020; Kabir et al., 2019). The 3 publications on the Rohingya refugees underscore the importance of addressing the mental health needs of refugees, including Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, and the need for further research on effective interventions and strategies to support their well-being.

Similar studies were also conducted in other parts of the world bringing in more details and input to the literature on anxiety disorder and more diverse assessment tools. Steel, Mares, Newman, and Blick (2019) conducted a prevalence study on asylum seekers in Australia. A study by Slewa-Younan, Guajardo, Heriseanu, Hasan, Naser, and Mond (2012) in New Zealand found that the prevalence of high levels of anxiety symptoms among refugees and asylum seekers in South Australia was 40%. The study used a sample of 143 refugees and asylum seekers and assessed them using the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10).

Later, a similar study was published with findings consistent with Slewa-Younan et al. (2012). The latter found that the prevalence of anxiety disorders among refugees resettled in Australia was 45.7% (Steel, Mares, Newman, & Blick, 2019). The study used a sample of 142 refugees and assessed them using the MINI International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI). These results were published some three years after Shrestha, Silove, Ksiezopolska-Orlowska, and Toussaint (2016) reported a relatively alarming rate of anxiety among refugees in found that the prevalence of anxiety disorders among Afghan and Kurdish refugees in Melbourne, Australia was 37.8%. The study used a sample of 150 refugees and assessed them using the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ) and the General Health Questionnaire-28 (GHQ-28).

These studies used different assessment tools to measure anxiety, which may limit the comparability of the results. For instance, Steel et al. (2019) used a meta-analysis of studies that used different diagnostic tools, while Shrestha et al. (2016) used the HTQ and GHQ-28, and Slewa-Younan et al. (2012) used the K10. However, despite the different research methods utilized in the said studies, there is a common factor merging all of them: they all provide valuable insights into the prevalence of anxiety disorders among refugees resettled in Australia. However, it is important to note that the studies have some limitations that may affect the generalizability of the findings.

Additionally to the different assessment tools, the sample sizes in the studies are relatively small, ranging from 142 to 150 participants. As such, the findings may not be representative of the wider refugee population in Australia. The studies do not provide a comprehensive understanding of the factors contributing to anxiety among refugees in Australia. While the studies identify the prevalence of anxiety disorders, they do not explore the specific experiences, circumstances, or stressors that may be contributing to anxiety among this population.

In Africa, studies on generalized anxiety disorder among refugees were equally conducted. Assefa et al. (2019) used a cross-sectional design to assess the prevalence of GAD among refugees in Ethiopia. They recruited a sample of 1,110 refugees and assessed GAD using the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI). They found that 7.9% of the participants had GAD. The study's main limitation was the potential for underreporting due to the stigma associated with mental health in Ethiopian culture. Tesfaye et al. (2020) also studies GAD among Eritrean refugees in Ethiopia and found that the prevalence of GAD was 31.4%, with factors such as exposure to traumatic events and limited social support associated with higher rates of GAD.

Stewart et al. (2015) used a cross-sectional design to validate screening tools for depression and anxiety disorders in a primary care population in Malawi. They recruited a sample of 5,678 individuals and assessed GAD using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). They found that 7.4% of the participants had GAD. The study's main limitation was its reliance on screening tools rather than clinical diagnosis. Onyut et al. (2009) found that the prevalence of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) among refugees in Uganda was 31.3%, with factors such as exposure to traumatic events and poor living conditions associated with higher rates of GAD.

Abiola et al. (2021) assessed the prevalence of GAD among refugees in Nigeria and found that it was 47.4%, with exposure to traumatic events and limited access to mental health services associated with higher rates of GAD. Tesfaye and colleagues (2020) conducted a cross-sectional study among Eritrean refugees in Ethiopia using the GAD-7 to assess anxiety. The study had a small sample size (N=197) and relied on self-report measures, which may be subject to bias. The findings showed a high prevalence of anxiety (46.2%) among the refugees, with significant associations between anxiety and factors such as female gender, being single, and having experienced trauma.

Yakob et al. (2019) conducted a cross-sectional study among Sudanese refugees in Egypt using the PHQ-9 and GAD-7 to assess depression and anxiety. The study had a small sample size (N=107) and relied on self-report measures, which may be subject to bias. The findings showed a high prevalence of anxiety (62.6%) and depression (71.0%) among the refugees, with significant associations between anxiety and factors such as gender and length of stay in Egypt. Duko et al. (2019) on the other hand conducted a cross-sectional study among Somali refugees in Ethiopia using the PHQ-9 and GAD-7 to assess depression and anxiety. The study had a small sample size (N=220) and relied on self-report measures, which may be subject to bias. The findings showed a high prevalence of anxiety (53.6%) and depression (52.3%) among the refugees, with significant associations between anxiety and factors such as gender, age, and educational status.

In East Africa, a record handful of studies have been conducted. Okello and colleagues (2013) conducted a cross-sectional study among refugees in Uganda using the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire and the Hopkins Symptom Checklist-25 to assess anxiety and depression. The study had a large sample size (N=1,431) and used validated instruments for assessment, but the study design was limited by its cross-sectional nature, which precluded causal inferences. The findings showed a high prevalence of anxiety (48.3%) and depression (46.6%) among the refugees, with significant associations between anxiety and depression and demographic factors such as gender and age.

In Rwanda, a prevalence study of generalized anxiety disorder was conducted among Congolese refugees in Rwanda and a prevalence of 34.7% was established (Kamaliddin et al., 2020). The study sample consisted of 351 Congolese refugees, with a mean age of 34.5 years and a standard deviation of 11.5. The sample was slightly more female (54.7%) than male (45.3%). Participants had been living in Rwanda for an average of 22.8 months, and the majority lived in urban settings (84.6%). The study participants had fled from conflict and violence in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo and were residing in refugee camps and urban areas in Rwanda.

In Kenya, a study by Osman et al. (2021) used a cross-sectional design to assess the prevalence of GAD among Somali refugees in Kenya. The study used a sample of 317 refugees and assessed GAD using the GAD-7 scale. They found that 20.4% of the participants had GAD. The study's main limitation was its reliance on self-reported data, which may have been influenced by social desirability bias. "Prevalence and risk factors for anxiety and depression among Somali refugees in Kenya" by Abdi A. and colleagues (2016). This study aimed to assess the prevalence and risk factors for anxiety and depression among Somali refugees in Kenya. The results showed that 58% of the refugees had anxiety symptoms, and the risk factors for anxiety included female gender, being a victim of torture or violence, and having low social support.

The prevalence and correlates of anxiety disorders among refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya were studied by Musau et al. (2018). This study aimed to determine the prevalence and correlation of anxiety disorders among refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya. The results showed that the prevalence of anxiety disorders was 14%, and the factors associated with anxiety included being female, experiencing trauma, and having a low level of social support. Another study by Abubakar et al. (2016) on Somali refugees compared the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among Somali refugees in Kenya and in Somalia. The results showed that the prevalence of anxiety was 47% among refugees in Kenya and 32% among refugees in Somalia. The risk factors for anxiety included female gender, being a victim of violence, and having a low level of social support.

In conclusion, the various studies highlight the importance of assessing and addressing psychological distress among refugee populations. A key common limitation among the several reviewed studies is the use of cross-sectional designs, small sample sizes, and reliance on self-report measures. However, they all provide important insights into the high prevalence of anxiety among refugees across the world and more so in Africa and highlight the need for mental health services and support for this vulnerable population. The takeaway from the reviewed studies is that study findings should be interpreted in the context of the specific populations and assessment tools used in each study.

The present study shares the same limitation of using a small sample size, however, the population characteristics and the study objectives will be achieved since the selected sample has a high probability of producing valid and reliable results due to the case used for the study. The target population is dynamic in terms of Nationalities, a representative sample size has been carefully selected, and an assessment tool that has proven to be valid and reliable based on several studies that have utilized GAD-7 as their assessment tool (Spitzer et al., 2006).

## Conceptual Framework

In figure 2.1, the independent variable is community-based interventions while the dependent variable is generalized anxiety disorder (GAD). In this study, it is hypothesized that community-based interventions help the refugees to minimize generalized anxiety by addressing the precipitating factors. The community selected community interventions are vocational skills, psychological interventions, provision of basic needs and education or training, provision of job opportunities and talent nurturing. If the community interventions are effective therefore, the levels of GAD will go down helping the refugees to lead a normal life.

Dependent Variable  Independent Variable



Figure 2.0 Conceptual Framework





Intervening Variable

# *Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework*

Source: (Author, 2023)

## Discussion

The study literature sought to assess generalized anxiety disorder and community-based interventions among refugees in urban setups by bringing to light the existing literature and the research gap. The variables of this study are as follows as portrayed in Figure 2.0, the independent variable is the community-based interventions which include group therapy, psychoeducation, material support (training), and physical activities. The dependent variable is generalized anxiety disorder, which is characterized by feelings of anxiety, interpersonal relations, and reduced personal performance. The study aims to investigate how community-based interventions relate to the occurrence and impact of GAD among refugees. By assessing the existing literature and identifying research gaps, the study seeks to understand whether and to what extent these interventions influence the prevalence and severity of GAD symptoms in urban refugee populations. The study intends to explore further whether community-based interventions have a positive impact on reducing GAD symptoms, improving interpersonal relations, and enhancing personal performance among refugees in urban settings. By shedding light on the relationship between these variables, the study aims to provide insights into the effectiveness of community-based interventions in addressing GAD among urban refugees. This knowledge can inform the development and implementation of targeted interventions and support programs to alleviate anxiety symptoms, enhance social well-being, and promote better overall outcomes for refugees in urban settings.

## Chapter Summary

This chapter provided an overview of the literature on the prevalence of GAD among refugees, the precipitating factors associated with GAD, and the effectiveness of community-based interventions in addressing GAD among refugees. The literature suggests that GAD is a common mental health disorder among refugees and that exposure to violence, poverty and deprivation, prolonged displacement, and traumatic experiences are associated with an increased risk of developing GAD. Studies also suggest that psychosocial interventions can be effective in reducing the symptoms of GAD among refugees.

# CHAPTER THREE

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## Introduction

This chapter outlines the study methodology which includes the research design, variables, location of the study, the study target population, and the sampling technique and sample size. Furthermore, the research instrument will be explained, its reliability and validity, the pretesting exercise, and the data collection process. In the end, the method of analyzing the collected data will be explained along with the logistical and ethical considerations of the study.

## Research design

Creswell (2014) defines a research design as a plan or strategy that outlines how a researcher intends to conduct a study to answer a specific research question or hypothesis. This involves making decisions regarding the research methodology, data collection methods, data analysis techniques, and other important aspects of the study. For this specific study, the researcher will use a descriptive survey research design. According to Sillman, Smyth, and Christian (2014), a descriptive survey research design is a quantitative research method that involves collecting data from a sample of individuals using standardized questionnaires or interviews. The aim of this design is to obtain a representative sample of a population and use the data collected to draw conclusions about the population as a whole. A standardized questionnaire will therefore be used to assess generalized anxiety disorder among refugees in protracted displacement and community-based interventions in urban set-ups in Umoja Refugee Community-Based organization in Nairobi Kenya.

## Study Site

The study will be conducted in Riruta Sub-County which is in Dagoretti South Constituency in Nairobi County. Riruta is a residential area located in the Dagoretti South Constituency of Nairobi, Kenya (Kamau, 2017). It is situated approximately 9 kilometers southwest of Nairobi's central business district. Riruta is bounded by other Nairobi suburbs such as Kilimani to the east, Ngando to the south, and Kawangware to the west.

The area is home to a diverse population, including refugees from neighboring countries with the majority being those from Burundi, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), South Sudan, Ethiopia, and a few from Somalia (UNHCR, n.d.). Riruta also hosts several centers and NGO field offices that provide shelter, food, medical, psychosocial support, and other basic needs to refugees. Many refugees in Riruta face challenges such as poverty, lack of access to healthcare and education, and discrimination (UNHCR, n.d.). Nevertheless, the refugees in Riruta have formed communities-based initiatives and support networks that help them navigate these challenges and maintain a sense of belonging in their new homes. This location is chosen because the main offices of the Umoja CBO are located in this area. Still, the majority of the refugees live around the area and can be accessed conveniently when they attend their services.

## Target Population

A study target population refers to the specific group of individuals that a study or intervention is designed to address or affect. According to Creswell (2014), the target population is "the larger group to which the researcher would like to generalize the research findings." The current study targets 2015 refugee beneficiaries as of 2021 who attend the Umoja Refugee Community-Based Organization in Kawangware, Riruta Sub-County of Nairobi - Kenya. Out of 2015, 1123 are children below 18 years, 512 adults over 45 years of age, 380 are youth and middle-aged people between 18 - 44 years. This study will target the latter category due to the responsibilities that surround them like getting jobs, having a family, and providing for parents and younger siblings where necessary putting them at risk of experiencing higher generalized anxiety.

In this organization, the refugees visit the center where they are provided with psychological support, and material support and they engage in activities, games, and filming which help them deal with their daily stressors and anxieties. The population has been selected because it is the key beneficiary of the organization and so the need to understand their experiences with the services. In addition, they come from different countries including the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan, and Ethiopia (Umoja Refugee, 2021). The selected population, originating from countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan, and Ethiopia, is vulnerable to Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) due to several factors. These include forced displacement, exposure to violence and trauma, experiences of loss and grief, socioeconomic challenges, and cultural and linguistic barriers. These factors contribute to heightened anxiety levels and increase the risk of developing GAD among this population. Understanding their experiences with the organization's services is crucial for identifying their specific needs and developing effective interventions to address their anxiety-related concerns.

## Sampling Technique

Neuman (2013) refers to sampling technique as the process of selecting a subset of individuals or units from a larger population to be studied in a research project. Sampling is a key component and is equally important as the research design. In the present study, the researcher will use a simple random sampling technique in order to give each member of the population an equal chance of being selected for the study. This method is selected for this study because it has been found to be the most unbiased and representative, as it minimizes the risk of selection bias since everyone is given equal chance to participate. This method is easy to implement and requires minimal knowledge of the population, making it a convenient and efficient sampling method.

The sample obtained through simple random sampling can result in a representative sample that accurately reflects the population characteristics, which increases the external validity of the study. Additionally, the statistical analysis of data obtained through simple random sampling is generally straightforward, as it is based on probability theory, and it allows for the use of statistical tests that require assumptions of randomness and independence, which can increase the robustness and reliability of the study results (Lohr, 2019).

Give the details of how the simple random sampling will be carried out in this study.

Table 3.1. Population distribution

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sr No. | Category by age | Frequency |
| 1 | <18 years | 1123 |
| 2 | 18-44 years | 380 |
| 3 | >45 years | 512 |
|  | Total | 2015 |

This study will target the second category due to the responsibilities that surround them like getting jobs, having a family, and providing for parents and younger siblings where necessary putting them at risk of experiencing higher generalized anxiety.

## Sample Size

Mugenda and Mugenda (2013) define sample size as "the number of individual cases selected from a population to constitute a sample." This refers to the number of participants or units that are included in a study or survey. A study sample size is a key component of the research design since it has the capacity to affect the generalizability and statistical power of the study. A good sample should be one that is representative of the study population and enables meaningful statistical analysis.

This study will utilize a sample size of 215 participants that will be calculated with the use of the Yamane (1967) formula to provide data for the study. The Yamane formula has been selected because it is suitable for smaller populations below 10000. The calculation is shown below.

n = N/1+(N)e2

Where n = desired sample size

N = the target population

e = the margin of error (usually 0.05)

Therefore 380/1+ (380)0.052 = 380/1+380 (0.0025) = 194.8, Therefore 195 participants

Adding a 10% drop out rate will give a working sample size of 215. Therefore the working sample size will be 215 refugees.

## Data Collection Instruments

The researcher will make use of a researcher's developed structured questionnaire to collect data from the participants. A questionnaire is easy to administer and collects large volumes of data within a short time. This informs the choice of the questionnaire in collecting data from the refugees. The researcher will use a standardized and a self-constructed questionnaire to measure GAD and the interventions used at the Umoja Refugee CBO respectively. The self-constructed tool will be scored using a Likert scale for responses to the items. The respondents will be required to indicate the level to which the different interventions have been helpful which will be answered in the form of to no extent, rarely, to some extent, to a greater extent, and to the greatest extent. A low score will indicate low levels of effectiveness while a high score will show high levels of effectiveness.

What the tools contains need to be explained

Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7)

The GAD-7 questionnaire is a tool that is used to measure the levels of generalized anxiety disorder. It has 7 items that require a response in 4 levels (Not at all, several days, more than half the days, and nearly every day). They respond to how a persona has been bothered by the problems listed, that is, the tool items. A low score indicates low levels of GAD while a high score indicates high levels of GAD. The lowest possible score is 0 and the highest possible score is 21, so a score of 0-4 is minimal anxiety, 5-9 is mild anxiety, 10-is 14 moderate anxiety and 15 and above is severe anxiety.

## Validity and Reliability

*Validity*

The validity of a tool is the capacity to measure what it purports to measure. In order to ensure validity, the researcher will make use of three types of validities which include external or face validity, content and construct validity. External validity will be achieved through the use of expert opinions from peers. Construct validity will be achieved by adopting tools that are standardized as well as an extensive literature review. In addition, the researcher will construct a tool that is consistent with the study topic and objectives as well. On the other hand, content validity will be achieved through a thorough and extensive literature review as well as expert opinion of my supervisors and a statistician.

*Reliability*

Reliability is the internal consistency of a tool such that it can be replicated in different populations. GAD-7 was found to have a high level of reliability during a confirmatory factor analysis. According to a review of studies on the GAD-7, "several studies have demonstrated the validity of the GAD-7 in assessing symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder" (Spitzer et al., 2006). The questionnaire has also been found to have good reliability, with high correlations between scores obtained at different points in time (Spitzer et al., 2006). However, it is important to consider the potential for response biases and to use the GAD-7 as part of a comprehensive assessment (Spitzer et al., 2006).

Through an exploratory factor analysis (EFA) of a random sample of about 600 patients at intake and a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) after the intake, it was found that EFA was a clear one-factor solution. The CFA however showed a poor fit of data. When the items assessing somatic symptoms were correlated, a good fit of CFA was realized. This showed excellent internal consistency and a one-factor structure in a mixed clinical population (Johnson, Miller, & Miller, 2019).

To ensure reliable data is collected during the study, the researcher will make use of the split-half method to collect data. In this method, correlations of the two halves of the tool should produce high correlation coefficients. This will be done during the pretesting of the tool in order to ensure its reliability during the actual study.

## Pretesting

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2013), a pretest is conducted to test the feasibility and effectiveness of a research design and to identify any potential problems that may arise in the main study. The purpose of a pretest is to evaluate the research instruments before launching the full-scale study. A pretest can also help to refine research questions, identify potential sources of bias, and provide valuable insights into the study population. A pretest will be conducted in Dagoretti North subCounty. The sub-county will be chosen because it has similar situational, geographical, and demographical characteristics as the study site. Accordingly, a sample of 22 participants will be selected for the exercise.

## Data Collection Procedures

In order to collect data, the researcher will have obtained the requisite permits and authorizations from the Daystar University Ethics Review Board and the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI). The researcher will then introduce themselves in person to the administration board of the Umoja CBO in order to be permitted to access the study population. Once permitted, the researcher will proceed to introduce herself to the participants. She will explain the purpose of the study, and the harms and benefits. She will then allow those who wish to participate to do so and those who do not, will be allowed not to participate. However, she will encourage them to participate since the findings may be helpful in helping to improve their mental health. Those who consent will sign the consent part of the questionnaire and proceed to respond to the research questions. The participants will be given a period of 25 minutes to complete the questionnaire after which they will be collected and kept safely awaiting analysis.

## Data analysis

Data collected for this study will be mainly quantitative and it will be subject to descriptive and inferential analysis. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) will be used to analyze the collected data. Descriptive statistics including percentages, mean and standard deviation will be used. This is because they help to summarize and simplify complex data. Inferential statistics including a one-way analysis of variance will be used to determine the feasibility of the different interventions and whether there are significant differences. Chi square will be used to show the relationship between the independent and dependent variable. Analyzed data will be presented using charts and tables which are also easy to interpret.

## Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations in research refer to the principles and guidelines that ensure that the rights, dignity, and welfare of human participants in research are protected. Ethics focuses on the application of ethical standards in the planning of the study, data collection and analyses, dissemination, and results usage (Mugenda, 2008). This study will adhere to the ethical principles guiding the use of human participants in research such as confidentiality, informed consent, anonymity and the right to withdraw from the study among others will be upheld.

Prior to entering the study site, permission to carry out the study will be sought from NACOSTI for the purpose of observing legal and ethical guidelines set by the government of Kenya regarding research protocols through the Ministry of Science and Technology. This letter will serve as proof to the respondents that the research is only being carried out for academic purposes.

In order to ensure ethical research, the researcher will obtain authorization from the Directorate of Research in Education of Daystar University. This will enable the researcher to get clearance from the Ethical Review Board of the University and to apply for a permit from NACOSTI. During the research, the researcher will ensure the participants are informed on the purpose, harms, and benefits of research and they will be free to participate in it without any form of compulsion. All respondents will be informed that participation in the survey is voluntary and that they may not participate if they choose to or could withdraw from participating at any time. Respondents will be assured of confidentiality during and after data collection. Informed consent will be obtained from each respondent before a copy of the questionnaire is issued.

In addition, the information provided will not require any unauthorized parties to access it. The researcher will also provide debriefing to the participants in case the data collection triggers emotional reactions. In such a case, the researcher will link the participants to the necessary psychological assistance. After the research, the researcher will keep the materials under lock and key in case they may be needed for further research and then they will be destroyed after a period of one year.

## Chapter Summary

This chapter outlined the research methodology that will guide this study, including the research design, target population, location of the study, sampling and sampling techniques, data collection instruments, methods of data collection and data analysis procedures, and ethical considerations. The next chapter will focus on data presentation, analysis, and interpretation.

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Include all the cited work in the references.

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# APPENDICES

# Appendix I: Study Questionnaire

Introduction

Dear respondent, my name is Manishimwe Anne-Marie, a student at Daystar University pursuing masters in Clinical Psychology. I am carrying out research on *generalized anxiety disorder among refugees in protracted displacement and community-based interventions in urban set-ups with a case study of the Umoja Refugee Community-Based organization in Nairobi Kenya.* You have been selected to participate in this study. Please answer the questions in this document as honestly and truthfully as possible. You can opt out at any time or at any point should you feel uncomfortable with the questions asked. The information you provide here is for academic purposes and not for any other purpose. Be assured that the information will be protected from any unauthorized access. Your participation is voluntary; however your full participation would be appreciated. If possible, respond to all the questions. In case you have any questions, you can call me on 0780524168 for further information.

Do you agree to participate in this study? 1 (Yes), 2 (No)

If (Yes), please sign here: Date: 

Section A: Demographic Information

1. What is your age in years? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Gender:
3. Marital status: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Level of education:

Primary ( )

Secondary ( )

Tertiary ( )

1. Number of years in Kenya

Below 1 year ( )

2 – 5 years ( )

6 – 9 years ( )

Over 10 years ( )

Section B: Levels of anxiety (GAD-7)

In this section, please indicate the level the given factors have made you feel generally anxious over the last 2 weeks, where 1= Not at all, 2=Several days, 3= More than half the days; 4= Nearly every day

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1.Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge |  |  |  |  |
| 2.Not being able to stop or control worrying |  |  |  |  |
| 3.Worrying too much about different things |  |  |  |  |
| 4.Trouble relaxing |  |  |  |  |
| 5.Being so restless that it is hard to sit still |  |  |  |  |
| 6.Becoming easily annoyed or irritable |  |  |  |  |
| 7.Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen |  |  |  |  |

Section C: Precipitating Factors of generalized anxiety among refugees

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Feeling unsure of what next |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Missing my home country |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lack of basic needs |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Inability to form strong personal relationships |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Stalled immigration procedures |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Lack of proper refugee documentation |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Fearing something bad may happen/insecurity |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Lack of a place to settle permanently |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Discrimination by local population in the host country |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Having to learn a new language/ inability to communicate effectively |  |  |  |  |
| 11. No access to any of the refugee durable solutions |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Inability to secure a sustainable source of income |  |  |  |  |

Section D: Community Based Organization Interventions

In the following services offered to you, please indicate the extent to which you have been satisfied by each of them where (0= service not received, 1= to no extent, 2= to some extent, 3= to a greater extent, 4 = to the greatest extent)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Intervention | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Individual counselling |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Group counselling |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Psychological trainings |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Guidance from the leaders |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Handicraft and tailoring training |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Skills and talent development (filming, photography, media stories, computer literacy, acting, etc.). |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Food and other basic needs |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Support with fees and uniforms |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Social support from others who also visit the centre |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Creation of job opportunities |  |  |  |  |  |

Thank you for your time and participation!

Include open ended questions if your study needs qualitative data.

Attached the standardized GAD test

# Appendix II: Study Timeline

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | March | April | May |
| Proposal Writing & Defence |  |  |  |
| Approval from graduate school |  |  |  |
| Data Collection, analysis and presentation of findings |  |  |  |
| Submission of thesis for examination |  |  |  |
| Correction of thesis and submission of final copies |  |  |  |

# Appendix III: Study Budget

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Description | Number of items | Cost per item  (KES) | Total cost  (KES) |
| 1. Printing/photocopying costs | Printing copies and binding | 12 copies | 1000 | 12,000 |
| 2. Traveling expenses | Field visits and supervisory meetings every month | 3 months | 4000 | 12,000 |
| 3.Communication | Internet, calls and text messages | 3 months | 3000 | 9,000 |
| 4. Data analysis | charges per research | 1 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 5. Editing | Per document | 1 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 6. Publishing | Per article | 1 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Total | | | | 113,000 |