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MOTIVATION FOR THE DECISION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
TO SETTLE IN SELF HELP SETTLEMENTS IN GILGIL DISTRICT, NAKURU
COUNTY, KENYA



FAITH MUMBI NDUNGU

A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate School in Partial Fulfilment for the Requirement for
Award of a Master of Arts in (Community Development and Project Management) of

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DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION

Declaration

This thesis is my original work and to the best of my knowledge it has not been presented in any university for award of any degree

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Date...7/8/2014.....

FAITH MUMBI NDUNGU

AM17/2413/09

Recommendation

This thesis has been submitted for examination with our approval as the university supervisors:

Signature.....

Date...7/8/2014.....

PROF. WOKABI MWANGI (PhD)

Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies

Egerton University.

Signature.....

Date...18/8/14.....

DR KIBET NGETICH (PhD)

Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies

Egerton University.

2015/04/148

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my daughters; Sophline and Ebenezer, who have been an inspiration to me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, I would like to salute the Almighty God for giving me good health, sound mind and being with me every step of the way in the pursuit of knowledge and for guiding me as I undertook my studies and all activities associated with the completion of my thesis. I would also like to acknowledge Egerton University for the opportunity granted to undertake my studies. Furthermore, my gratitude goes to my supervisors, Prof. Wokabi Mwangi and Dr. Kibet Ngetich who spared a lot of their time to guide me through this research study. Their positive criticism made this work a success and also who laid the foundation for the entire document. Special gratitude goes to my Pastor Mum Jennifer Kahare who encouraged me and prayed for me every step of the way

ABSTRACT

This study focused on motivations for the decision of internally displaced persons to settle in self help settlements. The study was motivated by the fact that despite the growing emphasis on return and resettlement of IDPs the rate of successful return and resettlement has been very low. The objective of this study is to investigate the motivations for the decisions of IDPs to settle in self help settlements. The study was guided by two theories; Improvement Risks and Reconstruction model (IRR) for population displacement and the Rational Choice Theory. The study was carried out in Nawamu self help settlement which is in Gilgil District, Mbaruk Sub- Location. The sub- location and the self help settlement where the research took place was purposively sampled. The study carried out a census interviewing all 45 accessible household heads. The data was collected using interview schedules, focus group discussions and key informants interviews and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Key informants were purposively sampled while FGD participants were randomly selected. Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS version 17) was used for analysis. To make reliable inferences from the data, all statistical tests were subjected to a test of significance at coefficient alpha (α level) equal to 0.05. The study found that there was a significant relationship between the state of education ,health facilities housing facilities and the decision by the IDPs to settle in self help settlement. There was however no significant relationship between the government interventions,availability of clean water and the IDPs decision to settle in self help settlement. The study found that majority of the household heads (71%) was female and that 75.6% of them were motivated to settle in self help settlements. The IDPs argued that this was because they had children to take care of. The IDPs wished the government to assist them by provision of funds to help lease land for farming and buying of seeds, building them better houses, resettling all IDPs and provision of clothing and food. A percentage of 71% of the respondents cited owning the piece of land (however small), a house and the expectation of more land from the government as a strong motivation to settle in self help settlements. This study concluded Individual factors such as age, gender and level of education influence the IDPs decision to settle in the self-help camps and as such they should be considered during resettlement. To motivate IDPs to leave the SHS, the government has to improve the infrastructure in places of original residence. For the government interventions to be successful, involvement of the IDPs was paramount. From the findings of this study resettlement can only be successful if the eight components highlighted in IRR model are addressed and all the social actors involved seeking a resolution.

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

FGDs	-	Focus group discussions
IDMC	-	International Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDPs	-	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	-	International Organization for Migration
IRIN	-	Integrated Regional Information Network
IRR	-	Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction
KNDR	-	Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation Commission
MOSSP	-	Ministry of State for Social Programs
OCHA	-	Office of the Co-ordination of Human Affairs
ORN	-	Operation Rudi Nyumbani
PEV	-	Post Election Violence
SHS	-	Self Help Settlements
UN	-	United Nations
UNHCR	-	United Nation High Commission for Refugees
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
UNOCHA	-	United Nation Office for the Co-ordination Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
USIP	-	United States Institute of Peace

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

This study examined why internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nawamu opted to settle in self help settlements (SHS) despite the government having made efforts to encourage displaced persons to return to places of residence prior to displacement. A report by Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN, 2008) states that although most IDP camps in Kenya were closed, such closure was not successful as transit camps and self help settlements emerged. The pieces of land in self help settlements turned out to be unsustainable since they were small ranging from 23 x70 sq feet to 50 x100 feet (USIP, 2008).

After the 2007 post election violence, the government of Kenya in line with the 30 guiding principles on internal displacement sought to resettle the internally displaced persons. Under agenda no 2 of the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconstruction Commission (KNDR) agreement, the committee agreed to bind the government to undertake various measures to address the humanitarian crisis affecting the victims of violence and displacement and assist and encourage the displaced persons return to their places of original residence prior to displacement (KNHCR, 2008). In response to this the government launched Operation 'Rudi Nyumbani' (ORN) with the aim of encouraging the IDPs to return to their homes of original residence prior to displacement (OCHA, 2010).

There are three durable solutions to achieving post conflict development. These are voluntary repatriation, resettlement in a third country or local settlement. The main idea behind durable solutions being to help IDPs become self sufficient, independent from aid and able to participate fully in socio economic life in their new home (Kibreab, 2001). The UN's 30 guiding principle on internal displacement identify the rights and guarantees relevant for the protection of IDPs and their assistance during displacement as well as during return or resettlement and reintegration (Deng, 2001). Although one of the UN guiding principles states that host government has the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions, as well as provide means which allows internally displaced persons to return voluntarily in safety and with dignity

to their homes or places of habitual residence, this is not always the case. According to United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA, 2001), the host government is also expected to assist the IDPs resettle voluntarily in another part of the country if they are not ready to go back to their homes.

The objective of any resettlement process should be to prevent impoverishment and reconstruct the livelihoods of the resettled persons (Cernea, M. & Christopher, M. (EDS.) (2000). However the government of Kenya did not successfully achieve this objective since many IDPs still remained in transit camps, closed camps and self help settlements (Duba, 2008). Although the government made efforts to compensate the displaced so as to encourage them to return, the IDPs in Nawamu used the money to purchase land which they sub divided giving rise to Nawamu self help settlement.

According to OCHA (2010) these pieces of land turned to be unsustainable as families were squeezed on small pieces of land presenting challenges for accessing livelihoods which in most cases is farming. According to Njoroge & Mwangi (2011), the national assembly report dated 25th Nov 2010 echoed the same sentiments that the pieces of land were small and uncultivable and that the IDPs continued to live in deplorable conditions.

IDPs find themselves without durable security and economic self sufficiency this affects the long term recovery and the overall security of the nation (USIP, 2011). IDPs become in many ways a different class of citizens from their non displaced compatriots even though they remain inside the borders of their country (Holtzman & Nezam, 2004). Like other displaced persons, the IDPs in Nawamu were displaced from their home and without means have to build up a new existence in an area which is alien to them. It is in recognition to this that this study focused on factors that motivate the IDPs to settle in self help settlement instead of returning to places of original residence where they had already established livelihoods. The findings shed some light on preferences of IDPs regarding resettlement and may assist policy makers on resettlement in future.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Despite the launch of *Operation Rudi Nyumbani* which spent close to 10 billion Ksh with the view to encourage the IDPs to return to their places of original residence, some IDPs declined to return. This raised concern since the IDPs continued to live under deplorable conditions and could therefore not participate fully in development yet they form an important part of the human capital. ORN used a lot of the taxpayers' money and since not all internally displaced persons returned home, it was important to find out what motivated the IDPs to resettle in SHS.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study is guided by the following broad and specific objectives.

1.3.1 Broad Objective

The broad objective of this study is to investigate the motivations for the decisions of IDPs to settle in self help settlements.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The broad objective was simplified in to the following specific objectives.

- i. To evaluate individual attributes that motivate the IDPs to settle in self help settlements.
- ii. To establish how infrastructure influences the IDPs decision to settle in self help settlements.
- iii. To assess how Government interventions motivate the decision of the IDPs to settle in self help settlements.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. Which individual attributes motivate the decision of the IDPs to settle in self help settlements?
- ii. How does infrastructure influence the decision of IDPs to settle in self help settlements?
- iii. What interventions by the government motivate the IDPs to settle in self help settlements?

1.5 Justification of the Study

This study is justified based on the following reasons:

First, the ultimate goal of resettlement is to change the IDPs from being dependents to contributors. This can only happen if they are successfully resettled and thus given an opportunity to improve their livelihoods and participate in development. IDPs in Nawamu were not yet successfully settled and are thus still dependent and could therefore not participate in development hence need for this study.

Secondly, the millennium Development Goals (MDGs) include among others to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty, achieve universal primary education and to reduce child mortality. If these goals are to be realized so that they don't remain political rhetoric, the IDPs have to be sustainably resettled so as to eradicate impoverishment. In the case of Nawamu the pieces of land are too small and as such the IDPs are impoverished making it difficult to achieve the MDGs.

Thirdly, without successful reconstruction and healing of social fabric linked to successful return and reintegration, a country often moves towards the polarization and ethnic separation. Trauma and anger among the IDPs reinforced by large concentrations of IDPs with sad and horrific stories to tell means that new settlements of displaces can become a recruiting grounds for the next violence. Since Nawamu self settlement is a place where IDPs are concentrated, it is important to find out why the IDPs opted to settle in self help settlements and if possible have them resettled to diffuse the concentration in the settlements to avoid the SHS becoming recruiting grounds for the next violence.

Finally, the study may assist policy makers in resettlement of IDPs especially in Kenya. The findings may assist the stakeholders know certain areas that require attention in the resettlement of the IDPs so as to assist them settle and thus improve their livelihoods and promote self reliance so as to prevent dependency on aid and promote peace building.

1.6 Scope and limitations of the Study

This study's scope was IDPs of the 2007 post election violence who after forming self help groups opted to purchase land and settled in Nawamu self help settlement. This study limited itself to the self settled IDPs as its primary respondents with records at the districts office as the secondary sources. The study concentrated only on motivations for the decision of IDPs to settle in self help settlements. This implies that other factors that may influence resettlement decision were not covered. The results of the study are limited to the self settled IDPs in Nawamu sub location in Gilgil district and as such generalisation to other forms of IDPs and other SHS would be with a lot of caution.

Though the study had intended to carry out a survey research it ended up being a census due to the few number of household found in the settlement. The study was not able to contact any leader of the NGO which had assisted in construction of the houses for the IDPs since the NGO had already left the site. This however did not affect the results since the other key informants gave information on the role played by the NGO in the resettlement process.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Individual attributes: These are factors that affect a person and vary from one individual to the other.

Infrastructure: These are facilities that have been put in place to improve the living conditions of the IDPs

Internally displaced persons: - Persons who were displaced from their places of habitual residence due to post election violence that erupted in Kenya after the announcement of the disputed results of the 2007 presidential election.

Motivation: These are factors that encourage the IDPs to reside on the piece of land they bought and subdivided among themselves instead of returning to places of residence prior to displacement

Return to place of original residence - going back where they used to reside before displacement.

Self help settlements: These are settlements that came up after IDPs bought land sub divided it and settled on it.

Settle: This is the act of deciding to reside in a particular place.

Government interventions: These are efforts by the government to encourage IDPs to return home.

Operation rudi nyumbani: This is a program that was launched by the government to ensure IDPs went back to their places prior to displacement.

Home: The place of residence prior to displacement.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This section presents a review of literature, theoretical and conceptual framework of the study. The literature reviewed covers the theme on resettlement of IDPs.

2.2 Overview of Resettlement

By the end of 2010, globally there were 27.5 million internally displaced people who had been forced to abandon their place of habitual residence. This was due to armed conflict, generalized violence, persecution and natural disaster (IDMC, 2010). Displacement not only causes massive humanitarian Crisis but it also has long term negative consequences for the human and social capital, economic growth, effort to reduce poverty and environmental sustainability (USAID, 2004). This observation is in line with the situation that faced the IDPs in Kenya in 2007. Most of the IDPs lost their means of livelihood and were plunged into humanitarian crisis without basic facilities like housing and sanitation among others (KHRC, 2008-2010). The special rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs pointed out issues of concern on food, nonfood assistance, shelter, health and sanitation and lack of education facilities as a concern to the IDPs IDMC (2012). According to United Nations Development Programme UNDP (2008) successful resettlement is crucial to achieving post- conflict development. This study is relevant in that it is crucial that the IDPs in Nawamu be resettled so as to enable post conflict development.

The problem of IDPs is not unique to one nation; it is however not until recently that IDPs have been recognized as needing special protection above and beyond other citizens of a country (Zhou, 2010). The best reflections of the special protection are the guiding principle on IDPs. Among the rights of the IDPs include rights of respect and dignity of human life, right of food, health, and recognition by the law, right of property, right to religion thought and conscience (Deng, 2001). In addition to these rights, the guiding principle number 7 of the 30 guiding principles of the UN on IDPs requires that the government takes measures that displacement is the only alternative and that it is done in a manner that has least negative impact on IDPs (USIP, 2011). Displacement in Kenya in 2007 was not development induced however, Cernea (1999) in

(Cemea, 2000) states that it is the responsibility of the government to protect the displaced persons. The GOK made progress in providing a durable solution to the problem of internal displacement by developing a draft on IDPs policy and established a focal point on internal displacement (IDMC, 2012). This study will contribute to literature by finding out how effective the IDPs policies in place are and other interventions the government had put in place to assist in the resettlement.

IDPs resettlement is an important concern and the general presumption in IDPs resettlement is that they would want to return to their homes and that return is the best attainable solution (Sorvensen, 2003). According to Sertz (2008) an increasing number of agreements hold provision on return of the displaced. These agreements make an assumption that the best solution to the problem of displacement is return. This study disagrees with this argument because although the government of Kenya provided provision for return through the ORN initiative, some IDPs did not return home. Duba (2008) argues that despite the return to normalcy after the post election violence, many among the displaced remained in transitional camps, self help settlements and even in closed camps. Further the special rapportuer on human rights for IDPs raised concern that there was lack of information and meaningful consultation process taken in actual resettlement (IDMC, 2012). This is one of the gaps that this study sought to fill.

After the post election violence in Kenya, approximately 1000 lives were lost and approximately 600,000 people were displaced (Mwirichia, Katusya & Barako, 2011). Although the government was charged by the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation commission (KNDR) to among other things assist and encourage displaced persons to go back to their homes or settle them safely in other areas, the government did not resettle all the IDPs but instead gave some start up funds to restart their lives. The Kenyan government introduced the compensation initiative where it sought to pay each household returning home from IDP camp Ksh25, 000 for reconstruction of houses and Ksh10, 000 as start up fund (KNDR, 2008). Some IDPs however opted to use the money to buy land and set up self help settlements instead of going back home. This study therefore focused on reasons for the IDPs declining to return and opting to purchase parcels of land. This is intended to assist policy makers on how to go about resettlement in future in order to make it a success.

In addressing the consequences of the post election violence (PEV) in Kenya, the new coalition government made the resettlement of IDPs a top and visible priority (USIP, 2011). A department of mitigation and resettlement was set up in the Ministry Of State for Special Program. The ministry initiated the operation 'Rudi Nyumbani' which was intended to assist the IDPs to go back to their former places of residence prior to displacement (Mwiricha, Katusya & Barako, 2011). Duba (2008) faults ORN arguing that in Rift valley province the region most affected by post election violence hundreds of transitional camps and self help settlements dot the province. He further argues that many IDPs felt that the government had neglected them. In a report by the IDMC (2012), the rapporteur for human rights on IDPs also faulted the ORN arguing that it seemed to only focus on the IDPs who had land prior to displacement. A report by KNDR (2009) states that by January 2009, 40% of IDPs which is about 255,000 IDPs had returned to their homes since the start of ORN. This finding is disturbing because it indicates that the IDP crisis is far from over. It is on this basis that this study focused on government intervention that motivates the IDPs in Nawamu to settle in the self settlements.

2.2.1 Factors influencing the IDPs decision on resettlement

Considering that most of the displacement is politically motivated, restoration of relative security and political stability is important to the IDPs as they make their decision on resettlement and as such IDPs cannot resettle until they are assured of political stability United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR, 2005). While this is the case, Kibreab (2001) argues that although peace is a precondition to end of internal displacement it does not in itself guarantee its end. This study sought to contribute to this debate with the observation that in Kenya after the signing of the peace accord there was relative calm in the country however, not all IDPs have agreed to return to places of original residence but some have instead settled in self help settlements as is the case in Nawamu. KNDR (2009) further observes that in June 2008 the Government of Kenya (GOK) mandated the district peace committees to carry out peace building activities so as to promote peace. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in partnership with the government supported the neighborhood volunteer scheme to train youth and district officers on peace building (UNDP, 2008). Despite all this efforts not all the IDPs

returned home. In October 2008 Parliament passed the Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission bill which was made law on November 2008 (KNDR, 2009). Although the GOK and the international actors did this with the aim of encouraging the IDPs to return to places of origin, not all IDPs have returned. This study found it important to find out what reasons the IDPs have for declining to return and opting to settle in self help settlements.

One of the universal declarations of human rights states that everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of this right (KHRC, 2011). Granting property rights to IDPs is not only important for creating incentives for them to return home but also for generating means for them to re establish elsewhere (Sert, 2008). Paragraph 2 of principle 29 of the guiding principles declares that, "competent authorities have the duty and responsibility to assist the resettled and returned IDPs with recovery to the extent possible, of the property and possessions they left behind or were dispossessed of upon their displacement". When the recovery of such property is not possible competent authorities shall assist these persons in obtaining compensation or other forms of just reparation or shall themselves provide such recompense (Kalin, 2000). According to Zhou (2000) peace can only be gained only after resettlement of the IDPs on their territories. Although the government of Kenya gave compensation to the displaced persons, this did not seem to motivate all the IDPs to return to places of residence prior to displacement (USIP, 2008). A question therefore arises as to what other issues the IDPs would like to be addressed before they agree to return enabling achievement of peace. A report by UNDP (2011) states that, IDPs who didn't own land prior to displacement organized themselves into self help group and bought plots of land.

Deinger (2004) states that Possession of assets especially land in the places of origin create a desire to return regardless of the land size. He however argues that unresolved land dispute deter the IDPs from returning home due to fear that the strife for land might lead to displacement. Based on similar economic calculations, possible employment opportunities at the original site also seem to affect the IDPs desire to return (UNDP, 2008). Black *et al* (2004) in Akera, (2008) on the other hand argues that social factors generally weigh more heavily than economic factors. The social factors that Black (2004) refers to include, the 'natural' desire of many displaced

persons to return to their homes and the influence of location, needs, or attitude of respondents' families. This study focused on how employment has motivated the decisions by the IDPs in Nawamu to settle in to settle in self help settlements with the aim of adding literature on possession of assets and the decision of IDPs to resettle.

Conditions in the return area must be attractive and secure enough to motivate the IDPs to return home and/or the conditions in the camps must be sufficiently unattractive to discourage the IDPs away from home (Fischer, 1990). However, in a study conducted among the IDPs in Northern Uganda by Oxfam (2007) some sections of IDPs compared life in the camps to life in prison and therefore wished to return to their traditional way of life to cultivate own land and to grow own food. They expressed the wish to return even if the new sites where they were returning to were often unprotected by security forces, had no clean water, were without functioning schools or health clinics (Oxfam, 2007). This deviates from the earlier argument by Fischer (1990) that the conditions in the return should be attractive and secure enough to pull the returnees back home. The findings of this study contributed to this debate.

According to IDMC (2012), Even though the GOK and the international humanitarian organization responded to the problem of the 2007-2008 displacement, a number of serious concerns have gone unaddressed. The office of high commission of human rights as reported in IDMC (2012), noted that the assistance offered to IDPs basic services such as schools, medical clinics and shelter was quite inadequate. It can therefore be concluded that, if the conditions in the camps and villages of return are both unattractive, the IDPs will still have to make a decision to either return or not. Although Akera (2008) quotes the saying that east or west, home is best and hence the only rational decision is to return home, self settled IDPs in Nawamu have defied this argument since for them the rational decision was to settle away from original homes. This study contributes to this discussion.

The decision on resettlement is affected by the duration of displacement. When the displacement period is long the household's desire to return is not as strong and they instead opt to resettle in the new places (Gledsitch, 2005). However according to United States Commission for Refugees USCR (2000) in certain cases like Cyprus, the length of the period of displacement might not

have any effect on desire to return. This is because although the Cypriots have been displaced for a long time, they still talk of the desire to return home. In December 2000, twenty displaced women engaged in a hunger strike demanding to return to their homes in northern Cyprus (USCR, 2000). Similarly, despite their decade's long partition due to the long enduring Israeli Palestinian conflict, permanent separation from home is unimaginable for many Palestinians (Sayigh, 2004). From the argument above it is evident that there has not been a consensus on how duration of displacement influences decisions on resettlement the findings from this study will contribute to this debate.

Vulnerable households demonstrate more desire to settle in other places; these are households that are with one parent, large number of less than 14 years the sick and the elderly. The vulnerable are the most reluctant to return and thus need special assistance (Bacon & Younes, 2009). This study sought to add on literature on this by establishing whether this was the case with the Self settled IDPs in Nawamu. This was done by focusing on gender of the head of household, age and number of dependents.

Experiences of IDPs act as motivation either to return or remain away. Some IDPs fear that what happened might happen again. In a country such as Bosnia Herzegovina where ethnic cleansing and war led to death and disappearance of approximately 100, 000, return does not become the most plausible option (Thomas, 2003). Sertz (2008) argues that a sense of justice is often necessary for personal, psychological healing that allows for reconciliation and return. However, even after the GOK set up the Truth justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) which was intended to seek justice for the displaced, the IDPs have declined to return. This study sought contribute to this debate by adding literature by establishing the motivations of the IDPs to settle in SFS.

Akhiil (2001) in Sertz (2008), points out that Political agenda of the government affect the resettlement of IDPs. He argues that if the government is committed to the peace process to bring about lasting peace, it is paramount that it will be interested on resettlement followed by reconstruction of the livelihoods of the IDPs. Although the government of Kenya has committed itself to restore peace through peace building committees and setting up of the (TJRC), the IDPs

have not fully embraced return (KNDR, 2009). Both the President and the Prime Minister visited the Rift valley the region greatly affected by the PEV. This was with a view of assuring the displaced persons that the government was committed to peace (KNDR, 2009). Despite these efforts the IDPs in Nawamu have not returned to places of residence prior to displacement.

According to Fagen (2011), infrastructure acts either as a push or pulls force out or into the camp. These includes housing, medical facilities, education, transport and electricity. If the infrastructure is better in the places of origin, it will act as a push force motivating IDPs to leave the self help settlement. Deteriorating living conditions in the camp such as poor housing, poor sanitation and congestion motivate the IDPs to leave the camp (UNDP, 2004). Based on the argument above this study sought to establish if this the case of the settled IDPs in Nawamu and as such contribute to literature on how infrastructure motivates the IDPs decision to settle in self-help settlement.

While this study recognizes the efforts by various scholars to address the question of resettlement, it is important to find out what among the above factors apply to the situation of the IDPs in Nawamu self help settlement. Mertus (2003) points out that there are major gaps about IDPs who move out of camps or never camp in the camps due to their invisibility. Self settled IDPs in Nawamu are one such group and hence this study seeks to add literature on such IDPs.

Sorenseen (2003) argues that there has been an assumption that IDPs always want to return home and that return is the most attainable solution. He further argues that while many IDPs certainly want to return home, the assumption that the IDPs are homogeneous is mistaken. The study sought to find out whether this was true of the IDPs in Nawamu. A report by USIP (2008) observed that IDPs are not consulted even on issues touching on them such as settlement and thus IDPs become people who should be managed although they were active citizens prior to displacement. The special rapportuer expressed concern on need for participatory approach on durable solution to the problems of IDPs UN, in (IDMC 2012). This study adds literature on this debate by establishing whether the IDPs in Nawamu were consulted by the government in the effort to resettle them.

In his article "towards sustainable return policy", Deinger (2004) states that although internal displacement has gained growing attention from international community as of yet, systematic studies with global insights are scarce. He states that ideally studies on IDPs resettlement would rely on survey of IDPs, however current scholarship has not provided sufficient amount of data on IDPs experience. IDMC (2010) points out that in almost all the countries it monitored limited capacity was dedicated to gathering and analyzing data on internal displacement. There was therefore persistent scarcity of information on their numbers, location and demographic makeup. Information on conditions under which long term IDPs in post conflict situation lived and the assistance they require remained extremely limited (IDMC, 2010). This study collected data on the demographic makeup of the IDPs in Nawamu, the condition under which the IDPs live and their location hence adding on data on IDPs.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study was guided by two theories, the Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction Model and the Rational Choice Theory.

2.3.1 Impoverishment, Risk and Reconstruction Model

The aim of the IRR model is to explain what happens during massive forced displacement and to create a theoretical safeguarding tool capable of guiding policy, planning and actual development programs to counter these adverse effects. Although the model was developed for development displacement, there are issues of commonalities between refugees, IDPs and developmental IDPs and thus the framework is applicable to all (Cernea, 2000). The model point's ways to risks reversals and can guide strategies for re-establishing resettled livelihoods based on economic recovery. The IRR model aims at rendering cumulative effects of displacement analytically understandable both distinctively and in their interconnection.

In construction of the IRR model, Cernea (2000) points that population displacement is a multi-faceted process characterized by eight simultaneous components: landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity loss of access to common property and services. These impoverishment processes are potential risks in relation to

displacement and resettlement. He further argues that the model is a self 'destroying prophecy' because it is a guide towards addressing predicted problems that displacement creates and as such being a risk prediction model it becomes maximally useful not when it is confirmed by adverse events, but rather, when as a result of its warning being taken seriously and acted upon, the risks are prevented from becoming reality. This model is appropriate for this study since the study addressed issues of landlessness, joblessness, homelessness and food insecurity. This study concurred with this model since 100% the respondents argued that landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity loss of access to common property and services had already taken place during displacement.

The model conveys a policy message' that displacement risks can be counteracted through a policy response, and a strategy message that means, specific plans are required in order to mitigate displacement related risks. The policy response and planned strategies should involve the participation of all relevant actors including the displaced population, government and non-governmental organizations. This was reflected in the FGDs where the respondents felt that they should be involved by the government on issues touching on their resettlement unlike in the current situation where policies and decision are made without their involvement.

The models predicative capacity results from the in depth knowledge of past processes stored and synthesized by the model. This knowledge helps predict likely problems hidden in new situations. The model also plays a diagnostic function. This function refers to the capacity of the model to explain and asses by covering general prognosis into a specific diagnosis of project's situation at hand. The model helps weigh the intensity of one or other impoverishment risks in the given context (Cernea, 2000).

The problem resolution function results from the models analytical inclusiveness and its explicit action orientation. The IRR model is formulated with awareness of the social actors in resettlement, their interactions communication and ability to contribute to resolution. Finally the model has a research function. The model considers the relationship between displacement and relocation. The research ability of the model comes from its ability to guide data collection in the field and coherently aggregate disparate empirical findings along the models key variables. This

was relevant for the study since data was collected along key variables such as employment among others as comparing them to the situation before displacement.

The IRR model as presented above can be used as a tool to analyze the post conflict resettlement of IDPs in Kenya. However since conflict induced displacement is not predictable, the model can not predict the problems and thus it cannot assist in minimizing the risks. This therefore means that the model alone is not sufficient in dealing with the displacement of the self settled IDPs in Nawamu. The displaced persons suffered the risks fully and had to make a choice to return or settle elsewhere. To assist in the understanding of how they made their choice, this study used a second theory which is the Rational Choice Theory.

2.3.2 Rational Choice Theory

The study made use of a second theory; the Rational Choice Theory. The single most important person to influence the rational choice sociology was James Coleman. In his work, foundation of social theory (1996), Coleman argues that sociologists should be concerned with the setting in which actions occur. According to rational choice theory individuals are seen as motivated by the wants or goals that express their preferences. They act within specific given constraints and act on the basis of information that they have about the conditions under which they are acting (Green, 2002). Rational choice theorists hold that individuals must anticipate the outcomes of the alternative course of action and calculate that which will be best for them (Scott, 2000). The Rational choice theory assumes that actors act rationally in abroad sense and focus on aggregate outcomes that an individual actor in interaction with one another is likely to bring out. This theory is relevant for the study since though the IDPs in Nawamu are individuals, they came together and pooled their resources in order to buy land.

The theory assumes that actors are not governed by causal factors operating behind their backs but are seen as conscious decision makers whose actions are significantly influenced by cost and benefit of different action alternatives (Green, 2002). This is true of the IDPs in Nawamu since they considered costs and benefits before making their decisions to settle in self-help settlements. Most Rational choice sociologists do not seek to explain the actions of single individuals but the

focus is instead on explaining macro level or aggregate outcomes such as emergency norms segregation patterns or various forms of collective actions (Scott, 2000). This study confirms this to be true of the IDPs in Nawamu whose act of buying land together is an act of collective action. This theory is relevant for the study because besides all the other factors an individual's choice to settle is ultimately influenced by the rational choice the individual makes.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

According to the model presented below motivation to settle in self help settlements (dependent variable) is dependent upon individual attributes and infrastructure. These conditions affect the decision displaced persons make on whether to settle in the self help settlement or return to places of original residence. Government interventions act as intervening variables. The individual attributes and infrastructure act either as motivations or deterrents for the internally to settle in the self help settlement. Motivation to settle is affected by government intervention but it can also affect the government interventions since the government will put in place interventions that will motivate IDPs return to homes of residence prior to displacement.

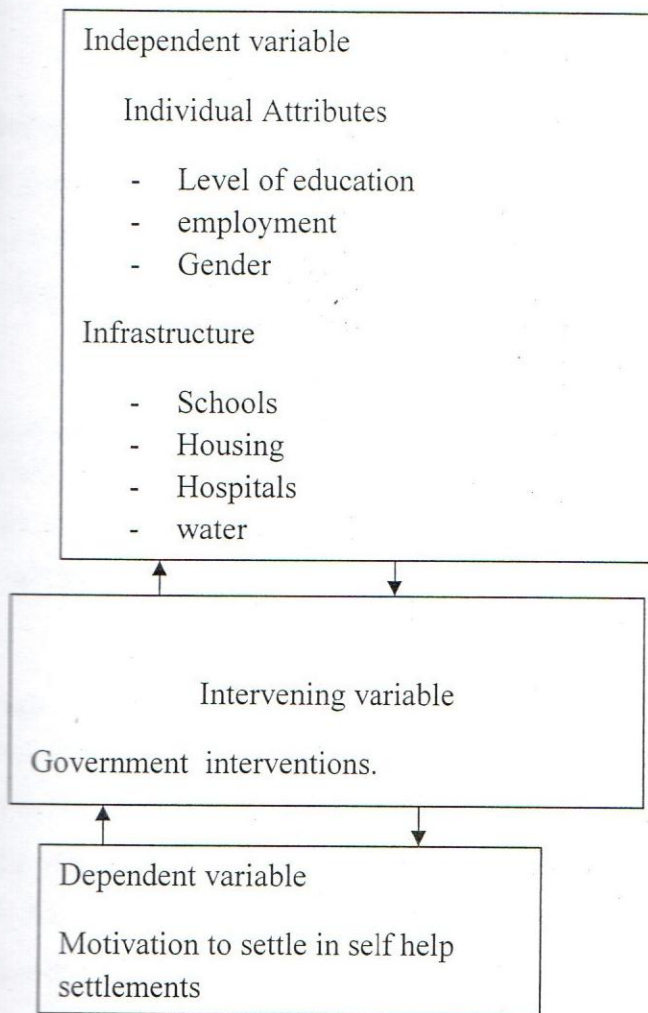


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source (Own Conceptualization)

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section gives a brief description of the study area, the research design that was used and the population considered in the research. Sampling procedure, methods of data collection, analysis and presentation are also discussed.

3.2 Research Design

This study carried out a census. Although, this type of inquiry involves a great deal of time, money and energy, this did not significantly affect the study since the population was already less than the proposed sample size implying that it was not difficult to adapt (Kothari, 2004).

3.3 Study Area

This study was conducted in Nawamu sub location in Gilgil district. Nawamu self help settlement is the largest in Nakuru County. The settlement initially hosted 205 households in comparison to other self help settlements such as Vumilia which hosts 60 households and Ebenezer self help settlement in Kikopey (Africa Foundation, 2012). The study site was appropriate since it is located in the Rift valley which was greatly affected by the 2007 PEV displacement. The district is within Nakuru County where most of the IDPs in the Rift valley sought refuge after displacement. The following is a map of Mbaruk sub location.

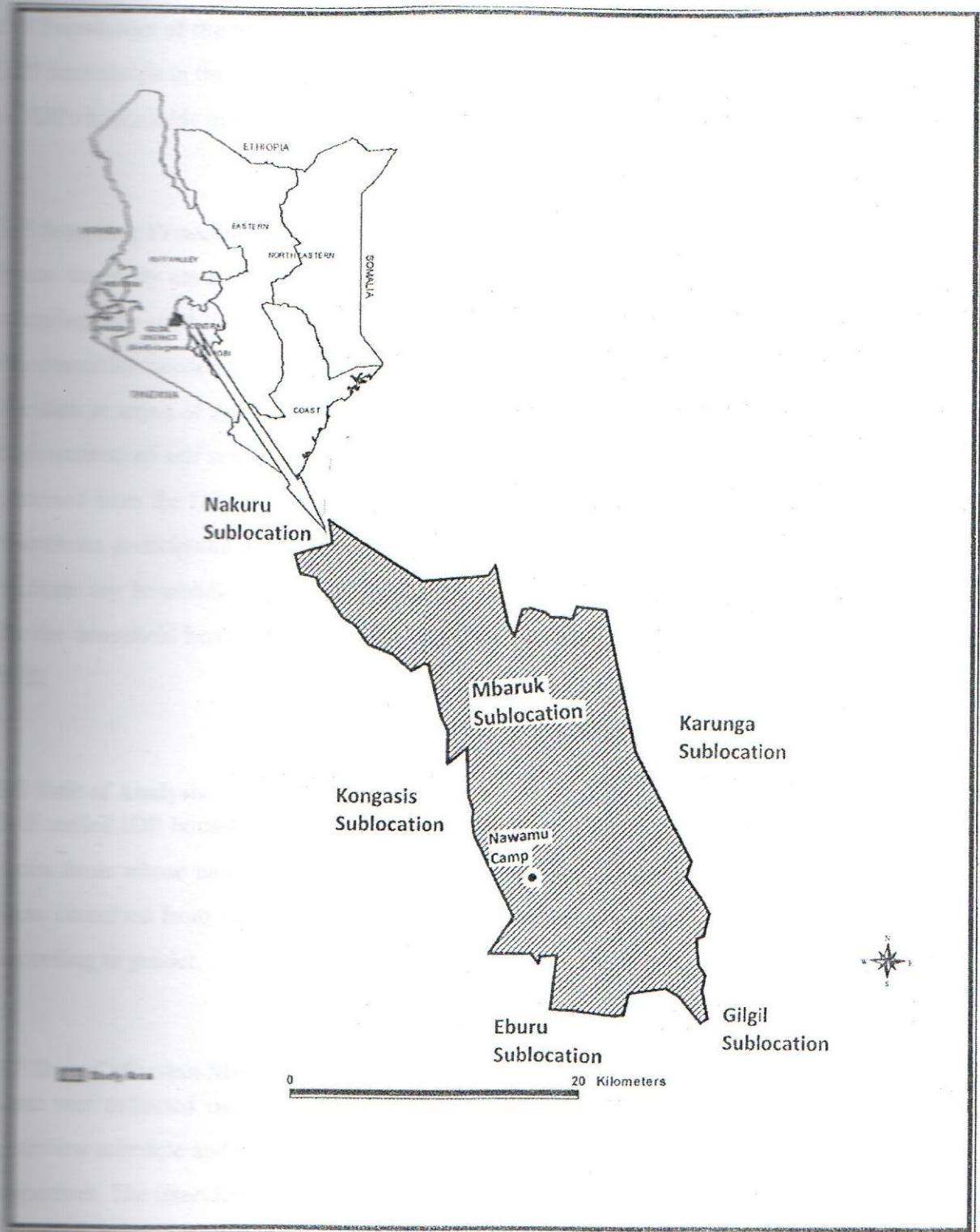


Figure 3.1: Map of Kenya showing the Study Area

3.4 Population of the Study ✓

IDP households in the study site were 54 but the accessible heads of household were 45. The list of IDPs households in the study site formed the sampling frame.

3.5 Sampling Procedures and Sample Size ✓

Since the study used a census design, all the 45 household heads were interviewed. Purposive sampling was used to identify the SHS for research. Purposive sampling was appropriate since the researcher needed to make a decision about participants who would most likely contribute to the data in terms of depth and relevance (Kothari, 2004). Nawamu SHS was selected due to its high number of self settled IDPs. The list of household heads in the self settled IDPs camps was obtained from the DCs office. The key informants were purposively selected while focus group discussion participants were randomly selected from the house hold heads interviewed this was because any household head could contribute to the discussion since the questions were meant for the household heads. The interview schedule was administered to all household heads in the SHS.

3.6 Unit of Analysis

Self settled IDP households were the unit of analysis. Heads of household were considered to mean those whose names were appearing in the sampling frame. The heads of households that were identified from the sampling frame of self settled IDPs in Nawamu SHS were stratified according to gender.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

Data was collected using interview schedules, focus group discussions and observation. The interview schedule and focus group discussion questions were designed according to the research objectives. The interviews were conducted in Nawamu self help settlement.

3.7.1 Interview Schedules

The interview schedules were administered to 45 household heads by the researcher with the help of two research assistants. Research assistants were necessary since they assisted in

translation where necessary and they also guided the researcher in the SHS. Semi structured interviews were conducted. Semi structured interview are preferred when one has only one chance of interviewing someone and when there are several interviewees in the field (Bernard, 1988). The interview schedule consisted of open ended questions and alternatives. The interview schedule was field tested and validated in Ebenezer self help settlement in Kikopey Gilgil district. A tape recorder was used to record focus group discussions.

3.7.2 Focus Group Discussions

FGDs were conducted to examine in-depth issues surrounding the decision on return. One mixed FGD was conducted. The researcher acted as a facilitator. There were 8 participants in the FGDs who were identified using stratified random sampling. There were 2 men and 6 women. The list was derived from the list of the household heads interviewed. Brainstorming technique was used to stimulate discussions on the identified topics. The facilitator engaged the participants in self analysis by asking follow up questions and requesting for explanations and reasons based on participants experience. The discussion took 90 minutes. The first 15 minutes was used for introduction while the remaining time was shared in the discussion of questions.

3.7.3 Key informants interviews

The key informants interviewed were the leader of the SHS and the area sub chief. The researcher used interview guides in FGDs and in interviews with key informants.

3.8 Pre-Testing

The interview schedule was pretested using a sample of 10 households in Ebenezer self settlement. Ebenezer self help settlement has similar characteristics as Nawamu SHS. A sample of 10 household heads was chosen because according to Kathuri and Pals (1993) this is the smallest sample that can give the most accurate results. The information from the pretest was used to make corrections on the interview schedule in areas such as wording lack of clarity of instructions among other errors. The changes in the original interview schedule led to a more efficient tool.

3.9 Data Analysis

Since the research used both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection, different methods of data analysis were used. Computer based analysis was used in study. Before data analysis was done the data collected from household interviews and FGDs was processed and consolidated to ensure completeness. The data was coded then be exported to Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17.0 for analysis. Descriptive statistics and multiple choice procedures were applied to generate frequency tables, cross tabulations and graphs. The use of chi-square test was employed to determine the relationship between independent variables (infrastructure and individual attributes) and IDPs decision to settle in self-help settlements. This study used the logistic binary regression to analyze government interventions after collecting data and it turned out that the outcome variable was binary. Data from observations was recorded in a notebook and reported in narration. Information from the interview schedules was analyzed using content analysis. Qualitative data obtained from FGDs and key informants interviews was interwoven with results obtained from analysis of household interviews to explain the overall trends in the results.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

Confidentiality and privacy of the respondent was maintained. The respondents were only interviewed if they opted to answer questions voluntarily. If the candidates opted to postpone the interview, the researcher requested for an interview at the time that the respondents found appropriate. This happened once as one of the respondents half way the interview asked for a postponement after her child cried uncontrollably. The interview was completed the following day. Considering that some IDPs might have experienced traumatic experiences, participants were assured that they could withdraw temporarily or permanently from the interview without need to provide a reason. They were also assured that they could withdraw consent on information they had already given especially for very personal and sensitive questions.

CHAPTER FOUR X

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

*Relevance
Not for
Proposed*

4.1 Introduction

This study investigated the motivations for the decisions of IDPs to settle in self-help settlements. This chapter presents the results, interpretation and discussion of the findings of the study. The results are presented qualitatively and quantitatively. The responses from the respondents were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17.0 for windows.

4.2 Results

The study carried out a census. There were 54 household in the SHS and of this only 45 heads of households were interviewed. Two out of the 54 had not had houses constructed while 7 lived out of the SHS and only came when they heard that government officials were to visit the SHS. The study gathered information on the respondents' personal profile. These attributes encompassed the age, gender level of education and number of dependents.

Age distribution in years

On the issue of age, the results of the study showed that (44.4%) of the IDPs household heads were aged between 30 – 40 years while 35.6% were in the 46 – 59 age bracket. There were a few people aged above 60 years (13.3%) and between 18 to 29 years (6.7%) as shown in Figure 4.1.

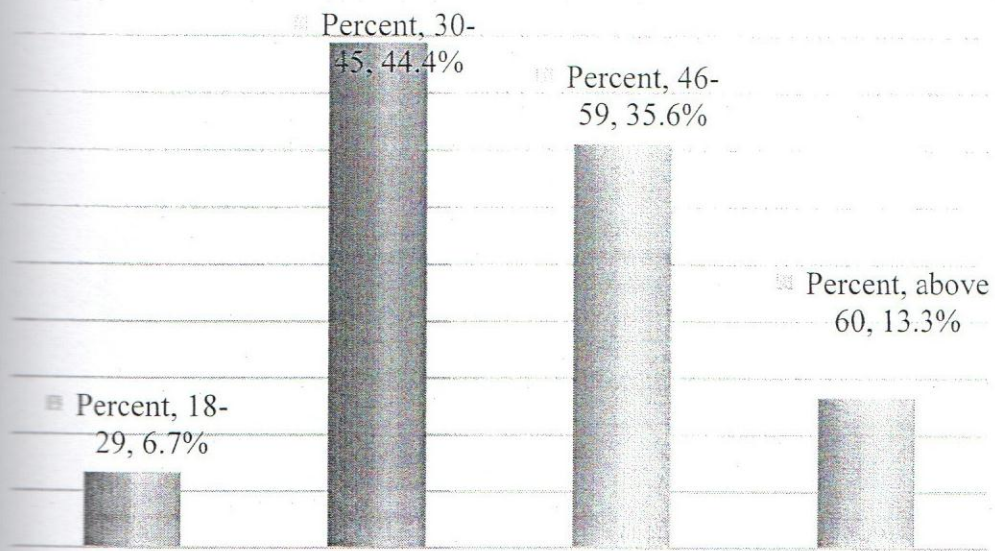


Figure 4.1: Age distribution in years

The fact that majority of the IDP household heads are in their middle ages imply a possible negative impact on the economy of the country since young and energetic persons who would otherwise be involved in various economic activities within their original place of residence find themselves locked in self-help settlement where they are not able to participate fully in economic activities.

Gender of respondents

The results of the study showed that (71.0%) of the IDP household head respondents were female while (29%) were male.

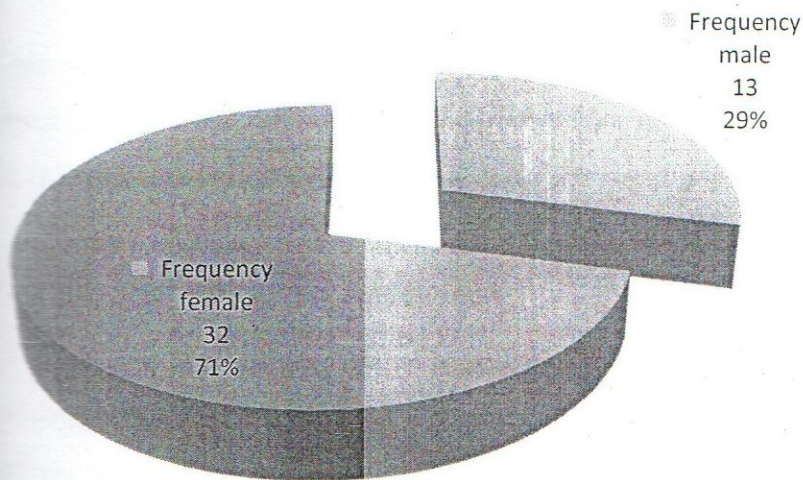


Figure 4.2: Gender of respondents

The higher number of female headed households in the self-help settlement may be attributed to the fact that female headed households are more prone to socio-economic problems such as post-election violence than their male counterparts.

Highest level of education

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of respondents' highest level of education. Majority (60.0%) of the IDPs household heads had primary level of education. This was closely followed by IDP household heads with secondary level of education (24.4%) and those who had no formal education (15.6%). There were no IDP household heads with college or university level of education.

Table 4.1: Highest level of education

Highest education level	Frequency	Percent
None	7	15.6%
Primary	27	60.0%
Secondary	11	24.4%
College & university	0	0.00%
	45	100.0%

The fact that majority of the people in the IDP self-help settlement are those with little or no formal education imply that the forces of poverty that may be responsible for their continued stay in the SHS is highly correlated with education level.

Types of employment held by the respondents

Figure 4.3 shows the type of employments held by IDP heads of households. These included casual, self-employed, unemployment and formal employment. The figure depicts that 44.4% of IDP household heads were on casual employment. This was closely followed by 42.2% who were self-employed. Some respondents were however unemployed (11.1%) while a few had formal employment (2.2%).

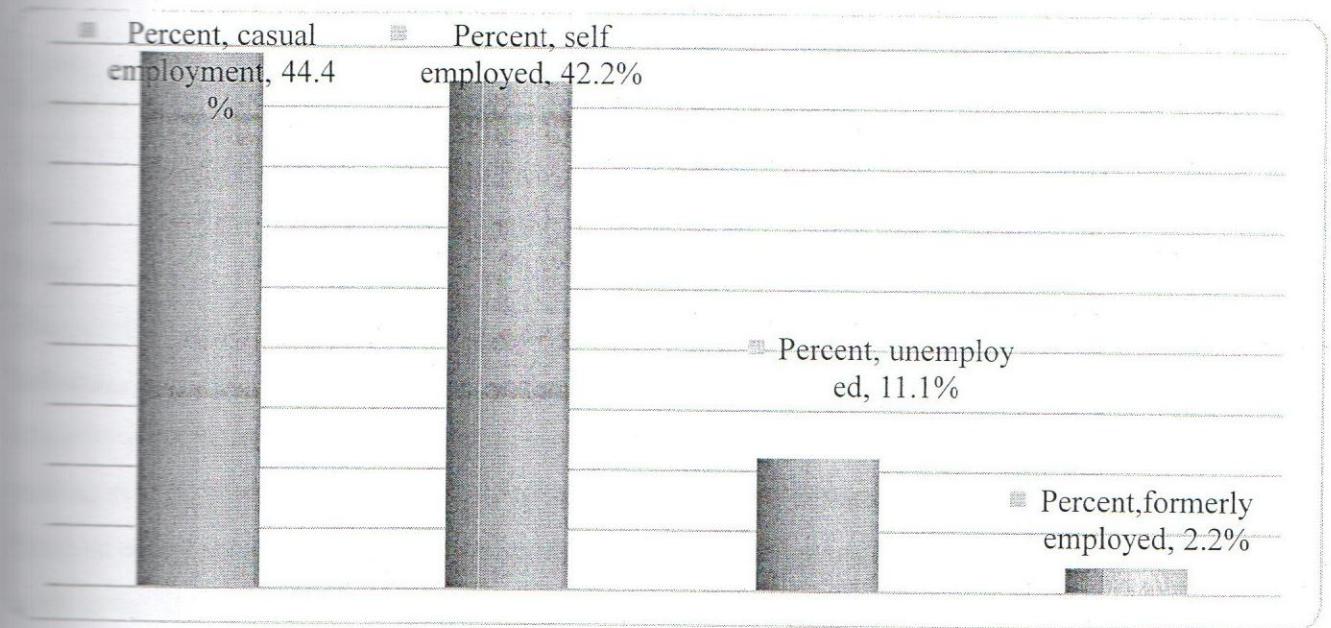


Figure 4.3: Types of employment held by the respondents

4.2.2 Individual attributes that motivate IDPs to settle in self- help settlements

Influence of age on the decision of the IDPs to settle in self- help settlements

Majority (62%) of the IDPs household heads respondents were of the opinion that age has contributed to their decision to settle in the Self-help settlement. They argued that at their age they had school going children and they were reluctant to keep transferring them to other schools. This was also emphasized in the FGDs where participants expressed the same feeling and added that this is the age one should settle and they had made up their mind to make a fresh start. This was in contrast with only 38% of the IDPs who argued that age is not one of the reasons that motivate their decision to settle in self-help settlements. This is as indicated in table 4. 2.

Table 4.2: Age and the decision to settle in the SHS

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	28	62%
No	17	38%
Total	45	100%

Pearson Chi square =2.68 degrees of freedom = 1 p value = 0.101

Influence of gender on the decision of the IDPs to settle in self- help settlements

Majority (75.6%) of the respondents were also of the opinion that gender plays a major role in making the decision to settle in self help settlements. A chi square test carried out at 1 degree freedom established that there was a significant relationship between gender and the decision to settle in the SHS. It was only 24.4% of the respondents who felt otherwise as shown in table 4. 3.

Table 4.3: Role of gender in making the decision to settle in self- help settlement

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	34	75.6%
No	11	24.4%
Total	45	100.0%

Pearson chi square = 11.00, degrees of freedom = 1 p value = 0.001

Influence of Level of education on IDPs to settle in self- help settlements

Majority (66.7%) of the respondents were of the opinion that the level of education significantly contribute to the decision to settle in IDPs self-help settlements. However, a smaller portion (33.3%) of respondents did not consider the level of education as a contributor to decision to settle.

Table 4.4: Whether level of education contributed to decision to settle in Nawamu

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	30	66.7%
Yes	15	33.3%
Total	45	100.0%

Majority of the IDPs household heads had low levels of education this was identified as one of the main reason why the families are settled in self-help settlements. This was attributed to the fact that the heads of household could not get any formal employment.

How availability of employment relate with IDPs decision to settle in self- help settlements

Majority (53.3%) of the IDPs household heads were of the opinion that availability of employment opportunities has no significant effect on their decision to settle in self-help settlement. However, about 37.8% of the respondents were of the opinion that the level of employment opportunities in their places of residence affects their decision to settle in self-help settlement a lot. It was only 8.9% of the respondents who said that employment opportunities have very little effect to their decision to settle in self-help settlement. This is as shown in table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Employment and the decision to settle in SHS

Response	Frequency	Percent
Not affected	24	53.3%
Affected a little	4	8.9%
Affected a lot	17	37.8%
Total	45	100.0%

Pearson chi-square = 13.733 degrees of freedom = 2 p value = 0.001

The types of employment held by the respondent have a significant impact on the decision to settle in self help settlements. Lack of a reliable source of income played a great role in IDPs decision to settle in self-help settlement since resettlement is often perceived as expensive. Majority of the IDPs in the SHS were either casual laborers or self employed. Casual laborers are underpaid and hence are poor and often requiring assistance from governments and well-wishers (Hernandez, 2011).

4.2.3 Infrastructure and the decision of IDPs to settle in self-help settlements

Influences of education on the decision of IDPs to settle in self-help settlements

Most IDPs were faced with a favorable situation of being near to education institutions. On the nearness to primary schools, all IDPs indicated that where they had settled was at most 5 kilometers away from the nearest primary school. None of them indicated to be placed between 6 and 10 kilometers and more than 10 kilometers away from the nearest primary school as shown in the table below.

Table 4.6: Distance to the nearest primary school

Distance	Frequency	Percent
5 km	45	100.0%
Between 6 & 10 km	0	0.0%
More than 10km	0	100.0%
	45	100%

With regard to the respondents distance to the nearest secondary school, this study noted that 97.8% of the respondents were settled in a distance of less than 5 kilometers from the nearest secondary school. However, 2.2% of respondents were situated between 6 – 10 kilometers away from the nearest secondary school. None of the respondents was situated more than 10 kilometers from the nearest secondary school. This is shown in table 4. 7.

Table 4.7: Distance to the nearest secondary school

Distance	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5kilometers	44	97.8
Between 6-10 kilometers	1	2.2
More than 10 kilometers	0	0.0
Total	45	100.0

Household heads were asked to estimate the distance to the nearest educational college. Overall, 88.9% of the IDPs were situated where they were above 10 kilometers away from the nearest college, with the rest being between 6 – 10 kilometers radius (6.7%) and within 5 kilometers radius (4.4%) from an educational college. This is shown in table 4. 8.

Table 4.8: Distance to the nearest college

Distance	Frequency	Percent
5kilometers	2	4.4
6-10kilometers	3	6.7
Above 10kilometers	40	88.9
Total	45	100.0

The nearness to education institutions especially primary and secondary schools act as a great motivation for the IDPs to settle in SHS. Parents who have already enrolled their children to the schools near their self-help settlement find it hard to transfer them to other schools, considering that the act is known to affect the students' performance.

Majority (46.7%) of the IDPs rated the education facilities in the SHS as same in comparison to the facilities prior to displacement. This was closely followed by respondents who rated the education facilities in the SHS as better (37.8%) in comparison to the facilities prior to displacement. However, 13.3% of the respondents noted that the facilities were worse when compared to those available to them prior to displacement. About 2.2% of the respondents were

unsure of the difference between the education facilities before and after displacement. This is shown in table 4. 9.

Table 4.9: How education facilities in compare to facilities prior to displacement

Ratings	Frequency	Percent
Better	17	37.8
Same	21	46.7
Worse	6	13.3
Don't know	1	2.2
Total	45	100.0

The ratings of the education facilities in the SHS in comparison to the facilities available to the IDPs before displacement, is attributed to the reasons advanced and recorded in table 4. 10

Table 4.10: Reasons for the comparison of education facilities to those before displacement

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Lack of cooperation from neighbors	7	15.6
Congestion and distance	6	13.3
Teachers aren't working	6	13.3
Children are performing better	4	8.9
Physical structures are better	2	4.4
No remarkable change in children performance	8	17.8
Books marked daily	1	2.2
Poor performance	6	13.3
Cooperation between teachers and pupils is good	1	2.2
Children always being sent home	2	4.4
No school going children	1	2.2
Children feel safe and stable	1	2.2
Total	45	100.0

Table 4.10 shows that lack of remarkable change in children's performance and some parents lack of school going children may be one of the reasons for respondent's indication that the education facilities could be the same as compared to those available to them before displacement. Some of the possible reasons for the respondents feeling that the education facilities available to the IDPs settlements are better in comparison to those available to them before displacement include: better performance by children, better physical structures, marking of children books daily, good cooperation between teachers and pupils and feeling of stability and safety among the children while in school.

Table 4.10 shows that lack of cooperation, congestion and distance, teachers laziness, children failure to perform better and constantly sending of children home to collect fees are some of the reasons why some respondents underrated the education facilities within the SHS.

Respondents were requested to indicate how the state of education facilities in the SHS has motivated their decision of settling. Table 4.11 summarizes these responses.

Table 4.11: How the state of education facilities motivated the decision to settle in SHS

Motivation	Frequency	Percent
No motivation	19	42.2
Motivates the respondent to leave the settlement	12	26.7
Motivates the respondents to stay in the self help settlements	13	28.9
N/A	1	2.2
Total	45	100.0

Majority (42.2%) of the respondents indicated that education facilities provide no motivation in settling in SHS. However, about 28.9% of the respondents indicated that the state of education facilities influences them to stay. About 26.7% indicated that the education facilities influence them to leave the SHS while about 2.2% did not respond to this question.

In order to test whether education facilities significantly influence the IDPs decision to settle in self help settlements, a Pearson's chi square test was conducted. Below is a cross-tabulation of the respondents' ratings of the education facilities in the SHS (in comparison with the facilities available before displacement) and the IDPs decision to return.

Table 4.12: Relationship between education facilities and decision to settle in SHS

Whether the IDP wish to return	Ratings of the education facilities in the SHS in comparison with the facilities available before displacement				Total
	Better	Same	Worse	Don't know	
No	16 (50.0%)	13 (40.6%)	2 (6.3%)	1 (3.1%)	32 (100.0%)
Yes	1 (7.7%)	8 (61.5%)	4 (30.8%)	0 (.0%)	13 (100.0%)
Total	17 (37.8%)	21 (46.7%)	6 (13.3%)	1 (2.2%)	45 (100.0%)
Pearson Chi-Square = 9.821, Degrees of freedom = 3, P-value = 0.020					

The above table shows that majority (50.0%) of the IDPs who said that they do not wish to return to their former places of residence compared the education facilities in the SHS as better compared to the facilities available to them before displacement. This was closely followed by respondents who noted that the education facilities in the SHS were the same as those in the former place of residence as represented by 40.6% of the respondents. Among respondents in this category of respondents who said that they do not wish to return to their former places of residence, only 6.3% were of the opinion that the education facilities in the IDP facilities were worse in comparison with the facilities available to them before displacement while 3.1% were not sure how to compare the education facilities.

Majority (61.5%) of the IDPs who said that they wished to return to their former places of residence compared the education facilities in the SHS as same when compared to the facilities available to them before displacement. This was closely followed by respondents who noted that the education facilities in the SHS were worse compared to those in the former place of residence as represented by 30.8% of the respondents. Among respondents in this category of respondents who said that they could return to their former places of residence, only 1.7% was of the opinion

that the education facilities in the SHS were better in comparison to the facilities available to them before displacement.

The FGD participants were noted to agree that the state of education facilities in the SHS influence their decision to return. One participant summarized the situation as follows:

Most of us are situated very close to education institutions. All of us need to travel for less than 5 kilometers to get to the nearest primary school. Even with regard to the access to secondary schools, none of us is forced to travel for more than 10 km. The only few challenge we have is nearness to tertiary colleges, though the improvement trend is good. In comparison to the facilities prior to displacement, schools here are better this makes our children perform better. In summary, the facilities here have better physical structures and marking of books by teachers is done daily. There is good cooperation between teachers and pupils. It is also worth noting that there is a general feeling of stability and security among the children while in schools.

This narration is important to this study in that it confirms that accessibility of education facilities was a factor in the decision making of IDPs on where to settle. The only challenge indicated was access to tertiary institutions but this was not a major issue. Though the discussion was on education, another factor (stability and security) was introduced. This study found out that access to education facilities without security was not enough

Influence of health facilities on the decision of IDPs to settle in self-help settlements

Majority (57.8%) of the respondents were situated 6 to 10 kilometers from the nearest medical centre. This was closely followed by respondents who were situated between 1 to 5 kilometers away from the nearest medical centre from the settlement as represented by 22.2%. However, there were some respondents (20.0%) who were situated above 10 kilometers away from the nearest medical centre. This is shown in table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Distance to the nearest medical centre from the settlement

Distance	Frequency	Percent
1-5 kilometers	10	22.2
6-10 kilometers	26	57.8
Above 10 kilometers	9	20.0
Total	45	100.0

These results imply that majority (a cumulative of 80.0%) of the IDPs in the SHS have to travel only 10 kilometers or less to access medical services. Distance away from the nearest medical centre may influence a person on a preferred choice of settlement because it involves an important service to human life.

Some of the difficulties cited by IDPs encountered in accessing of medical centers are listed in figure 4.4. The most serious problem encountered was cited as poor roads as represented by 79.6%. Other difficulties encountered were lack of money (16.3%). A few respondents indicated not to be sure of the difficulties encountered in accessing the medical centre from their settlement.

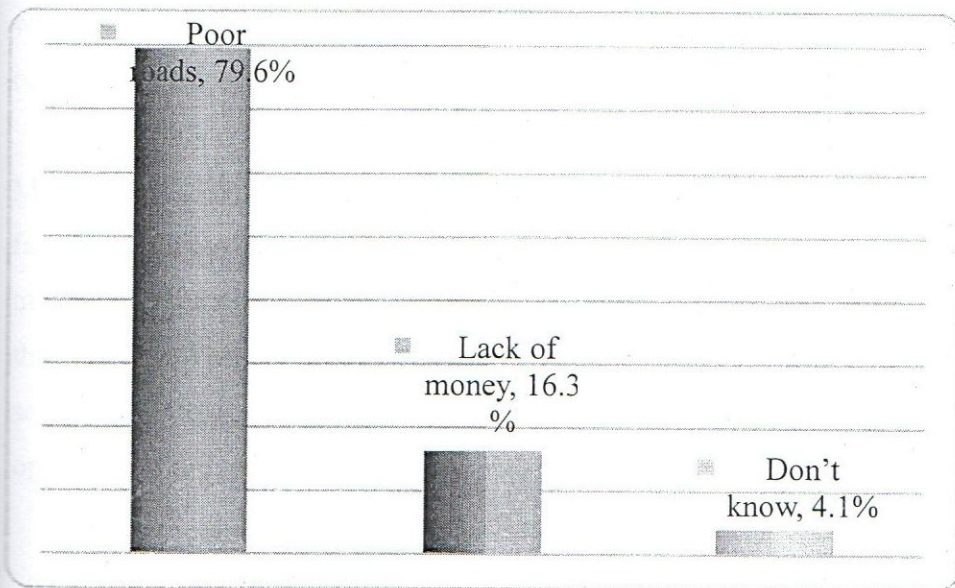


Figure 4.4: Difficulties encountered in accessing the medical centre

The above results imply that general poverty and lack of roads acts as a major hurdle for the IDPs in their access to medical services and may have an implication on their decision to resettle in their places of residence

Some of the services offered at the medical centers' situated within the vicinity of the IDPs settlement SHS involved in this study are shown in table 4.14.

Table 4.14: Services offered at the medical centre

Services	Frequency	Percent
Prenatal	1	2.2
General medical care	2	4.4
All (prenatal, antenatal and general medical care)	41	91.1
Don't know	1	2.2
Total	45	100.0

Majority (91.1%) of the respondents indicated that the medical services offered at the available medical centers are of all types (prenatal, antenatal and general medical care). A small portion (4.4%) argued that the available services are just general medical care. A population of 2.2% indicated to be aware of just prenatal services as the available services in the medical centers while a similar portion (2.2%) indicated not to know about the services offered at the medical centers.

Most of the IDPs indicated that the quality of health services offered to them at the health facilities within their vicinity was good. The respondents rating of the immunization a service offered at the medical centers within the vicinity of the SHS is shown in table 4.15. Majority of the IDPs rated the services as good (42.2%) and was closely followed by those who rated the services as excellent (28.9%) and average (22.2%). However, a few respondents were of the opinion that the services are poor (4.4%) while others did not know (2.2%).

Table 4.15: Rating of the immunization of children in the settlement

Rating	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	13	28.9
Good	19	42.2
Average	10	22.2
Poor	2	4.4
Don't know	1	2.2
Total	45	100.0

The respondents' ratings on the quality of immunization services offered to pregnant women and children by medical centers within the vicinity SHS in the study area are shown in table 4.16.

Table 4.16: Rating of the immunization of pregnant women

Effectiveness ratings	Frequency	Percent
100%	24	53.3
75%	8	17.8
50%	5	11.1
Don't know	8	17.8
Total	45	100.0

Majority (53.3%) of the respondents were of the opinion that the immunization service to be 100% effective. This was closely followed by respondents who rated the immunization services as 75% effective. About 11.1% of the respondents rated the services as 50% effective. However, about 17.8% of the respondents did not rate the immunization services offered by the medical centers available within their vicinity.

Since majority of the IDPs in the studied SHS were women and children, immunization services are very critical and may have an implication on their decision to settle in self help settlements. The situation may be much serious if the immunization services in the original places of residence may have been of lower quality and standards.

Due to congestion in the SHS with the pieces of land measuring from 23 x70 sq feet to 50 x100 feet and two small rooms regardless of the number of occupants coupled by competition for the limited resources such as water, food and shelter, the problem of waterborne diseases is anticipated. Some of the common waterborne diseases experienced within the IDPs settlement covered in this study are listed in table 17.

Table 4.17: Frequency of Waterborne diseases

Waterborne diseases	Frequency	Percent
Typhoid	40	88.8 %
Cholera	4	10 %
Dysentery	1	4.2%
Total	45	100.0%

The most serious waterborne disease experienced in the SHS was typhoid as mentioned by 88.8 % of the respondents. The second most serious waterborne disease was cited by 10 % as cholera. The other waterborne disease experienced in the SHS was dysentery (4.2%). The common living situation among the IDPs in which they are normally congested and with limited amenities (clean water, toilets) may be responsible for a number of waterborne diseases witnessed in SHS.

Airborne diseases

There are a number of airborne diseases experienced in the IDP settlements studied as recorded in figure 4. 5.

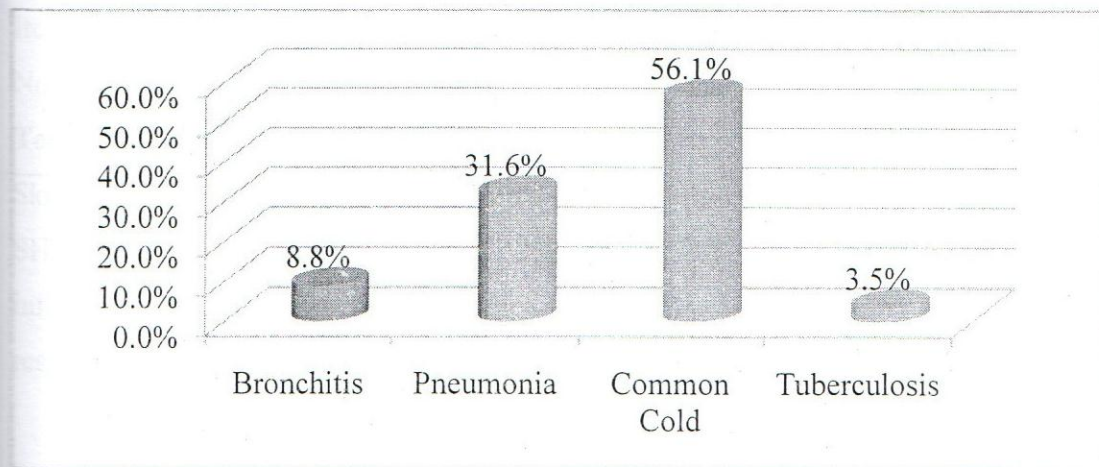


Figure 4.5: Airborne diseases

According to the respondents the most common airborne disease in the IDP settlement covered in this study was noted to be common cold (56.1%) and was closely followed by pneumonia (31.6%). Other airborne diseases experienced in the SHS are bronchitis (8.8%) and tuberculosis (3.5%).

The health of many of those living in the SHS is severely compromised by the poor living conditions. The incidences of airborne diseases such as common cold are high due to living in such close proximity to others. Pneumonia was also quite common, due to the state of the houses that people were living in; the houses get very cold at night and when it rains some houses are flooded as the SHS lacks adequate drainage.

Living in close proximity also has the danger of contraction and spread of communicable diseases such as skin diseases. Table 4.18 shows some of the communicable diseases that respondents reported to ever contract while in the SHS.

Table 4.18: Communicable diseases

Skin Diseases	Frequency	Percent
Scabies	3	6.7
Fungal infection	7	15.6
Skin disease	27	60.0
Chicken pox	1	2.2
Pimples	1	2.2
Itching skin	1	2.2
None	5	11.1
Total	45	100.0

Skin diseases (60.0%) were the most popular communicable diseases affecting the IDPs in the SHS. Other communicable diseases were fungal infection (15.6%), scabies (6.7%), fungal infection and chicken pox (2.2%), pimples (2.2%) and itching skin (2.2%). About 11.1% of the respondents indicated not to have suffered from any communicable disease while in the SHS.

Most respondent (68.9%) indicated that the health facilities in their neighborhood were operational 24 hours. However, about 24.4% of the respondents indicated that the health facilities are not operational throughout the day (24 hours). A few respondents (6.7%) did not know about the number of operational hours of their nearest health facilities.

The quality of health facilities available near the IDP SHS can be gauged through the number of operational hours with 24 hours being an indicator of better services available to the IDPs.

Majority (88.9%) of the respondents who indicated that the health facilities available in their neighborhood did not operate 24 hours but obtained health assistance from provincial hospitals while 11.1% indicated that they obtain emergency help from the same health facilities but had to wake up the staff.

Generally, majority (71.1%) of the respondents indicated that the health facilities available in the SHS do not affect/influence their decision to stay in the self-help settlements as indicated in table 4.19. However, about 15.6% of the respondents indicated that the state of health facilities available motivate them to stay and was closely followed by 13.3% of the respondents who indicated that the health facilities influence them to leave the self-help settlements.

Table 4.19: How Health Facilities influence Decision to stay in the Self-Help Settlement

Influence	Frequency	Percent
Not affected	32	71.1
Influenced me to stay	7	15.6
Motivates me to leave	6	13.3
Total	45	100.0

The government efforts to distribute the health facilities equitably throughout the country should be such that it improves the state of health facilities available to IDPs not to affect their decision to stay in the self-help settlements. However, the influence of private hospitals that often are able to offer superior services for 24 hours per day may be responsible for IDPs decision to stay in the camps since as long as one has money they can access the services.

Some of the other reasons advanced for the failure of the state of health facilities to affect the IDPs decision to settle in the self-help settlements include; the fact that most people don't go to

hospitals daily (21.1%), that they just needed to settle (18.4%), that they did not have alternatives to choose from (13.2%), that their main reason for preferring to stay (or otherwise) in the self-help settlements is influenced by the state of security and not health (7.9%) others were of the opinion that availability of health facilities is not an issue since with money, one can access good health care (5.3%). Some respondents were influenced by the state of health facilities to stay since they were not near hospitals before (7.9%) and that the doctors in the current settlement are good in listening, even when one does not have money (2.6%)

Table 4.20: Explanation on how Health Facilities Influence the Return Decision

Influence	Explanation	Frequency	Percent
Not affected to settle or leave the camp	Don't go to hospital daily	9	21.1
	Just needed to settle	1	18.4
	Security is paramount	4	7.9
Motivates to leave	With money you can access good health care	2	5.3
	No alternative	6	13.2
Influenced me to stay	Wasn't near a hospital before	4	7.9
	Doctors listen even if you don't have money	1	2.6
Not applicable	N/A	18	40.0
	Total	45	100.0

Majority (37.8%) of the IDPs rated the health facilities in the self help settlement as better compared to the facilities that were in place before displacement. However, a sizeable portion (35.6%) of the IDPs rated the health facilities in the SHS as same when compared to the facilities in places of residence before displacement. Some (24.4%) of the IDPs considered the health facilities in the SHS as worse compared with those in places of residence before displacement. About 2.2% of the IDPs did not know how to compare the health facilities in the settlement and former places of residence before displacement.

Table 4.21 Comparison of health facilities in the SHS to facilities before displacement

	Frequency	Percent
Same	16	35.6
Worse	11	24.4
Better	17	37.8
Don't know	1	2.2
Total	45	100.0

The researcher was interested in determining the influence of IDPs accessibility of health facilities on decision to settle in the self-help settlement. Table 4.22 below shows that a cumulative of 55.5% of the total respondents considered the influence of health facilities on IDPs decision to resettle as strong and strongest. Specifically, 33.3% and 22.2% of the respondents indicated that health facilities have a strong and strongest influence on the decision to resettle respectively.

Table 4.22: How accessibility of health facilities influenced decision to settle in SHS

Influence to Return	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
Strongest	10	22.2%	22.2%
Strong	15	33.3%	55.5%
Weak	16	35.6%	91.1%
No influence	4	8.9%	100.0%
Total	45	100.0%	

These results can be attributed to the fact that health services are considered crucial to human beings. About 55.5% of the respondents considered it to have a strong influence on their decision to settle. It was just 35.6% and 8.9% of the respondents who considered the influence as weak and no influence at all, respectively.

In evaluating how health facilities influence the IDPs decision to settle in self-help settlements, the use of Pearson's chi-square was employed. Below is a contingent table showing the relationship between respondents' perception of the state of health facilities in the settlement compared to the facilities in places of residence before displacement and IDPs decision to return.

Table 4.23: Relationship between state of health facilities in the SHS and decision to settle

Decision to Return	How health facilities in the settlement compare to the facilities in places of residence before displacement				Total
	Better	Worse	Same	Don't know	
No	15 (46.9%)	4 (12.5%)	12 (37.5%)	1 (3.1%)	32 (100.0%)
Yes	1 (7.7%)	7 (53.8%)	5 (38.5%)	0 (.0%)	13 (100.0%)
Total	16 (35.6%)	11 (24.4%)	17 (37.8%)	1 (2.2%)	45 (100.0%)

Pearson Chi-Square = 10.865, Degrees of freedom = 3, P-value = 0.012

Table 4.23 shows that the distribution of the respondents whose decision was not to return to their former place of residence with regard to their perception about how health facilities compared to that in their former places of residence was as follows: those that considered the health facilities as better were 46.9% and were closely followed by those who considered the facilities as the same (37.5%). However, about 12.5% considered the health facilities as worse while 3.1% were not sure how to compare the health facilities. There is a significant relationship between state of health facilities and the IDPs decision to return to their former places of residence. The Pearson's chi-square value of 10.865 (computed at 3 degrees of freedom) is significant at 5% level since the p-value (0.012) is less than 0.05.

On the other hand, the distribution of the respondents whose decision was to return to their former place of residence with regard to their perception about how health facilities compared to that in their former places of residence was as follows: those that considered the health facilities as worse (forming the majority) were 46.9% and were closely followed by those who considered the facilities as the same (38.5%). However, about 7.7% considered the health facilities as better.

During the FGD with the selected participants, it was clear that the state of health facilities significantly influence the IDPs return decision. A very interesting argument came up as the participants compared the state of health facilities in the SHS with those available to them in their former places of residence. One participant summarized the all situation as state below:

Here at the camp we have good access to health care and sanitation facilities. A few illustrations will suffice. Near the settlement, we have a local clinic which is supported by the government and other actors. It is run by a network of local community volunteers. We are relatively advantaged in that we are not very far from the district health government hospital. Despite the problem of poor roads for the access of the main hospitals we at least get general medical care from the dispensary. Our women benefit a lot from the current prenatal and postnatal services provided in these dispensaries. Likewise, our children get immunized as recommended. In summary, the medical services available here are basically superior to those available to us in our former places of residence. However this does not influence us much to settle or not to settle since one does not visit the hospital daily and with money one can visit a hospital of their choice.

This narration is important to the study in that it shed more light on the importance of health facilities and that the IDPs appreciate the accessibility. This strengthened the empirical results that there is a significant relationship between access to health facilities and the decision to settle in SHS.

How housing condition motivates IDPs to settle in self-help settlements

All the IDPs were living in temporary houses with two rooms as constructed by the government in collaboration with GOAL Kenya. Generally, majority (71.1%) of the respondents indicated that the housing facilities available in the SHS motivate them to stay in the self-help settlements as indicated in table 4.24. However, about 17.8% of the respondents indicated that the state of housing facilities available motivates them to leave and was closely followed by 11.1% of the respondents who indicated that the housing facilities did not influence them to stay or leave the self-help settlement.

Table 4.24: Influence of Housing Facilities on IDPs Decision to settle in SHS

Influence	Frequency	Percent
Not affected	5	11.1
Motivates me to leave	8	17.8
Influenced me to stay	32	71.1
Total	45	100.0

There were a number of explanations advanced by respondents on how housing facilities influence their return decision. This is as shown in the table below

Table 4.25: Explanations on how Housing Facilities influence IDPs Return Decision

Influence	Explanations	Frequency	Percent
Not affected	At least I have shelter	1	20
	I sunk so low	1	20
	No option	3	60
	Total	5	100.0
Motivates me to leave	I sunk so low	1	12.5
	No option	1	12.5
	House is cold	1	12.5
	Previous house was big	3	37.5
	With children it is too small	1	12.5
	Can't put up a design of my choice	1	12.5
	Total	8	100.0
Influenced me to stay	House is mine I don't pay rent	25	73.5
	Trauma house was burnt down	3	8.8
	Land and house are mine	4	11.8
	peace in areas of previous residence is not assured	1	2.9
	Expectation for government to give me land	1	2.9
	Total	34	100.0

Majority of the respondents who indicated that housing facilities has not motivated them to settle in SHS or return explained that the decision is so because they at least have a shelter (20.0%), they sunk so low (20.0%) and they have no option (60.0%).

Majority of the respondents who indicated that housing facilities has motivated their return decision argued that their previous house was big (37.5%). Other explanations advanced were that the available house is too small with children (12.5%), inability to put up a design of choice (12.5%), the current house is cold (12.5%), lack of other options (12.5%), appearance of sinking very low (12.5%).

Majority of the respondents (73.5%) who indicated that housing facilities has influenced their decision to stay explained that they made that decision because the current house is now theirs; this implies that they no longer pay rent. About 11.8% of the respondents indicated that they own both the land and the house. Other explanations were: trauma caused by the fact that the houses were burnt down (8.8%), prevailing peace in the settled area (2.9%) and expectation for the government to give them land (2.9%).

In evaluating the relationship between housing infrastructure and the IDPs decision to settle in self-help settlements, the use of Pearson's chi-square was employed. Below is a contingent table showing the relationship between respondents' perception of the state of housing facilities in the settlement compared to the facilities in places of residence before displacement and IDPs decision to return.

Table 4.26: Relationship between state of housing facilities and IDPs return decision

Decision to Return	How housing facilities in the settlement compare to the facilities in places of residence before displacement				Total
	Better	Average	Same	Poor	
No	19 (59.4%)	8 (25.0%)	1 (3.1%)	4 (12.5%)	32 (100.0%)
Yes	0 (0.0%)	3 (23.1%)	6 (46.2%)	4 (30.8%)	13 (100.0%)
Total	19 (42.2%)	11 (24.4%)	7 (15.6%)	8 (17.8%)	45 (100.0%)

Pearson Chi-Square = 20.471, Degrees of freedom = 3, P-value = 0.001

Table 4.26 shows that the distribution of the respondents whose decision was not to return to their former place of residence with regard to their perception about how housing facilities compared to those in their former places of residence was as follows: those that considered the housing facilities as better were 59.4% and were closely followed by those who considered the facilities as average (25.0%). However, about 12.5% considered the housing facilities as poor while 3.1% were not sure how to compare the housing facilities. The Pearson's chi-square value of 20.471 (computed at 3 degrees of freedom) is significant at 5% level since the p-value (0.001) is less than 0.05.

On the other hand, the distribution of the respondents whose decision was to return to their former place of residence with regard to their perception about how housing facilities compared to those in their former places of residence was as follows: those that considered the housing facilities as same (forming the majority) were 46.2% and were closely followed by those who considered the facilities as poor (30.8%). However, about 23.1% considered the housing facilities as average while none of the respondents (0.0%) considered the facilities as better.

In the FGD with participants, the state of housing condition was indicated to influence the IDPs return decision substantially. One of the participants narrated as follows:

We live in temporary houses with two rooms as constructed by the government and an NGO known as GOAL Kenya. Generally, the housing facilities available motivate us to stay in the self-help settlements. To all of us, the current house is now ours and so is the piece of land; we no longer pay rent. We feel uncomfortable that our houses were burnt down, prevailing peace in the settled area far much surpass the one in our former places of residence not forgetting that we expect the government to soon give us land. Every time there is a discussion on whether we would want to return the conclusion by the majority is always that the SHS is better and this is always based on the above reasons.

This narration assisted the study in establishing that land was an important factor in the resettlement of the IDPs. They didn't seem to mind the poor state of the houses as long as the piece of land however small belonged to them and there was peace.

Influences of availability of water on the decision of IDPs to settle in self-help settlements

The following were the main source of water available to IDPs in the study area.

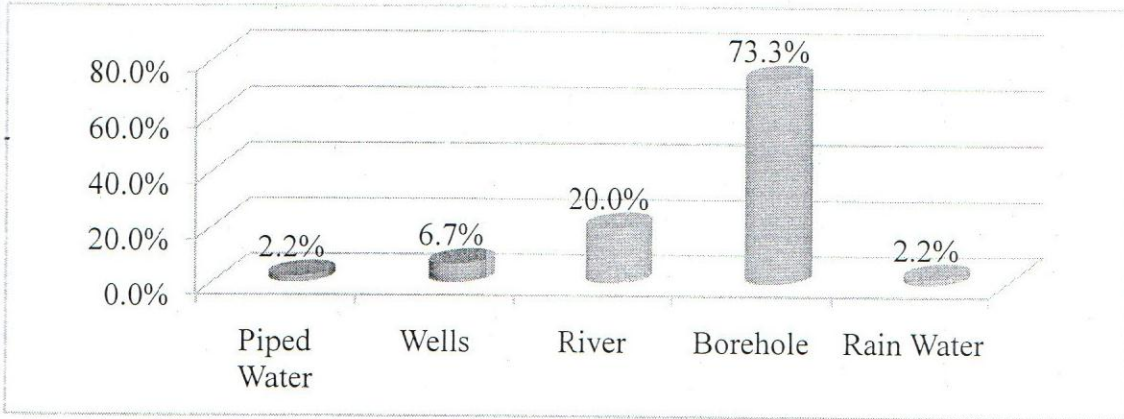


Figure 4.6: Sources of Domestic Water

Generally, majority (73.3%) of the respondents indicated that the domestic water available to them was from boreholes. About 20.0% of the respondents indicated to be drawing domestic water mainly from the river. Wells was a source of domestic water for about 6.7% of the total respondents. Other sources of domestic water included piped water (2.2%) and rain water (2.2%).

Generally, majority (55.6%) of the respondents indicated that availability of domestic water in the SHS does not influence their decision to leave or stay in the self-help settlements as indicated in table 4.27. About 26.7% of the respondents indicated that availability of water actually influences them to stay. However, about 17.8% of the respondents indicated that availability of water influences them to leave the self-help settlement.

Table 4.27: How Availability of water Influence the IDPs Return Decision

Influence	Frequency	Percent
Motivates me to leave	8	17.8
Influenced me to stay	12	26.7
Not affected	25	55.6
Total	45	100.0

In evaluating the relationship between availability of clean water and the IDPs decision to return in their former places of residence, the use of Pearson's chi-square was employed. Below is a contingent table showing the results of analysis.

Table 4.28: Relationship between availability of water in the SHS and return decision

Decision to Return	Whether clean water is available in the SHS		Total
	Yes	No	
No	29 (59.4%)	3 (12.5%)	32 (100.0%)
Yes	9 (23.1%)	4 (46.2%)	13 (100.0%)
Total	38 (42.2%)	7 (15.6%)	45 (100.0%)

Pearson Chi-Square = 3.221, Degrees of freedom = 1, P-value = 0.073

Table 4.28 shows that the distribution of the respondents whose decision was not to return to their former place of residence with regard to their availability of clean domestic water was as follows: those that had access to clean water were 59.4% while those that had no access to clean water were 12.5%. On the other hand, the distribution of the respondents whose decision was to return to their former place of residence was as follows: those that had access to clean water were 23.1% as compared to those that had no access to clean water that formed 46.2%.

During the FDG with participants, it was imperative that the availability of drinking water in the SHS does not significantly influence the IDPs return decision. One of the participants summarized the discussion as follows:

Our main source of water is boreholes. The availability of domestic water does not influence our decision to leave or stay in the self-help settlements. The quality of water available to us is not very superior or inferior compared to our former places of residence to influence our decision.

4.2.3 How Government interventions motivate the IDPs return decision

Most respondents indicated that they have heard about government intervention meant to assist in settling IDPs in the self-help settlement. Table 4.29 shows the responses by IDPs household heads with regard to this issue.

Table 4.29 Awareness on government interventions in place to assist in their settling

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	37	82.2
No	8	17.8
Total	45	100.0

Majority (82.2%) of the respondents agreed that the government had interventions in place to help in resettling the IDPs and only few of them (17.8%) had otherwise opinion. Some of the government programmes that were meant to help resettle IDPs in Nawamu are listed in figure 4.6.

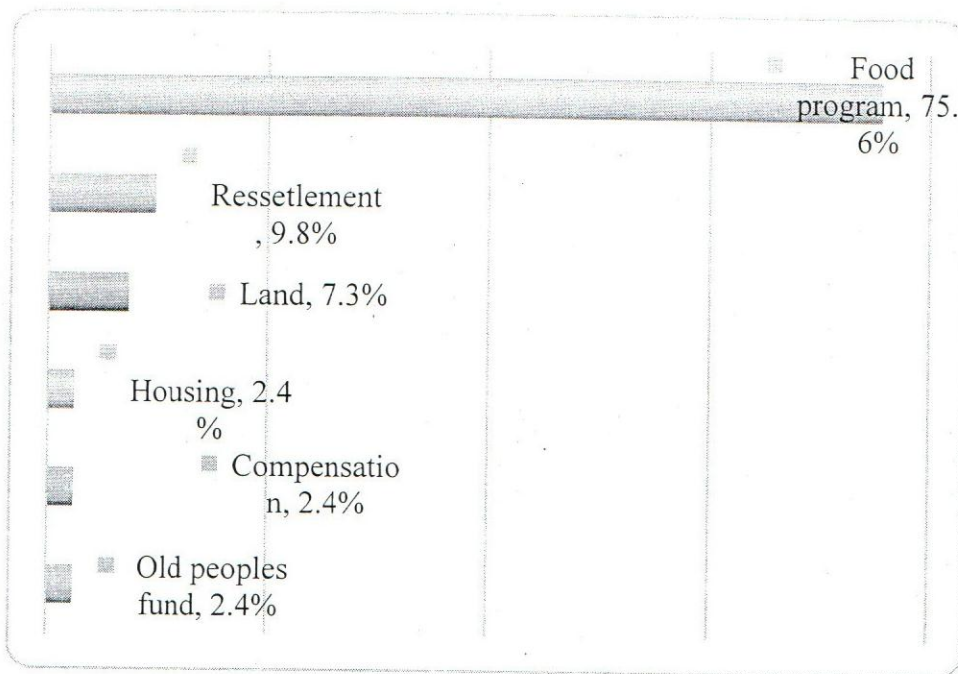


Figure 4.6: Government interventions that assist in the resettling of IDPs

The most popular government interventions related to IDPs resettlement is the food programme as cited by 75.6% of the total respondents. This was closely followed by the government resettlement policy programme such as Operation *Rudi Nyumbani* as represented by 9.8% of the total responses. Other interventions include; land policy (7.3%), housing policies (2.4%), compensation policy (2.4%) and old people fund policy (2.4%).

Majority (51.4%) of the respondents were of the opinion that the government has not successfully achieved its objectives of resettling the IDPs. This was closely followed by respondents who felt that there was a somehow (average) achievement of the government in the resettling of the IDPs as represented by 32.4% of the respondents. It was just 16.2% of the total respondents who agreed that the government has achieved its objectives in resettling the IDPs.

Table 4.30: Opinion whether the interventions had achieved thier objective

Opinion	Frequency	Percent
No	23	51.4%
Some how	15	32.4%
Yes	7	16.2%
Total	45	100.0%

This implies that efforts of the government interventions to assist in IDP resettlement should be restructured to ensure that public money is not only used properly but the beneficiaries become satisfied about the services rendered. Most IDPs termed the conditions in the SHS as deplorable and worrying noting that many of the families were sleeping hungry. The most affected are the young, the old and the sick who solely rely on food rations from the government.

Majority of the IDPs considered that the achievement of the government in resettling them was minimal because they were not provided with enough food (73.3%), they missed food sometimes (10.0%), people were being dumped after removal from self-help settlement (6.7%), all IDPs are not reached, especially the integrated (3.3%), finance failed and land was not allocated (3.3%) and that a lot time has been taken in resettling IDPs (3.3%). This is as shown in table 4.31 below

Table 4.31: Why the government has not achieved its objectives of resettling IDPs

Explanation	Frequency	Percent
Not enough food	33	73.3%
Food misses sometimes	5	10.0%
Dumping people after removing them from self-help settlement	3	6.7%
Should reach all IDPs including the integrated	2	3.3%
Finance failed and land has not been allocated	2	3.3%
The government has taken a lot of time to resettle us	2	3.3%
Total	45	100.0%

Asked whether the government intervention motivated them to settle in SHS, majority of the IDPs considered that the the government intervention motivated to settle in SHS.This they argued was because at least they were provided with food (71.4%), some of the IDPs received Kshs. 35,000 (14.3%) and that the government promise of monthly food provision has never failed (14.3%). This is as shown in table 4.32 below.

Table 4.32: Why the government interventions motivated IDPs to settle in SHS.

Explanation	Frequency	Percent
At least there is food	32	71.4%
Among us there are those that received 35,000	6	14.3%
Provides food monthly as had promised	6	14.3%
Total	45	100.0%

Due to several shortcomings of the government resettlement programme for IDPs, this study noted that the effects of government intervention on the IDPs decision to return to their former places of residence has been too low. Table 4.33 shows that majority (68.9%) of the respondents indicated that the government intervention has no influence on the decision to return or to settle in the self help settlements. About 22.2% of the IDPs indicated that the government intervention actually made them decide to settle in the self help settlements while only 8.9% of the respondents indicated that the government intervention influenced them to return.

Table 4.33: whether government intervention affected the decision on return

Effect on the decision to return	Frequency	Percent
Motivates to return to places of original residence	4	8.9
No influence to either return or settle in self help settlements	31	68.9
Motivates to remain in self help settlement	10	22.2
Total	45	100.0

As shown in table 4.34, some (75.5%) of the IDPs consider that they cannot go back with or without the interventions while others (11.1%) fail to return because of expecting governments assistance. The lack of a clear policy on security(4.4%) and being used to the place (4.4%) also contribute to IDPs intention of remaining in the SHS. Some IDPs (2.2%) consider that they have to be in the SHS lest government agents come when they have gone. Lack of enough food for the family influence about 2.2% of the respondents to remain in the SHS.

Table 4.34: Explanation of how government intervention motivates IDPs to settle in SHS

Explanation	Frequency	Percent
With or without the policies I can't go back	34	75.5
Am expecting governments assistance	5	11.1
No policy on security	2	4.4
Was used to the place	2	4.4
Food isn't enough to satisfy my family	1	2.2
Have to be in the camp lest government agents come when I have gone	1	2.2
Total	45	100.0

Some of the interventions that IDPs wish to be put in place to assist them in resettlement are shown in table 4.35. Majority of the IDPs wish that the policies to be put in place include provision of funds to help lease land for farming and buying of seeds (17.6%), building them better houses (15.6%), pressurizing the government to resettle all IDPs (13.3%), improved policies on resettlement (11.8%), provision of clothing and food (5.9%), government buying of cows to them (5.9%), provision of blankets and utensils (5.9%), giving of NGOs space to freely serve the IDPs (5.9%), provision of water and hospitals services (5.9%), sponsoring IDPs children education (5.9%), and provision of adult education (5.9%).

Table 4.35: Suggestions on what could best be done to assist IDPs in SHS

Suggestions	Frequency	Percent
Fund us to lease land for farming and buy for us seeds	8	17.6%
Build me a better house	7	15.6%
Pressure government to resettle all IDPs	6	13.3%
Policies on resettlement	5	11.8%
Clothing and food	3	5.9%
Buy us cows	3	5.9%
Blankets and utensils	3	5.9%
NGOs be given space to freely their services	3	5.9%
Water and hospitals	3	5.9%
Sponsor our children education	3	5.9%
Adult education	3	5.9%
Other suggestions	3	5.9%
Total	50	100%

During the FGD the IDPs lamented that the government doesn't consult them on what assistance they needed. This was captured in the following narrative.

The governments' policies don't motivate us in any way because we never know what they are planning. They just ambush us with decisions they have made concerning us as if we are just objects or children. Recently, they came one morning in a lorry and stated that they wanted to take some of us to Nyahururu yet we were not prepared if they talked to us they would know what we want.

There exist enough room for the government to improve its resettlement services offered to the IDPs. The government may strengthen the resettlement programme by better provision of food, giving them land to cultivate, assisting them rebuild their livelihoods to stop being dependent, recognizing the self settled IDPs and increase food ration, demarcate the land before transporting them, provision of loan for starting businesses, prioritizing resettlement of IDPs before the next general elections and building polytechnics for their children.

Before determining the influence of government intervention on the IDPs decision to settle in self help settlements using binary logistic regression analysis, diagnostic tests were first conducted to check the presence of any multicollinearity between the independent/explanatory variables. The presence of multicollinearity was tested by use of contingency coefficients. For dummy variables if the value of contingency coefficients is greater than 0.75 the variable is said to be collinear. The, values of the contingency coefficients calculated ranged between 0.169 and 0.371 indicating there is no evidence for strong correlation between the dummy variables. Consequently, all the explanatory variables were entered and the equation fitting the Logit Regression Model was estimated.

In analyzing the government intervention that influence IDPs decision to return, all the explanatory variables (food program, resettlement efforts, land, housing, compensation and old people fund) were not found to be significant at 5% level implying that these variables are not important or significant in influencing IDPs return decision. These results are presented in Table 4.36.

Table 4.36: Suggestions on what could best be done to resettle IDPs

Explanatory variables	Coefficient	Std. Errors	P – values
Food program	0.038	0.022	0.084
Resettlement	0.032	.011	0.089
Land	0.043	0.087	0.490
Housing	0.140	0.093	1.510
Old people funds	0.051	0.087	0.590
Compensation	0.022	.0261	0.395
Constant	0.649	0.243	0.009
Log likelihood	8.853		
Pseudo R²	0.543		

The results from the FGD revealed similar results in which the government intervention were noted not to motivate IDPs to decision to settle in SHS. One participant summarized the situation as follows:

The government seems to have forgotten us completely. The only time they look for us is when they want votes from us. We were uprooted from our homes by insecurity. We suffered because of the government and yet the same government is forgetting us. Here we have no police station. We don't get adequate food supplies as other IDPs. We are only traumatized men, women and their children, most of the latter naked or half naked. The government ought to learn to keep its words and honor the promises it makes to us.

This narration served to strengthen the analysis on the how government interventions motivate the IDPs to settle in SHS. Majority of the IDPs stated that the government interventions did not motivate them to either settle or leave the SHS. This can be attributed to the fact that the IDPs feel forgotten and neglected by the government.

This however contradicted with what the area chief who was one of the key informants. He stated that the government supplied food rations monthly and he was not aware of any food shortage. He expressed optimism that the government had not forgotten the IDPs and that according to him the IDPs did not show any enthusiasm to return since they only inquired how soon they would be allocated land and never at any time requested to be assisted to return to places of original residence.

During an interview with the leader of the SHS he stated that the IDPs were never consulted on issues concerning them and that the government just made decisions and imposed them on the IDPs. This he argued made them feel demeaned and helpless. He further explained that things in the SHS were not as expected since the IDPs had expected to be resettled on bigger pieces of land than what they currently had.

Due to several shortcomings of the government resettlement programme for IDPs, this study noted that the effects of government intervention on the IDPs decision to return to their former places of residence were not significant.

4.3 Discussions

Persons with advanced age are considered more susceptible to poverty and eventually make preference to settle in self-help settlement where they may constantly get assistance from well-wishers and the government (Bacon & Younes, 2009). The study however came to a contrary opinion since majority of the IDP household (44%) were aged between 30 and 45 years and cannot therefore be considered as old. A Pearson chi square test at 1 degree of freedom indicated no significant relationship between age and decision to settle in SHS at a p value of 0.101

The fact that majority of the IDPs household heads had low levels of education may be the main reason why the families are settled in self-help settlements. This is possibly because employment opportunities are mostly available to educated people. This could also be the reason why some respondents felt they should be provided with adult education centers.

The lack of effect by employment opportunities on IDPs decision to settle in self-help settlement may be attributed to the fact that most employment opportunities available to them is casual employment which in most cases propagate poverty due to the fact that most workers (who happen to be women) are underpaid. The study established that the casual labourers are paid 150 KSH per day. This was attributed to the fact that casual employment is readily available in the SHS making locals exploit the IDPs. The Pearson chi square of 11.00, computed at = 1 degree of freedom generated a p value = 0.001 indicating a significant relationship between employment and decision to settle in SHS.

The Pearson's chi-square value of 9.821 computed at 3 degrees of freedom for the relationship between the state of education facilities and the decision to return by the IDPs shows that there is a significant relationship between these variables at 5% significance level (P-value = 0.02 and Critical chi-square value = 7.815). It can be noted that majority of the IDPs with no intention of returning consider the education facilities as better or same while majority of the IDPs with intention of returning to their former places of residence consider the education facilities as same or worse. These findings agree with (KNCHR, 2011) which states that education significantly contributes to the decision of IDPs to settle in self help settlements since many IDPs have access

to the nearby schools some of which have superior facilities for better education as opposed to their former places of residence. Some schools in IDPs former places of residence are yet to attain the full re-establishment of teachers and students population; and the recovery of the property destroyed or vandalized.

There is a significant relationship between state of health facilities and the IDPs decision to return to their former places of residence. The Pearson's chi-square value of 10.865 (computed at 3 degrees of freedom) is significant at 5% level since the p-value (0.012) is less than 0.05. The analyzed data showed that majority of the IDPs who were not willing to return considered the current health facilities as better (followed by the same) while majority of the IDPs who were willing to return considered the current health facilities as worse (followed by the same). This agrees with Fagen (2011) who states that infrastructure which includes medical facilities influences the IDPs to settle in new settlements. If it is better, in the places of origin, the IDPs would be motivated to return and vice versa. This findings support the Rational choice theory in that given the health challenges in the SHS one would expect IDPs to go back but instead their rational choice in this case was to settle in SHS despite the challenges.

There was a significant relationship between state of housing facilities and the IDPs decision to settle in self help settlements. The Pearson's chi-square value of 20.471 (computed at 3 degrees of freedom) is significant at 5% level since the p-value (0.001) is less than 0.05. The analyzed data showed that majority of the IDPs who were not willing to return considered the current housing facilities as better (followed by average) while majority of the IDPs who were willing to return considered the current housing facilities as same (followed by poor). This agrees with Fagen (2011) and UNDP (2004) who states that infrastructure which includes housing facilities influences the IDPs to settle. Deteriorating living conditions in the SHS such as poor housing, poor sanitation and congestion motivates the IDPs to leave the SHS.

Based on the analyzed data, there is no significant relationship between availability of clean water and the IDPs decision to return to their former places of residence. The Pearson's chi-square value of 3.221 (computed at 1 degrees of freedom) is not significant at 5% level since the p-value (0.073) is greater than 0.05. Although Fischer (1990) states that conditions in the places

of origin should be attractive to pull the returnees back home, this study disagrees and instead concurs with Oxfam (2007) which states that IDPs would prefer to return to their traditional way of life even if the new sites they were returning to had no clean water. The narration from the FGD confirmed the Rational Choice Theory used in the study which states that individuals have to make rational choices when faced with a situation. In this case though the quality of water is not superior to the one in places of original residence, the IDPs made a rational choice to settle in the SHS

As an aspect of disaster management, government's actions on IDPs have tended to be reactive (and in many cases the government acts to provide them with make shift accommodation, blankets, food etc.). Many of the actions by the government on IDPs and other aspects of displacement have bordered on mere public relations exercises (Kamungi and Klopp. 2008). Since 2007 while the resettlement program received support from different humanitarian and civil society organizations, the program faced operational and administrative challenges, mostly owing to the government's unwillingness and lack of political will (Kivuva, 2011). The study concurs with the above scholars in that government interventions were found not to be significant on motivating the IDPs to settle in SHS or to return to places of original residence.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

This study set out to examine the motivations for the decisions of IDPs to settle in self help settlements. The summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations are presented in this chapter. Suggestions for further studies are also presented.

5.2 Summary

Based on the objectives, research questions and the analysis of the results obtained from the study, the following findings were established:

Motivations of individual Attributes

Majority of the IDP household heads were female who were in their middle ages. Majority of the household heads in the IDP self-help settlement were those with little or no formal education and who relied with casual labour and self-employment. Majority of the IDPs household heads respondents were of the opinion that age, gender and level of education contributed to their decision to settle in the self-help settlements. However, majority of them were of the opinion that availability of employment opportunities had no significant effect on their decision to settle in SHS.

How infrastructure influences the decision of IDPs to settle in SHS

Most IDPs were faced with a favorable situation of being near education institutions. However, majority (46.7%) of the IDPs rated the education facilities in the SHS as same in comparison to the facilities prior to displacement. The Pearson's chi-square analysis indicated that there was a significant relationship between the state of education facilities and the decision to return by the IDPs at 5% significance level ($P\text{-value} = 0.02$ and $\chi\text{-square value} = 7.815$). Majority of the IDPs with no intention of leaving the SHS consider the education facilities as better or same while majority of the IDPs with intention of returning to their former places of residence consider the education facilities as same or worse.

Majority (57.8%) of the respondents were situated 6 to 10 kilometers from the nearest medical centre. A cumulative of 80.0% had to travel only 10 kilometers or less to access medical services. Most of the IDPs indicated that the quality of health services offered to them at the health facilities within their vicinity was good. Due to congestion in the SHS and the competition for the limited resources such as water, food and shelter, the problem of waterborne diseases is anticipated. The most serious waterborne disease experienced in the SHS was typhoid. The most common airborne disease in the IDP settlement covered in this study was noted to be common cold (56.1%) and was closely followed by pneumonia (24.6%). Skin diseases (60.0%) were the most popular communicable diseases affecting the IDPs in the SHS. The Pearson's chi-square results indicated that there was a significant relationship between state of health facilities and the IDPs decision to return to their former places of residence. The analyzed data showed that majority of the IDPs who were not willing to return considered the current health facilities as better (followed by the same) while majority of the IDPs who were willing to return considered the current health facilities as worse (followed by the same).

There was a significant relationship between state of housing facilities and the IDPs decision not to return to their former places of residence. The Pearson's chi-square value of 20.471 (computed at 3 degrees of freedom) is significant at 5% level since the p-value (0.001) is less than 0.05. The analyzed data showed that majority of the IDPs who were not willing to return considered the current housing facilities as better (followed by average) while majority of the IDPs who were willing to return considered the current housing facilities as same (followed by poor).

Based on the analyzed data, there is no significant relationship between availability of water and the IDPs decision to return to their former places of residence. The Pearson's chi-square value of 3.221 (computed at 1 degrees of freedom) is not significant at 5% level since the p-value (0.073) is greater than 0.05.

Government interventions that motivate IDPs to settle in SHS

Majority (82.2%) of the respondents agreed that the government had interventions in place to help in resettling the IDPs. The most popular government interventions related to IDPs resettlement was the food programme as cited by 75.6% of the total respondents. Majority (51.4%) of the respondents were of the opinion that the government had not achieved its objectives of resettling the IDPs due to its various shortcomings. Majority (68.9%) of the respondents indicated that the government intervention has no influence on the decision to return. Some of the policies that IDPs wish to be put in place to assist them in resettlement were provision of funds to help lease land for farming and buying of seeds, building them better houses, pressurizing the government to resettle all IDPs, improved policies on resettlement and provision of clothing and food.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the study findings, the following conclusions were made:

5.3.1 Empirical conclusions

Individual factors such as age, gender and level of education influence the IDPs decision to settle in the SHS. It is important to address these factors when designing any resettlement policy in order for it to be successful.

There was a significant relationship between the state of education facilities and the decision by IDPs to settle in SHS. Majority of the IDPs with no intention of returning consider the education facilities as better or same while majority of the IDPs with intention of returning to their former places of residence consider the education facilities as same or worse. Likewise, there was a significant relationship between state of health facilities and the IDPs decision to return to their former places of residence. Majority of the IDPs who were not willing to return considered the current health facilities as better (followed by the same) while majority of the IDPs who were willing to return considered the current health facilities as worse (followed by the same). The housing condition in the SHS had a significant relationship with their decision to return. Better

housing condition in the former places of origin contributed to their decision to return while better conditions in the SHS was a motivation to stay in the SHS. This led to the conclusion that to motivate IDPs to leave the SHS which is the goal of any government, the government has to improve the infrastructure in places of original residence.

The government has not achieved its objectives of resettling the IDPs due to its various shortcomings one of which was non involvement of the IDPs. The government intervention policies implemented were found not to have significant influence on the IDPs return decision. The most important policies that IDPs wished to be put in place by the government to assist them in resettlement were provision of funds to help lease land for farming and buying of seeds, building them better houses, resettling all IDPs and provision of clothing and food. The study came to the conclusion that for the government interventions to be successful, involvement of the IDPs was paramount. The government had not involved them and thus ended up implementing programmes that were not a priority to the IDPs.

5.3.2 Theoretical conclusions

The study was informed by the impoverishment, risk and reconstruction (IRR) model and the rational choice theory. The IRR model explains what happens during massive forced displacement. The model points out that displacement is a multifaceted process characterized by eight simultaneous components; landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity, loss of common property and services. These impoverishment study processes are potential risks in relation to displacement and resettlement. Findings from this established that self settled IDPs in Nawamu had suffered almost all the eight components. The IDPs had lost their jobs and hence the high percentage of casual laborers and unemployed. They had lost their homes and were now living in very small mud houses and were depending on the government for food rations. This was attributed to insecurity in the places of original residence which made them become IDPs. The IRR model is formulated with awareness of the social actors in resettlement, their, communications and ability to contribute to resolution. From the findings of this study resettlement can only be successful if the eight components highlighted in this model are addressed and all the social actors (including the IDPs) are involved seeking a

resolution. The IDPS raised concerns that they are never consulted and that the government just made decisions concerning them on its own.

The rational choice theory states that individuals are seen as motivated by the wants or goals that express their preferences. They act within specific constraints and act on basis of information that they have about the conditions under which they are acting. Most rational choice theorists' sociologists do not seek to explain the actions of single individuals but instead focus on explaining macro level or aggregate outcomes such as emergency norms segregation patterns or various forms of collective action. From the findings of the study, resettlement of IDPs in Nawamu back to places of original residence can only be effective if the information the IDPs have about their return is such that it will be in favor of their preferences. This has to be the case for most of the IDPs since their decision to settle in SHS or return to places of original residence is an act of collective action.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the study results and conclusions this study suggest the following recommendations

5.4.1 Policy Recommendations

- i) IDP resettlement policies should consider individual attributes such as age, gender and level of education for them to be successful. Special consideration on vulnerable groups such as the aged, women and illiterate persons while formulating resettlement programmes. This is study recommends that since there is a significant relationship between the above mentioned individual factors with the decisions of IDPs to settle in the SHS, they be put into consideration before deciding how to solve issues of resettlement to make it effective and efficient.
- ii) Efforts to improve the existing education, health and housing infrastructure in the IDP former places of residence should be given priority in order to succeed in resettling them. Most IDPs make their resettlement decision with keen attention to the state of infrastructure. The Government must ensure affordable and quality education services for

IDPs and all citizens. Considering return to places of original residence as the most durable solution, this study established that health care, housing and education form part of major motivations on where IDPs choose to settle. The findings of this study that indicate that there is a significant relationship between housing, education and access to health centres. Based on this results this study recommends that the infrastructure be improved in places of original residence to pull the IDPS back to their original homes.

- iii) The government should reframe its IDP resettlement policies in order to accommodate the views of the IDPs and where possible make them feel involved in all its resettlement agenda. From the findings of this study the IDPs did not feel involved in the resettlement process yet resettlement should be a participatory exercise. The government should make it a priority in providing adequate funds for leasing land for farming and buying of seeds, building them better houses, resettling all IDPs and provision of clothing and food.

5.4.2 Areas for further research

This study investigated the motivations for the decisions of IDPs to settle in self help settlements in Gilgil District, Nakuru County, Kenya. However, more research needs to be done on the following areas:

- i) An evaluation of the policies that IDPs wish to be put in place to assist them in resettlement. This will be relevant since it is recommended that resettlement should be a participatory exercise. The IDPs should be informed about policies in place by the government to assist them and thus safeguard them from exploitation of IDPs by opportunists.
- ii) An evaluation on the role of NGOs in the resettlement of the IDPs. Many NGOs get funding to assist in instances of displacement. It would therefore be important to know what role NGOs play in the resettlement process. In Nawamu for example there was no NGO on the ground and yet at the height of the displacement the respondents reported were there NGOs.

- iv) Evaluation of the government's measures to address the plight of displaced women and girls. Women and children are the most affected and most vulnerable during displacement. This can be confirmed from the findings of this study that indicated women as the majority heads of households. It would therefore be important to find out the measures put in place by the government to address their plight.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Dear Respondent,

My name is Faith Ndungu a Post graduate student at Egerton University conducting research on reasons that motivate the decision of IDPs to settle in self help settlements. This interview schedule is meant to solicit for information on motivation for the decision by IDPs to settle in self help settlements.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

(1) Age in (years) _____

2) Gender _____

(3) What role did gender play in your making your decision to settle in self help settlement?
Explain _____

4) What is your highest education level? _____

5) How has your level of education contributed to your decision to settle in Nawamu?

Explain _____

6) What type of employment do you have? _____

7) How many people depend on your earning? _____

8) Explain how employment has affected your decision on return

VULNERABILITY

9) What is the size of your household? _____

10) How has the issue of household headship affected your decision to settle in the self help settlement? Explain _____

11) How many members of your household fall in the following age bracket?

Below 14 years

15-30 years

40-59 years

Above 60 years

12) Do any members of your family suffer a terminal illness? -----

How has this influenced your decision on return? _____

13) On a scale of 1-4 where 1 indicates the highest motivation to settle in the self help settlement, how has the age of your members of house hold motivated your decision to settle in the camp?

- Very much
- Much
- Average
- Not motivated

Explain _____

INFRASTRUCTURE

Education

14) How far are the following education institutions from the camp?

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Primary school | Less than 5 km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Between 6&10 km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | More than 10km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Secondary school | Less than 5 km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Between 6 &10 km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | More than 10km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| College | Less than 5 km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Between 6 &10 km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | More than 10km | <input type="checkbox"/> |

15) How would you rate the education facilities in the school in comparison to facilities prior to displacement?

- Better 1
- The same 2
- Worse 3

Explain _____

16) How has the state in 29 above motivated your decision to settle in the self help settlement?

Explain _____

Health

17) What is the distance to the nearest medical centre from the settlement?

1-5km

6-10km

Above 10 km

18) What difficulties do you encounter in accessing the medical centre?

19) What services are offered at the medical centre? _____

20) On a scale of 1-4, how would you rate the immunization of children in the settlement?

Excellent 1

Good 2

Average 3

Poor 4

Don't know 5

21) How can you rate the immunization of pregnant women?

100% 75% 50% below 49% don't know

22) What are the common diseases experienced within the settlement? _____

Waterborne diseases

Typhoid Cholera Dysentery Bilharzia

Any other (specify) _____

Airborne diseases

TB bronchitis Pneumonia common cold

(Any other specify) _____

Communicable diseases

Scabies fungal infections skin disease chickenpox

Any other (specify) _____

Explain _____

Any other that is not in the above categories? Explain _____

23) Is the health facility operational 24 hours?

24) If the answer to the above question is no, where do you obtain help in case of emergencies?

25) How do health facilities in the settlement compare to the facilities in places of residence before displacement?

26) On a scale of 1-4, how has the accessibility of health facilities influenced your decision to settle in the self help settlement? (Where 4 represent the strongest influence to remain in the camp and 1 represents the weakest influence to return?)

1	2	3	4

(Tick in the appropriate box)

HOUSE OWNERSHIP AND HOUSING CONDITIONS

27) What type of housing do you have?

28) How many rooms does your house have?

1

2

3

4

29) Are there regulations on the design of the house that one puts up?

30) In comparison to pre displacement period, how would you rate housing status?

Better

Average

Same

Poor

Give reasons to your answer.

31) How has the issue of housing influenced your decision to settle in the self help camp?

32) What type of sanitation facilities do you have?

Public toilets Pit latrines others (specify) _____

Water

33) What source of water is available?

Individual water vendors

Piped water

Wells

Any others (specify)

34) Is the water clean?

35) Explain how the issue of water availability contributed to your decision to settle in the self settlement?

36) On a scale of 1 – 4 (where 4 represents strongest motivation to settle in the settlement and 1 represents the weakest motivation) how has the accessibility of social amenities affected the decision to settle in the self settlements?

1

2

3

4

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

37) Have you ever heard of any government intervention in place to assist you settle in the self help settlement?

Yes

No

38) If the answer to the above question is yes, name the program

39) what issues does this program address?

39) In your opinion has the program in 52 above achieved its objective?

40) If the answer to 54 above is no, what would you wish the government does to improve on the program ?

41) How has the government intervention affected your decision on return?

42) Would you wish to return to your place of residence prior to displacement?

Yes No

43) Explain your answer to 57 above

44) What would you consider as disincentives by the government that discouraged you from returning home?

45) If the government would do only one thing to improve on your wish on 57 above what would it be?

Thank you for your participation

APPENDIX II: FOCUS GROUP PLAN

The group will meet for 90 minutes.

15 minutes-----introductions

Introduce ourselves

Explain the project (stress confidentiality and anonymity)

Stress that the research is not designed to force people to go back

10 minutes-----question one

10 minutes-----question two

10 minutes-----question three

10 minutes-----question four

10 minutes-----question five

10 minutes-----question six

15 minutes-----conclusion

Thank you for your participation

APPENDIX III: FOCUS GROUP GUIDE QUESTIONS FOR MEN & WOMEN

General Information

1) Do you think in general people staying in the self help settlements want to return?

Follow up: if no why is that? What do you think if it happened in future would change this decision?)

Possible reasons for staying

2) What reasons have people in your community expressed in wanting to stay in the help self settlements?

Do you think there are things that can happen in your place of origin to make you want to return?
(Follow up: financial assistance, rebuilding houses, employment)

What are these things?

Issues of social relations

3) Is the subject of return discussed in the community?

Follow up: if yes what particular issues are discussed?

Is the subject of returning to your place of origin at some point discussed in your family?

Follow up: who are the actors in decision making? Who would return? What is the opinion of the different members of the family members?

4) Have things in the self help settlement been as expected?

What circumstances have enabled you to fulfill your expectations? What has been unexpected?

Expectations for staying

5) What kind of life do you expect now that you have settled in the self help settlement?

(Prompt: housing, employment, social life?)

Are there things that if done might help you get this kind of life style?

(Prompt: personal & structural)

Conclusion

6) Is there anything else you would like to say about your decision to settle in the self help settlement that has not been mentioned here?

If only one thing would be done to improve your life in the settlement, what would it be?

Thank you for your participation

APPENDIX IV: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

1) Do you think in general people staying in the self help settlement want to return?

Follow up: if no why is that? What do you think if it happened in future would change their decision?)

Possible reasons for staying

2) What reasons have people in your community expressed in wanting to stay in the self help settlements camp?

Do you think there are things that can happen in their place of origin to make them want to return?

(Follow up: financial assistance, rebuilding houses, {employment rank in order of importance})

Issues of social relations

3) Is the subject or return discussed in the community?

Follow up: if yes what particular issues are discussed?

Who are the actors in decision making? Who would return? What is the opinion of the different members of the community?

(Follow up: men, women, and youth?)

4) Have things in the self help camp been as expected?

What circumstances do you think have enabled the self settled IDPs fulfill their expectations?
What has been unexpected?

Expectations for staying

5) What kind of life did the settled IDPs expect now that they have settled in the self help settlement?

(Prompt: housing, employment, social life?)

Are there things that if done might help you get this kind of life style?

(Prompt: personal & structural)

Conclusion

6) Is there anything else you would like to say about your decision to settle in the self help settlement that has not been mentioned here?

If only one thing would be done to improve life in the settlement, what would it be?

Thank you for your participation

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