POST CONFLICT SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON INTEGRATION: A CASE OF RESETTLED PERSONS IN RONGAI LOCATION, NAKURU COUNTY

MUCHERU ELIZABETH WACHU

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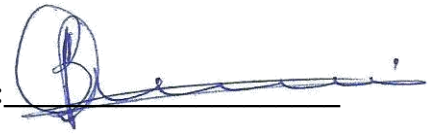
DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION

Declaration

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

Signature:  **Date:** 27/11/2020

Mucheru Elizabeth Wachu

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Recommendation

This Thesis has been submitted for examination with our approval as University Supervisors

Signature:  **Date:** 27/11/2020

Prof. Wokabi Mwangi, PhD

Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies

Signature:  **Date:** 27/11/2020

Dr. Hadija Murenga, PhD

Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies

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DEDICATION

This Thesis is dedicated to my husband, Njenga Kihanya and my children, Glen, Celine and Abigael, for their unwavering moral and financial support and for believing in my capability to complete this work.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the post-conflict socio-economic livelihoods strategies of resettled people and host community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County, Kenya. Specifically, the study examined socio-economic livelihood strategies of Resettled Persons and Host Community, strategies of enhancing self-reliance among Resettled Persons and Host Community and strategies adopted for the promotion of integration between Resettled Persons and Host Community. This study was informed by Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model and Acculturation model. The IRR model was used to explicate some of the problems faced by conflict-induced resettlements. Acculturation model was used to explain the necessary conditions that both the host and newly Resettled Persons must embrace for effective community integration. The study was guided by Descriptive Survey Design. The study engaged 196 respondents selected through Stratified Random Sampling. Data collection was done through interview schedule, which were then analyzed descriptively. The study observed all the necessary ethical issues. The findings of the study indicate that farming, formal employment and small scale businesses formed the bedrock of the sources of livelihoods for the Resettled Persons and Host Community. However, there was skepticism among the respondents about the security and sustainability of these sources of livelihood owing to low rewards. Livelihood diversification, membership to informal self-help groups and engagement of several members of the households in livelihood pursuit were the main strategies for achieving self-reliance. Resource sharing, trust building, dispute management, inter-community trade and self-help work were the strategies used in promoting community integration. The effectiveness of these strategies was hampered by government's failure to consult the Host Community prior to the resettlement exercise. In terms of policy, the study recommends for the enactment of policies that comprehensively addresses resettlement of IDPs. This study also recommends further studies on the changing roles of women in post-conflict situation especially women headed households.

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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Displacement generally refers to the process by which people leave their homes, usually in response to a trigger event such as a disaster, environmental stressor, conflict or persecution, to seek a more secure and stable situation elsewhere (Ferris, 2014). Population displacement can occur within state borders as Internally Displaced People (IDPs); or across international borders as refugees (Cernea, 2006). An Internally Displaced Person refers to a person who is forced to flee his or her home because of a triggering event, but who remains within the borders of the country of origin (UNHCR, 2020). Population displacements can occur due to disasters, development or conflicts (IDMC, 2009). Disaster inducement displacement, development induced displacement and conflict induced displacement. Disaster induced displacements refers to when people are to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of natural or made disasters such as earthquakes, floods, drought, pest infestation and pandemics among others (Mooney, 2005). Development-induced displacements refers to when people are forced to leave their homes and/or land as a result of construction of dams, mining, agricultural development, the creation of military installations, airports, industrial plants, weapon testing grounds, railways, road developments, urbanization, conservation projects, and forestry (Cernea, 2006). Conflict-induced displacement describes situations in which people leave their homes to escape political violence and or ethnic violence (Cohen & Mooney, 2003).The above literature enlightened this study about the meaning and types of population displacements. This study focused on conflict induced population displacements that occurred in Kenya in late 2007 and early 2008 following the dispute over 2007 presidential election results.

Data on conflict-induced population displacement around the globe shows that the number of displaced people increased two folds between 2007 and 2015 (from about 26m to 45m) (IDMC, 2016). Although conflict-induced population displacement is a phenomenon affecting all regions of the World, the Middle East, North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa remain the most affected. For instance, of the 45m people displaced by conflicts globally by 2015, 75% (30m) of them are from Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Central African Republic (CAR), Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia (Alobo & Obaji, 2016; Ferris, 2016; IDMC, 2019). In Kenya, UN estimated that various forms of conflict had displaced 431,153 prior to the 2007/08 post-election violence (UNOCHA, 2006). With a total

population of 33.4 million people (UNDP, 2006); it translated to one inhabitant out of 90 who was an IDP. This placed Kenya at the 7th rank in Africa in terms of numbers of IDPs. The Government of Kenya [GOK] estimated the number of people displaced by post-election violence of 2007/08 at 663,921 (GOK, 2009). This implied that Kenya had over 1m IDPs as of 2008. The above literature highlights the prevalence of conflict-induced population displacements in different parts of the world including Kenya. It is evident from the literature that conflict-induced population displacement is a major problem in the world including Kenya. This made it necessary for an understanding of issues confronting displaced people in their new settlements.

Studies show that over 75% of people displaced by conflicts do not return to their previous settlements (Lwabukuna, 2011; Terminiski, 2013). Security and safety issues are often cited by displaced people as the main reasons for their reluctance to return to their previous settlements (Bilak & Shai, 2018). Other factors impeding return to previous settlements are lost assets, physical destruction of property and agricultural infrastructure, and lost social and economic networks (Bakewell, 2000). Displaced people's fear of returning to their previous settlements is not misplaced as studies have reported cases of renewed violence even after peace settlements and cease-fire agreements (Duncan, 2005). In Kenya it was estimated that 53% (350, 000 of the 663,921) of the people displaced by post-election violence of 2007/08 sought refuge in 118 IDPs camps in the country instead of returning to their pre-conflict settlements (GOK, 2009). In Rongai Location of Rongai Sub-County, government records show that 7,000 people were resettled in the area. The above literature informed this study about the proportion of displaced people that never return to their pre-conflict settlements and the accompanying reasons. The findings of the above studies imply that majority of the displaced people opt for settlement in places other than their pre-conflict settlements. It was important that people displaced by conflicts are understood with regard to their new settlements given that majority of the displaced people prefer being settled in a place different from their pre-conflict settlements.

Conflict-induced displacement has immediate and often devastating consequences for individuals, households and communities (Los-Andes, 1999). These include losses in both productive capabilities and access to basic services. In addition, conflicts disrupt production systems, trade networks, labour markets, kinship groups and established residential institutions (Cernea, 1997). Moreover, conflicts deny displaced people access to food, shelter, and

medicine and other essential survival needs (Alobo & Obaji, 2016; Mooney, 2005). The above scholars document some of the major consequences of conflict induced population displacements. As noted by the scholars, displaced people indeed lose practically everything during conflicts and subsequent displacements. In Kenya, the 2007/08 post-election violence led to the burning of over 78,000 houses, thousands of shops, destruction of farms and market centres among other unquantifiable losses (GOK, 2009). The documented studies reveal the consequences of conflicts on the displaced people. It is evident from the documented studies that conflicts destroy virtually everything from livelihood to the social fabric of the displaced people. However, the above studies did not far enough to highlight the kinds of strategies adopted by displaced people in their effort to reconstruct and restore their lives to pre-conflict status. The present study examined the kinds of socioeconomic livelihoods strategies adopted by displaced people in their new settlement.

One of the main issues that is of great concern to governments, international organizations and displaced people is the integration between displaced people and the host communities. Integration generally refers to the ability of the resettled people to equitably access opportunities and resources, participate in the community and society, feel secure and a sense of belonging in the new settlements (Hynie, Korn & Tao, 2016) Phillimore & Goodson, 2008). Studies show that most of the host communities are not receptive towards IDPs and refugees, for fear of losing scarce and valuable resources, such as land (Brun, 2000; Ediev *et al.*, 2014). Studies conducted in Tanzania, Indonesia and Iran revealed that much of the host community's lack of receptivity to IPDs and refugees is the fear that displaced persons would impose a burden on local infrastructure, environment and resources, if they are not properly managed (Badri *et al*., 2006; Duncan, 2005; Whitaker, 1999). In addition, studies conducted by Agunawardena and Wickramasinghe (2009) and Basok (2014) in Costa Rica and Sri Lanka have found that perceived security threat and incompatible and competing sources of livelihoods between the host and resettled people also undermined the integration between resettled people and host communities. The above studies offer considerable evidence that the integration between the Host Community and Resettled People is an issue worth consideration. However, the above studies were conducted in other countries where circumstances leading to displacements and subsequent resettlements were different from that of Kenya. For instance, although some of the above studies were done on Displaced People, their focus was on people displaced by disasters. Further, while some of the documented studies were done on people displaced by conflicts, they were focused on refugees. Therefore, it was not clear from the

documented studies how resettlement affects the relationship between the Displaced People and Host Communities. It was important to bring to light the unfolding scenario of the integration between Displaced People and Host Communities as a result of the former's livelihood strategies.

Kenya has experienced conflict-induced population displacement since the advent of political pluralism in early 1990s (Africa Watch, 1993; Nnoli, 1998). The conflicts assume ethnic/clan dimension where one ethnic group is often pitted against the other. Although ethnic conflicts have occurred in different parts of the country, most of the politically instigated ethnic conflicts leading to population displacements have been reported more in Rift Valley, North Eastern and Coastal regions (Easterly, 2001). Unlike ethnic violence of previous general elections, the general election of 2007 was the most violent and destructive. The anomalies that characterized the election and the ultimate announcement of the results sparked spontaneous violence, which left hundreds of people dead or injured, with hundreds of thousands others displaced (Reiner, 2008). It was estimated that the violence resulted in the displacement of 663, 921 people and death of over 1,300 people. However, human rights and humanitarian organizations considered the number of displaced people and resultant deaths to have been much higher than what was provided by the government of Kenya (IDMC, 2010; OCHA, 2008). The violence also led to massive looting of business establishments, destruction of properties and paralysis of the road network in various regions.

The signing of the National Accord in early 2008 led to the cessation of violence and establishment of Grand Coalition Government (Juliana, 2008). The government in May 2008 launched a resettlement program dubbed operation *Rudi Nyumbani* (Ong'ayo, 2008). However, not all internally displaced persons were resettled through this program, thus making the government to set up transit camps to temporarily host this group. Mawingu camp in Nyandarua County was one of the camps established to temporarily accommodate displaced people as a suitable land for their permanent resettlement was being sought. Rongai Location of Rongai Sub-County, Nakuru County was identified by the government for permanent resettlement of displaced that were in Mawingu transit camp, Nyandarua County. It is estimated that the population resettled in this area was about 7,000 people. As observed earlier, conflicts destroy livelihoods of displaced, which implies that they have to embark on the reconstruction of their livelihoods. This study did not only focus on the socioeconomic livelihood strategies adopted by the displaced people in their settlements, but also the strategies adopted by the

newly resettled people in becoming self-reliant as well as the effects the socioeconomic strategies adopted had on their integration with the Host Community.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The resettlement of displaced persons in Rongai Location from Mawingu Camp was an involuntary post-conflict resettlement program, in a new environment away from their initial settlement areas. As such the Resettled Persons had to start their lives afresh prompting them to adopt new livelihoods strategies for their socioeconomic sustenance. Equally, the Host Community had to make adjustments in order to accommodate as well as interact (socially and economically) with the new group. While the government hoped that both the resettled and host communities would benefit from the resettlement, it was unclear the kinds of livelihood strategies that were adopted in their efforts to adapt to the new environment and whether such livelihoods would enhance integration. It is against this backdrop that this study focused on post-conflict livelihood strategies and their effects on community integration.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 Broad Objective

The broad objective of this study was to examine post-conflict socio-economic livelihoods strategies of resettled people and host community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County, Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by the following specific objectives;

i. To examine socio-economic livelihood strategies of resettled people and host community in Rongai Location, Nakuru County, Kenya.
ii. To analyze strategies of enhancing self-reliance among resettled persons and host community in Rongai Location, Nakuru County, Kenya.
iii. To examine the strategies adopted for the promotion of integration between Resettled Persons and Host Community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County, Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions;

i. What were some of the socio-economic livelihood strategies of resettled people and host community in Rongai Location, Nakuru County, Kenya?

ii. Which strategies were used in enhancing self-reliance among resettled persons and host community in Rongai Location, Nakuru County, Kenya?
iii. What were the strategies used for the promotion of integration between Resettled Persons and Host Community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County, Kenya?

1.5 Justification of the Study

This study revealed the socioeconomic livelihood strategies used by Resettled People and Host Communities, strategies adopted by resettled people and host community to enhance self-reliance and strategies used to promote the integration between resettled people and host community in Rongai Location, Nakuru County, Kenya. The findings of this study will be important to Resettled People and Host Community, the Government of Kenya and Scholars.
The study will be of great benefit to Resettled People and Host Community who will get feedback on how the effectiveness of various strategies employed to promote community integration. The findings of the study and recommendations made could help Resettled People and Host Community embrace practices that build trust and cordial relations and discard those that undermine peaceful co-existence.

The findings of the study can also be used by the government as a basis to offer guidance and support to Resettled People and Host Community. The government can also use the findings of this study to initiate programs that enhance livelihoods and resilience among Resettled People and Host Community. The study has provided useful information that broadens scholars' understanding of livelihoods in the contexts of conflict induced displacements. The study has also challenged researchers to undertake more studies in the field of conflict induced displacements and resettlements. To this end, the research has recommended areas that need further research in the area of conflict induced displacements and resettlements.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study covered newly Resettled Persons and Host Community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County. It limited itself to households and observable features of emerging livelihoods. The study focused on heads of households and other members of households in their productive ages. Thematically, the study confined itself to socio-economic livelihoods strategies, strategies of achieving self-reliance and community integration strategies. Resettlement following post-election violence has been an emotive issue that has political and economic implications both to the Resettled Persons and host communities. This generated fear and

suspicion among potential respondents leading to apathy toward the study. This limitation was addressed by assuring the respondents that the information obtained from them would be treated with utmost confidentiality and that it was to be used for study purposes only. There was also the use of familiar persons who were carrying out relief work among the resettled and who introduced us to the respondents. This helped to remove the fears that the respondents had in responding to the interview.

1.7 Operational Definitions of Terms

Livelihoods: Livelihoods referred to the means used to maintain and sustain life. 'Means' connoted the resources, including household assets, capital, social institutions and networks (kin, village, authority structures), and strategies available to people through their local and trans-national communities.

Livelihood Strategies: Livelihood strategies comprise the ways in which people access and mobilize resources that enable them to increase their economic and social security and thereby reduce the vulnerability created and exacerbated by conflict, and pursue goals necessary for their survival and possible return to pre-conflict life.

Community Integration: This refers to the ability to participate fully in economic, social, cultural and political activities in the society without having to relinquish one's own distinct ethno-cultural identity and culture (Valtonen, 2004). In this study the concept applied to the relationship between Resettled Persons and Host Community.

Resettlement: Resettlement is a process, usually under the assistance of the state, private sector or other development organization, of moving people from their area of residence to another considered to offer alternative conditions. Resettlement in this study was limited to newly Resettled Persons at Rongai Location.

Self-Reliance: Baumeister (1987) defines self-reliance as 'the social and economic ability of an individual, a household, or a community to meet essential needs (including protection, food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education) in a sustainable manner and with dignity. In this study self-reliance referred to the ability of Resettled People and Host Community to meet basic and essential needs in a sustainable way.

Socio-economic Livelihood: In this study the social aspects included networks and connections (neighbourhoods, kinship), relations of trust and mutual understanding and support, formal and informal groups, leadership, health, nutrition, education, and capacity to adapt. Economic aspects included savings, credit and debt (formal, informal), wages, knowledge and skills, capacity to work, land and produce, water and aquatic resources, trees and forest products.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature, theoretical and conceptual frameworks for the study. The chapter begins with a general overview of conflicts and livelihood strategies and emerging livelihood strategies in post-conflict situations. Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction and Acculturation Models were used as the theoretical frameworks and their applications to the study were explored. The section is concluded by presenting a conceptual framework, which was largely drawn from the reviewed literature and theoretical framework.

2.2 Socio-economic Livelihood Strategies of the Displaced People

Displaced people employ different socioeconomic livelihood strategies in their effort to meet essential needs. Studies show that provision of casual labour is one of the strategies used by displaced people and newly resettled persons to earn a living. For instance, Siham (2005) in a study conducted among people displaced by disaster in Nepal found that displaced people engaged in the provision of casual labour mostly in the construction industry to earn a living. In addition, studies conducted in Zimbabwe and Malawi by Apeadu (1992) and Ager (1995) respectively on the livelihood strategies of internally displaced people found that a significant percentage of men worked as farm labourers in the tea plantations and as domestic servants in the nearby urban areas. Women worked as gardeners and cleaners in the nearby urban households (Apeadu, 1992). In Eastern Africa, studies conducted in Ethiopia on the livelihood strategies of people displaced by development projects found that provision of labour in farms, domestic work and security guards as some of the ways IDPs had adopted in their livelihood pursuit (Irit & Weyni, 2011; Siltan, 2019). In Kenya, displaced people were found to engage in low paying jobs as casual labourers in Nairobi, Eldoret, Lodwar and other major towns Betts *et al.* (2018). It is evident from the documented studies that casual employment was an important livelihood strategy among IDPs. However, the above studies focused on people displaced by disasters and developments. The studies were also conducted among IDPs in the camps. The experiences of people displaced by conflicts might not be the same as that of their counterparts displaced by disasters and developments. It was therefore not clear whether findings of studies on livelihood strategies among people displaced by disasters and development were applicable to people displaced by conflicts.

Formal employment is yet another socioeconomic livelihood strategy that displaced have adopted. For instance, a study conducted among displaced people in Kenya at Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps found that a number of refugees earn their livelihoods through employment (IRC, 2018). The study established many refugees in the two camps worked as teachers, translators, community outreach workers, health workers, and office staff among others for the humanitarian organizations dealing with refugees. Although the above study was conducted on refugees and not on IDPs, the findings of the study were still relevant to the present study since like the present study, it was also focusing on people displaced by conflicts. It should be recalled that refugees in the two camps were displaced by conflicts in Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo. It is important to note that the 2007/08 post-election violence displaced people from diverse professional and training background. It was necessary to investigate people resettled in Rongai Location were seeking their livelihoods from formal employment as was the case with refugees in the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps.

Small scale trade was another strategy employed by displaced people. Studies show that displaced people especially women engage in small scale trade to cope with the economic loss arising from their displacement. For example, among Congolese women refugees in Kakuma, catering and sell of *Vitenge* fabric are important sources (Betts et al., 2018). Other studies by UNHCR (2002) and Rahhal (2001) on refugee survival strategies of displaced people found that liquid soap manufacturing renting out beds for travelers along the highway, processing and selling of food and women's local perfumes, as well as processing and trading of local products such as dried – okra. In Ghana, a study by Ayine *et al.* (2017) established that displaced were engaged in trading of local alcohol, poultry, and food vending. The other significant source of income for displaced people have been found to be running shops, kiosks and hawking (Swisscontact, 2017). Further, Fox and Kamau (2013) in their survey of small scale businesses owned by displaced in refugees camps found that there were around 5,000 and 2,000 businesses in Kakuma and Dadaad refugee camps respectively. The above literature highlights the extent to which small scale trade is a source of livelihood to the displaced people. However, the above studies save for Rahhal's (2001) focused on refugees and not internally displaced people. It was important that an exploration of small scale trade as a source of income to internally displaced people was done. It was particularly necessary to establish whether the specific areas of small scale trade pursued by IDPs in Kenya are similar or different from those pursued by refugees and IDPs from other countries.

Subsistence agriculture is yet another area that people displaced by conflicts considered as an important source of livelihood. In Ghana, Ayine, Tumwine and Kabumbuli (2017) found that over 60% of displaced people derive their livelihoods from subsistence agriculture. An earlier study conducted in Zambia found that displaced by mining activities turned previously untilled forests into productive farmlands (Bakewell, 2000). The IDPs became the largest land users and producers of grains and vegetables to their host community. Similarly, studies conducted in Sudan by Kok (1989), Tanzania by Armstrong (1998) Daley (1993) and Liberia by Black and Milimouno (1996) found that subsistence agriculture was a primary source of livelihood to majority of displaced people in those countries. This current study endeavored to find out whether the Resettled Persons made significant contribution into the cultivation of land and whether this raised levels of crop production in the study area. The above studies demonstrate that subsistence farming is a popular source of livelihood to a significant proportion of displaced people. It is, however, important to point out that the above studies were conducted among IDPs in transitional camps not resettled ones that the current study focused on. It is also important to note that the present study focused on people resettled on a fixed piece of land. It was therefore, important to explore whether the resettled IPDs also derived their livelihoods from subsistence agriculture given the small and fixed pieces of land that they were allocated.

Studies have established that some IDPs trading in food aid and materials is also another socioeconomic strategy used by displaced people. For example, Betts *et al.* (2018) and Kimetrica (2016) found that refugees often sold some of the food aid to shop owners within and outside the camps. Maystad and Verwimps (2009) also found that that a significant amount of food rations distributed to refugees were often sold or exchanged at new markets between refuges and the host communities. An earlier study conducted by Whitaker (1999) in Tanzania also revealed that around 75% of food rations distributed to refugees in camps in the country in the early 1990s were sold at local markets. WFP (2014) also established that refugees at Kakuma camp sold part of their rations to buy other items like sugar and salt, which they sent across the border into Sudan where these commodities fetched higher prices than the food itself. The findings of the above studies suggest that a significant part of food aid to displaced people finds its way to markets. From the above studies it was clear that trading on food aid and other materials was a strategy designed to obtain money that displaced people could use to purchase other food items or materials that were not part of the humanitarian provisions. In Kenya, resettled people were provided with food aid, building materials and other forms of support by the government to smoothen their resettlement process. Whether some IDPs traded in these

provisions to earn a livelihood like their counterparts in countries where the above studies were conducted required an examination. It was also necessary to establish whom they traded humanitarian aid to and for how long this strategy was to supplement incomes.

2.3 Strategies of Achieving Socio-economic Self-Reliance among Displaced People

Displaced people often employ different strategies in their effort to become self-reliant and avoid overdependence on the government and humanitarian organizations. One of the strategies adopted by displaced people and immigrants to become self-sufficient in essential provisions is livelihood diversification. Livelihood diversification refers to the creation of a portfolio of a set of livelihood activities, whose main purpose is to build up income streams that have different risk attributes, ensuring that some income streams remain even when others diminish (Scoones, 1998). Studies show that livelihood diversification has been extensively used by households to cope with socioeconomic stress. For instance, Müller-Böker and Thieme (2007) while examining the strategies used by people in marginalized areas to build resilience and achieve self-reliance established that income diversification was a common practice livelihood strategy connected with the hope for future success.

In Kenya seeking livelihood from multiple sources as a survival strategy has also been used by people displaced by disasters such as drought. For instance, UNDP (2006), ITDG (2005b) and Little *et a*l. (2001) found that some members of the Turkana community displaced by drought take up weaving of mats and baskets, which they sell to complement dwindling incomes from livestock and livestock products. Other natural resource-based livelihood activities adopted by the community included the collection and sale of aloe, gum Arabic, honey, firewood, production and sale of charcoal and sell of alcohol. The above studies highlight the extent to which people under economic and social stress pursue livelihoods from diverse sources in their effort to achieve socioeconomic dependence. Being in an unfamiliar environment, it was risky for resettled people to depend on a single source of livelihood. Resettled people are traditionally farmers but have increasingly embrace business as an important source of livelihood. However, the settlement was also in close proximity to urban areas notably Salgaa and Nakuru town. It was necessary to establish whether displaced had adopted livelihood diversification as a way of building resilience and self-reliance.

Self-help approach is one of the strategies used by vulnerable groups to build resilience and self-reliance. Thomas and Thomas (2003) define self-help approach as a strategy where people

come together to address their common problems. From the definition it is clear that self-help approach entails getting help, giving help, and learning to help one another as well as sharing knowledge and experience. Douglass (1998) and Dersham and Gzirishvili (1998), describes how people in poor urban neighborhoods formed informal social networks to raise financial and social capital. The authors enumerated how the established financial and social capital was effective in insuring members against shocks and stresses of urban livelihood. A later study by Agbalajobi (2010) also found intense network connections among displaced persons, which served both their economic and social interests.

In Kenya, Achieng (2002) found that people displaced by 1992 ethnic violence in parts of Rift Valley organized themselves into strong social networks in order to face challenges facing them collectively rather than individually. In another study it was established that some displaced women living in Kenya's urban areas joined self-help groups with the local community, particularly in churches. The groups established revolving fund, to which they contributed some small amounts of money on a weekly basis. The contributions helped members buy household items such as utensils and building materials. Members also used contributions received to pay medical bills, buy food and meet other expenses. The above studies were very relevant to the present study. They highlight the use of self-help approach by people displaced by conflicts and the importance of this approach in shielding displaced people from economic shocks and in building households' physical and financial capital. However, the above study focused on displaced in transitional camps. It remained unclear whether people already had also adopted self-approach in their effort to build resilience and become self-reliant.

Formation of informal savings and credit schemes is yet another strategy used by displaced people and economically disadvantaged groups to cope with tough economic times and high cost of living. For example, Karen *et al*. (2010) found that people used self-help approach to pull financial resources then advance as credit to members. Through this approach, it was possible for as high as 81% of the rural populations to have access to credit through informal savings and credit schemes. Stewart *et al*. (2010) have argued that access to financial services is important for individual's socio-economic development. It is the position of the authors that individuals with access to credit can easily invest in health, education and income generating activities unlike their counterparts with no access to financial services thus enhancing growth opportunities for the poor. Burgess and Pande (2005) reinforced the above ideas when they

observed that access to credit facilities could herald the accumulation of capital and investments among poor and marginalized households.

Deployment of several members of the households in livelihood pursuit is yet another strategy used by displaced and marginalized households to attain self-reliance in essential needs. In a study of households' response to illness of a bread winner, Barret and Beardmor (2000) found out that among Indian urban households, women and children joined the labour force to cushion households from loss of income. Children played an important role in doing household chores like cooking, bringing firewood and looking after young ones in the camp. While acknowledging that engaging several members of households in livelihood pursuit as an important step towards enabling households become self-reliant, Moser (1998) argues that children should not be part of the equation. The author observes that households' dependence upon their children's labour as an asset to maintain current consumption, rather than investing in their children's future human capital, is counterproductive in the long term. According to the author households should invest in children's education and other areas that increase their future productivity.

2.4 Factors Affecting the Integration between Host Communities and Displaced People

Phillimore and Goodson (2008) define integration as the ability of the resettled people to equitably access opportunities and resources; participate in the community and society, feel secure and a sense of belonging in the new settlements. The ideas of the above authors outline not only what is meant by integration but also what it means for the resettled people. However, in the context of the present study, integration was understood more in terms of the peaceful and harmonious co-existence between resettled people and the host community. This study held that it is through harmonious relationship that both the resettled people and host community can lead a decent living and realize their life goals.

Available literature suggests that the presence of displaced people is sometimes not received well by the host community. For instance, a study conducted in Colombia found that displaced people were not fully accepted by the host communities and often faced discrimination from the host communities (Oslender, 2007). Further, studies conducted by Whitaker (1999), Duncan (2005) and Badri *et al*. (2006) in Tanzania, Indonesia and Iran revealed the existence of hostility, suspicion and mistrust between the host communities and displaced people. The above literature shows that the relationship between displaced people and host communities

has in many instances not been cordial. It is, however, important to observe that most of the above studies focused on refugees. Further, the above studies did not go far enough to explain why the relationship between displaced people and host communities is frosty.

One of the factors that studies have found to contribute to the frosty relationship between displaced people and host communities is fear of security threats. For instance, studies conducted by Agunawardena and Wickramasinghe (2009) and Basok (2014) in Costa Rica and Sri Lanka showed that host communities often perceive displaced people as security threat. The authors argued that in cases of conflict induced displacements, displaced people are often attacked by armed groups. This exposes host communities to attacks from the same armed groups thus leading to the perception that displaced people as a source of threat and insecurity to the host communities. Fear of being collateral in armed conflicts has thus led to cold reception of displaced people by the host communities. The above studies enlightened the present study about the feeling of insecurity from the host community and its attendant consequence to the cold relationship between the host and displaced communities. Despite all that the above studies focused more on displaced people in transitional camps. The present study focused on displaced people who were already resettled.

Other studies have also acknowledged the cold relationship between Host Communities and Displaced People. However, these studies attribute such frosty relationship to competition for scarce resources. For instance, studies cite host communities' for fear of losing scarce and valuable resources, such as land to the displaced people (Brun, 2000). It is also the view of Alix-Garcia and Saah (2009) that increasing competition for resources between displaced people and host communities in addition to population growth may negatively impact the host community and their household viability leading to poor relationship between the host communities and displaced people. Competition for common property resources (CPRs) is yet another issue that creates hostility between host communities and displaced people. According to Chambers (1986), cultivation of land through camp development results in exploitation of grazing land, trees, firewood, food and water. Conflicts between displaced people and host communities often occur where these resources are limited. Notable conflicts between hosts and displaced people over common property resources have been experienced in the Sudan-Uganda-Kenya border region (Jacobsen, 2003). The above studies were relevant to the present study. In addition, Kibreab (2001) in Eritrea also found that land as a common pool resource between the Host Community and newly Resettled Persons was creating was responsible for

the tension between the two. Resources such as land are important for the livelihoods of both the host communities and displaced people. It is therefore possible as documented by the above studies that competition for resources for livelihood can cause tension between displaced people and host communities. It was necessary to establish whether the kinds of livelihood strategies adopted in the resettlement enhanced or undermined the integration between Resettled People and Host Community.

Another issue that studies have shown undermines the integration between displaced people and the host communities is the competition for employment opportunities. A study by Blochliger *et al*. (2017) displaced people often compete with host communities for the available jobs offered by governments and humanitarian organizations. Other studies have pointed emergency medical care, housing, language training, children's education, and even processing of asylum claims as some of the services that utilize labour from the displaced people and host communities (Omata & Weaver, 2015; Taylor *et al.,* 2016). Both formal and casual employments are important sources of livelihood to both displaced people and host communities. The arrival of displaced people in an area can indeed cause fierce competition for the available job opportunities as observed by the documented studies. In the study site had several learning institutions and commercial flower farms that offered both casual and formal employment opportunities to the resettled people and host community. It is important to observe that the host community enjoyed monopoly over the available employment opportunities available in the area. However, the arrival and subsequent resettlement of displaced people in the area meant that the host community no longer enjoyed the monopoly it had before the resettlement. An investigation on how competition for employment opportunities between the host community and resettled affected the integration between the two.

Available literature also shows that the presence of displaced people has benefits to the host communities. For example, studies of the socio-economic impacts of refugees on host communities around the Dadaab camps in Northern Kenya found that positive impacts relate to access to distributed food, economic opportunities, and service improvements in the host communities (Aukot 2003; World Bank 2011). In addition, a study conducted by Sanghi *et al*. (2016) on the impacts of Kakuma Refugee camps on the host community found that the presence of the Camp resulted in an increase the host region's economic output by 3.4%. The documented studies show that the presence of displaced people can be of great benefit to the

host communities. However, the above studies were conducted on refugees and not internally displaced people. The relationship between refugees and host communities might have been the same as that of the resettled people and host community. It was therefore important to examine the kinds of benefits host community got from resettled people.

Displaced people have also served as an important source of market for local products. For instance, studies show that members of the host communities are able to sell their products, such as meat, milk, firewood and charcoal in displaced people's markets (Alix-Garcia *et al*. 2017; Betts *et al.*, 2018; Enghoff, 2010; Samuel, 2015). Experiences from refugee camps in Tanzania between 1993 and 1994 shows that hosts with farming opportunities experienced positive economic impacts through increased food demand (excluding food-aid) from refugees. On the other hand non-farming hosts suffered from increasing food prices (Alix-Garcia & Saah 2009). In another study Lara and Champain (2009) in their study in Philippines, reported that some host communities extended support to internally displaced persons in the form of allowing the latter to use lands temporarily, until such time as they are able to return to their home communities. It is evident from the documented studies that there are numerous benefits that displaced people can derive from the host community. Sharing of resources can thus be an important step in building the relations between displaced people and host community. It was important to examine whether resources sharing was being used as strategy of strengthening ties between Resettled People and Host Community.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model and Acculturation model. The IRR model was used to explicate some of the problems faced by conflict-induced resettlements. Acculturation model was used to explain the necessary conditions that both the host and newly Resettled Persons must embrace for effective community integration and participation in pursuit of new livelihoods.

2.5.1 Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) Model

This model explains what happens during massive forced displacements and how to counteract adverse effects of resettlements. The IRR model was developed by Cernea (2000) through a series of studies done on displacements and resettlements in the 1990s. Although IRR model was initially developed for development induced resettlements, it has lately been adapted for other forms of resettlements including those caused by conflicts. This was after revelation that

in both cases displaced persons suffered from many similar problems (Kibreab, 2001). The model is grounded on three fundamental concepts: risks, impoverishment, and reconstruction. Risks refer to conditions that expose displaced persons to vulnerable situations. Impoverishment refers to deprivations of goods and services that displaced and newly Resettled Persons have to endure as a result of displacement. Reconstruction implies efforts employed by institutions and individuals to overcome various problems arising from displacement and resettlements.

In constructing the model, Cernea (2000) pointed out that population displacement is a multi-faceted process characterized by eight simultaneous components: landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, and increased morbidity, loss of access to common property and services, and community disarticulation. These impoverishment processes may be potential risks or risks in themselves. But appropriate counteraction has to be initiated to avert possible and actual impoverishment outcomes. But he cautions that these risks threaten not only the people displaced, but also Host Community if not controlled. IRR model captures a broad range of hazards-not only the economic risks, but also the social and cultural ones. It introduces a view on resettlement that reveals the causal mechanisms of impoverishment, its main processes and dimensions. These include income and non-income dimensions of impoverishment, such as assets impoverishment, housing impoverishment, health, nutrition and educational impoverishment, loss of organization, and powerlessness.

The model maintains that during displacement, people lose capital in all its forms-natural capital, man-made capital, human and social capital. Actions to safeguard against such capital losses are indispensable, but more than only safeguarding is required. The model concludes by stressing that reconstructive strategies must be multidimensional, comprehensive and systematic. The model advocates for the reversal and conversion of risks-pattern analysis into a reconstruction-pattern strategy. Here the emphasis is on reversal from landlessness to land ownership, joblessness to employment, homelessness to home ownership, marginalization to inclusion among others. Although this model pointed out key risks and deprivations that displaced persons faced, it did not explain clearly issues of integration between newly Resettled Persons and the Host Community. This limitation was addressed by use of acculturation model.

2.5.2 Acculturation Model

This model owes its origin to the works of Berry and other scholars. Berry *et al.* (2003) argue that the choice of adaptation strategy is the outcome of the interaction of newly Resettled Persons' characteristics and characteristics of the Host Community. Such characteristics include the human and social capital newly Resettled Persons bring with them to the Host Community. Human capital includes education and skills, language of communication, and cultural sophistication. Social capital refers to the network of relationships that newly Resettled Persons have amongst themselves and with others, and the systems of social support available to them Piontkowski *et al*. (2002). The visibility of newly Resettled Persons and their cultural similarity or dissimilarity to the dominant group in the host society will also have a bearing on their integration experience (Berry, 2003).

Relevant features of the Host Community include receptivity to newcomers, especially newly Resettled Persons, and its resettlement policies and services. How receptive a Host Community is to newcomers is reflected in the degree to which the community welcomes cultural diversity and the extent to which newly Resettled Persons choose to engage with the Host Community, without constraints or coercion from any quarters in a process of mutual accommodation (Berry, 2001). Integration between newly Resettled Persons and host communities is considered here as the preferred goal of resettlement. Berry (2001) observes that the ability to participate fully in the host society may be impeded by prejudice and discrimination. Discrimination, along racial or ethnic lines and stereotypes, he adds may constrict opportunities in many areas of livelihood.

Constraints on full participation in a new society can also be greatly influenced by resettlement policies and services. Rudmin (2003) have identified two policy approaches to resettlements; the medical model and the social inclusion model. The medical model emphasizes a mental health perspective and assumes that displaced persons suffer from trauma and require counseling and medical intervention, primarily. The social inclusion paradigm, in contrast, emphasizes labour market integration designed to promote independence through employment for adults and school for children as soon as possible after arrival in new settlements. However, other scholars have argued that contemporary resettlement policies should move toward a social rights orientation in which the Host Community and newly Resettled Persons are sensitized on their rights and obligations to each others' full participation and integration in society (Padilla, 1980; Persons, 1987; Redfield et al., 1936). The interaction of these two sets

of considerations- newly Resettled Persons' characteristics and characteristics of the Host Community- will affect both the adaptation strategy that Resettled Persons adopt and resettlement outcomes which includes effective integration.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

This conceptual framework is modeled along the objectives of the study, the literature reviewed and theory adopted for the study. The independent variables for the study were socioeconomic livelihood strategies, self-reliance enhancement strategies and community integration strategies. The study examined socioeconomic livelihood strategies in the context of formal employment, casual employment, farming and business. Self-reliance enhancement strategies were examined in the context of engagement of several members of households, livelihood diversification, self-help and seeking external support. Community promotion strategies were analyzed with regard to resource sharing, trust building, dispute management approaches, inter-community trade and self-help work. Successful resettlement and community integration were examined in the context full market participation, peaceful co-existence, civic and political participation and availability of social infrastructures. Figure 2.1 below is the conceptual framework for the study.

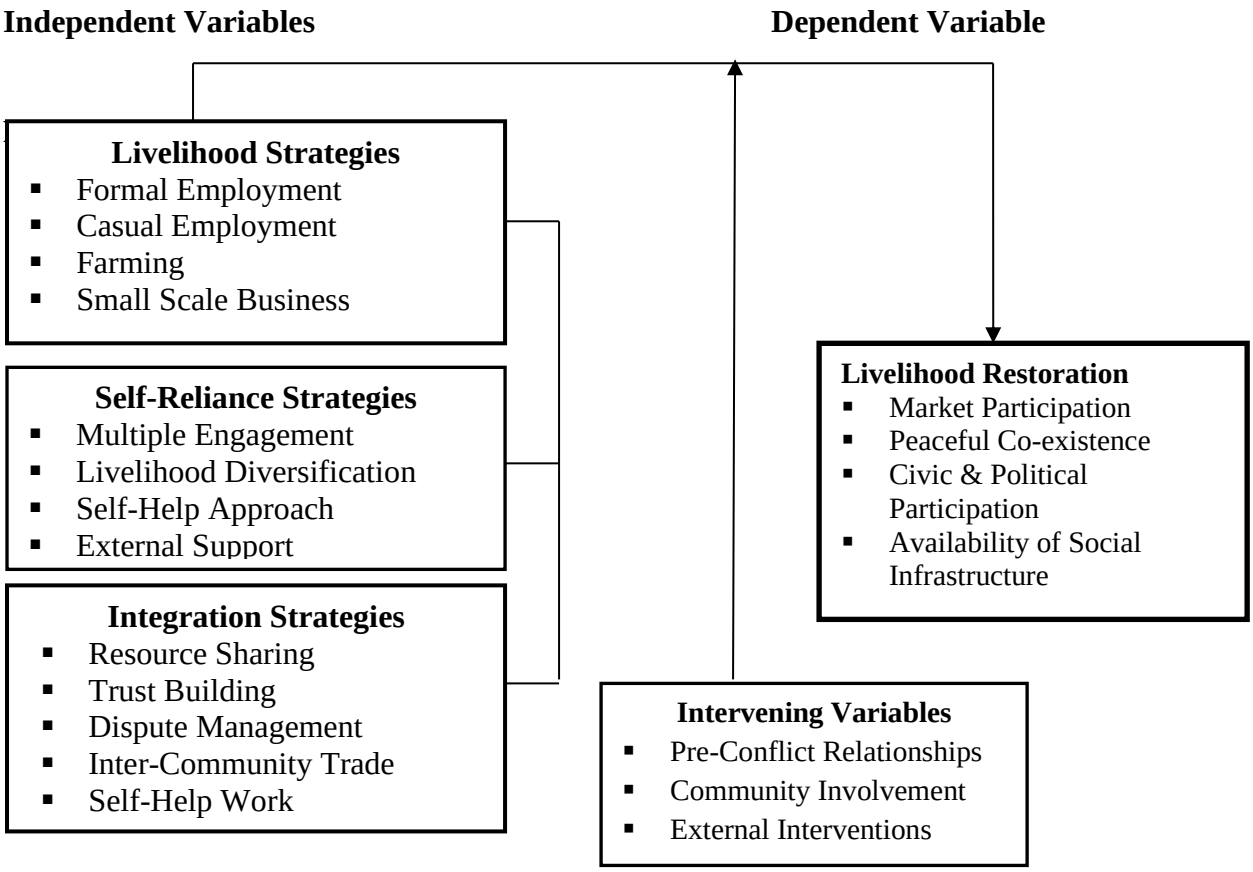

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

During times of war and displacement, the familiar ways of doing things are lost, family and friends may be separated or killed, and transitional living and resettlement in host communities demands for adaptation. At this stage displaced persons lack decent housing, productive assets and have weak social and financial capital. They also lack common services such as schools, health facilities, and water among others. These expose them to public health infections, insecurity, and other risks. Displaced people must thus engage in certain socioeconomic livelihood strategies in an effort to meet basic needs and access essential services. In this study, the strategies examined were formal and casual employment, farming and small scale business.

While engaging in the aforementioned socioeconomic livelihood strategies would help resettled people and host communities meet basic and essential needs, there is no guarantee that these needs and services will always be met. It is important for them to device strategies that enhance their ability to meet these needs and services consistently and thus become self-reliant. This called for an examination of strategies used by resettled people and host community to achieve self-reliance. Self-reliance enhancement strategies examined in this

study were; engagement of several members of households, livelihood diversification, self-help and seeking external support.

Studies have shown that in many cases displaced people are never fully accepted by the host community in their new settlement. Being unwelcome in a new place can compromise the well-being of both the Resettled People and Host Community. This means that efforts must be made to promote the integration between Host Community and Resettled People. This study also examined the strategies being used to promote the integration between Resettled People and Host Community. Resource sharing trust building, dispute management approaches, inter-community trade and self-help work were some of community integration strategies examined.

In pre-war life there is full participation in labour markets and/or agricultural activities as may be what constitutes displaced persons', main source of livelihood. There is also frequent inter and intra-group interactions, civic and political participation. At this stage individuals are thought to have strong ties with family, friends, close neighbors and they are also quite familiar with the surrounding. They have predictable channels of communication, and means of accessing essential goods and services. They also have strong and working social infrastructure services such as schools, hospitals, market places and even security facilities.

It is expected that the socioeconomic livelihood strategies, self-enhancement strategies and community integration promotion strategies adopted by resettled people and host community help in the restoration of pre-conflict status namely possession and ownership of productive assets, access to essential services and opportunities, full participation in the labour market, the educational system, social welfare institutions, and the health and public safety systems. Further it should enhance people's participation in neighborhood religious institutions, and social or recreational institutions.

CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the location where the study was conducted, and the research design adopted for the study as well as the sampling procedure. Other issues discussed are methods of data collection and data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

Creswell (2014) defines research design as the overall strategy that a researcher chooses to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way. Creswell (2014) observes that *r*esearch design lays the foundation for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data. The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtained enables the researcher to effectively address the research problem logically and as unambiguously as possible Ader *et al*. (2008). This study used Descriptive Survey Design. Descriptive research aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation or phenomenon (Jackson, 2009). Descriptive research is an appropriate choice when the research aim is to identify characteristics, frequencies, trends, and categories. It is useful when not much is known yet about the topic or problem (Jackson, 2009). This study identified displaced resettled persons in terms of their socioeconomic livelihood strategies. The study also established the trends and frequencies of particular strategies used by the displaced people in pursuit of livelihoods. Descriptive research design was found suitable for this study since it permitted the study to accurately capture and describe issues under inquiry.

3.3 Study Area

This study was carried out in Rongai Location in Rongai Sub-county in Nakuru County, Kenya. The Location is one of the four administrative units forming Rongai Sub-county. The current population for the location is at about 26,460 people (Nakuru District Development Plan 2008-2012). The resettled population is about 7000 people, distributed across the location. Major economic activities in the division include large scale and small crop farming. More recently, horticultural farming has been on the increase with many acreages being put under flower farming. Other sources of income include restaurant and bar services and manufacturing ventures. Recently, the transport sector including public service vehicle sector, bicycle and motor cycle has become a leading income generating sector for the residents. The map in Figure

3.1 below shows the administrative units of Rongai Sub-county and highlights Rongai Location as the study site, covering a total area of 55km^2.

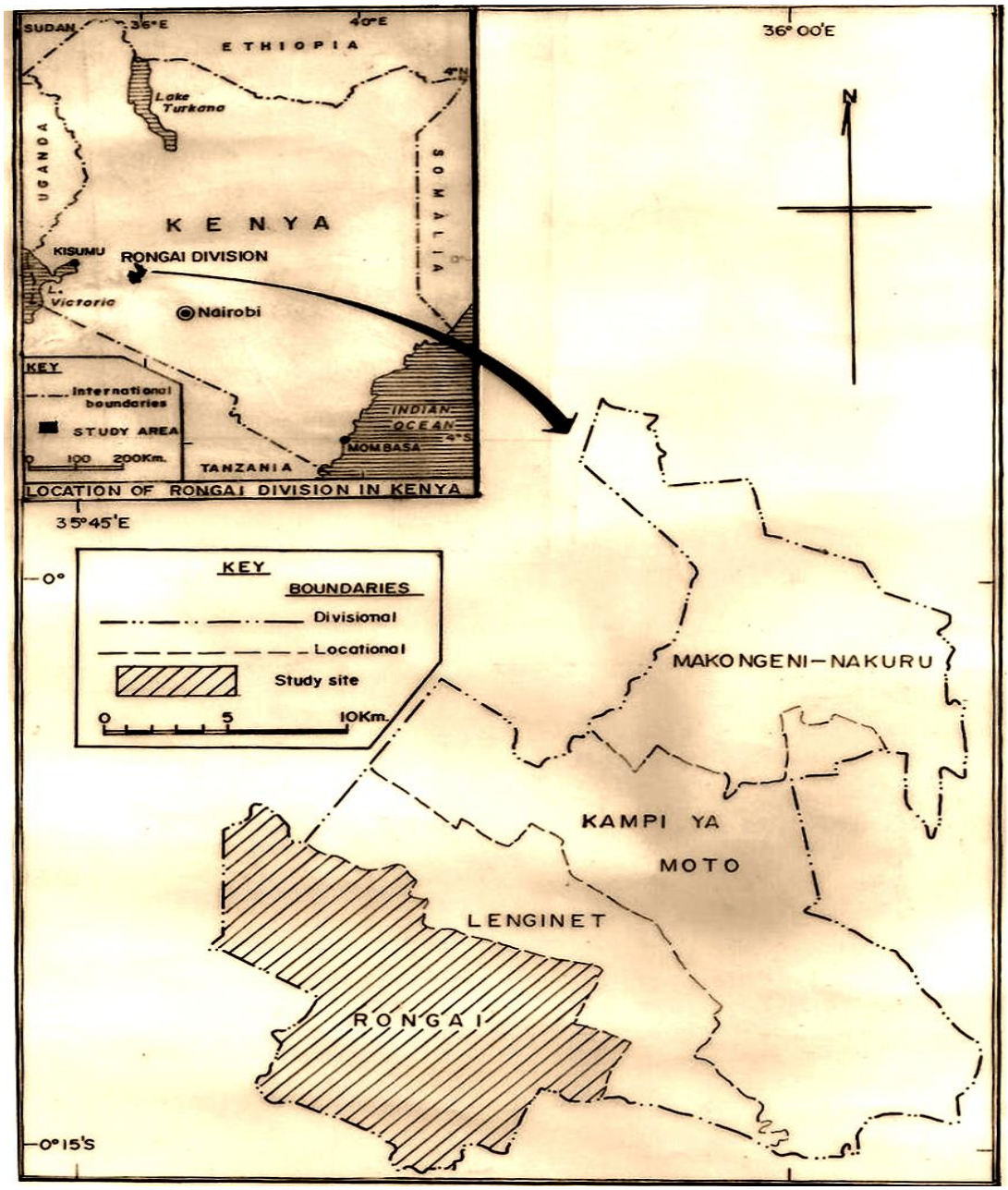

Figure 3.1: Map of Rongai Sub-County Showing Rongai Location as the Study Area

Source: Egerton University Geography Department (2015)

3.4 Target Population

The target population of the study included all the newly Resettled Persons in Rongai Location and the Host Community (residents of Rongai Location). Rongai Location had a total of 1,293

newly resettled households and 4,992 households for the Host Community (Nakuru District Development Plan 2008-2012). The target respondents were the household heads.

3.5 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

The study used stratified random sampling. Stratified random sampling is a method of sampling that involves the division of a population into smaller sub-groups known as strata (Bailey, 1994). In stratified random sampling or stratification, the strata are formed based on population's shared attributes or characteristics (Jackson, 2003). Stratified sampling was used to group the study population into resettled persons and host community, male and female. Therefore, the study sample comprised of resettled persons, host community, male and female respondents. The study used simple random sampling to select primary respondents from each of the sub- groups identified through stratified random sampling method. Simple Random sampling offered each member of the sub-groups an equal chance of being chosen. This study adopted a Simple Random sampling without replacement.

While it was ideal to involve the entire population of Rongai Location in the study, it was, however, not possible due to time and financial constraints. For this reason, a select sample of 196 was picked. This comprised 98 respondents from the Resettled Persons and an equal number of respondents from the Host Community. The number of households resettled in the study area according to the data obtained from the chief's office was1250. With an average family size of five members, the current study estimated the number of resettled persons in the study area to be 7000. The study selected the 98 respondents from the resettled persons using Taro Yamane's formula (Yamane, 1973) as follows:

n= $\frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$

where:

n = sample size

N= Population

e = error of sampling method = 0.1

$$n = \frac{7000}{1+(7000\ X\ 0.1^2)}\ n = 98$$

3.6 Methods of Data Collection

This study used qualitative procedures of data collection, with interview schedule being the main method of data collection. The interview schedule had two sections. The first section

gathered data relating to general background information of the respondents. The second section had questions relating to the objectives of the study namely socioeconomic livelihood strategies, strategies of achieving self-reliance in basic and essential needs, and the effects of livelihood strategies on the integration between resettled persons and host community.

This study adopted a mixed interview schedule where some questions were closed ended while others were open ended structured questionnaire. Closed questions permitted the generation of standardized responses (Kothari, 1990; Sommer, 1991). Structured questions were also easier to respond to. Open ended questions offered the respondents the latitude to give fairly elaborate responses. The researcher administered the instrument through researcher-administered method. The questions were read to the respondents and asked to pick their preferred answer from a set of response alternatives. The study adopted a five-point Likert scale. This method allowed the researcher to clarify issues that might have been unclear to the respondents.

3.7 Data Analysis

After administering the research instruments and collection of data, the data was processed and analyzed to facilitate addressing the research objectives. Data collected from the field was mainly qualitative in nature. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze data after appropriate data coding. Descriptive statistics is used to describe patterns and general trends in a data set. Descriptive statistics used were frequencies and percentages. Data analysis was aided by use of SPSS (Version 24). The results of data analysis were summarized and presented in Tables and Figures for ease of comprehension. Table below indicates the key data analysis outputs.

Table 3.1: Key Study Variables

Study Objectives	Independent Variables	Intervening Variables	Dependent Variables
Objective. 1: To examine socio-economic livelihood strategies of resettled people and host community in Rongai Location	▪ Formal employment ▪ Casual Employment ▪ Farming ▪ Small Scale Business	▪ Pre-Conflict relationships ▪ Community Involvement ▪ External Interventions	**Livelihood Restoration** ▪ Market Participation ▪ Peaceful Co-existence ▪ Civic & Political Participation ▪ Availability of Social Infrastructure
Objective. 2: To analyze strategies of enhancing self-reliance among resettled persons and host community in Rongai Location	▪ Multiple engagement ▪ Livelihood Diversification ▪ Self-Help Approach ▪ External Support		
Objective. 3: To examine the strategies adopted for the promotion of integration between Resettled Persons and Host Community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County	▪ Resource Sharing ▪ Trust Building ▪ Dispute Management ▪ Inter-Community Trade ▪ Self-Help Work		

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Research ethics that were observed in this study are informed consent, confidentiality and data handling and storage. The principle of Informed consent requires that participants in the research are fully aware that they are taking part in the research and what the research requires of them. The researcher explained to the participants the purpose of the study, the methods of data collection for the study and the possible outcome of the study. This was done to make them aware of what the study was about as well as to seek their permission for participation in the study. The principle of informed consent also requires that participants take part in the study without coercion, deception or inducement. In this study, all the participants took part out of their free will without any coercion, inducement or deception.

Confidentiality was yet another ethical issue considered in this study. Confidentiality is an ethical principle that requires researchers to keep some types of information confidential or private. The researcher assured participants that the information obtained from them will be used for academic purpose only. The researcher also assured participants of their right to remain anonymous as and when they considered it appropriate and necessary. The researcher also did not reveal the identities of the participants to unauthorized parties.

The findings of this study were accurately reported and analyzed from the data gathered without alteration or plagiarism. The researcher also obtained university authorization letter and research permit from NACOSTI before carrying out the study. While in the field, the researcher made courtesy calls to county commissioner's office and heads of security in Rongai Sub-County.

CHAPTER FOUR
RESULTS

4.0 Introduction

In this section, the study has presented results and discussions. This study focused on post-conflict socio-economic livelihoods strategies of Resettled People and Host Community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County, Kenya. The study was guided by the following objectives namely a) examine socio-economic livelihood strategies by resettled people and host community in Rongai Location, Nakuru County, Kenya, b) analyze strategies of enhancing self-reliance among resettled persons and host community in Rongai Location, Nakuru County, Kenya and c) examine the strategies adopted for the promotion of integration between Resettled Persons and Host Community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County, Kenya. The section begins with presentation of the results of the study. The results of the study are presented according to the objectives of the study. The results of the study are presented in form of Tables and Figures. The second section has discussions of the results, which are presented according to the objectives of the study. The following are therefore the results and discussions of the study based on the aforementioned objectives.

4.1 Profile of the Respondents

This current study covered a number of background information of the respondents. Respondents' background information covered were age, gender, level of education, marital status and land ownership status, settlement areas and stage of resettlement. Persons covered in this study were aged 18 years and over 50 years of age. Persons with and without any formal education were considered; and both gender constituted the study sample. It also considered all persons regardless of their marital status, although with different numerical representation. Previous displaced persons-now Resettled Persons- and Host Community were the main focus of the study, and as such were the only broad respondent's categories surveyed during the study. Consequently, the following were the detailed analysis of the respondents' profile / background information.

4.1.1 Age of Respondents

Age is an important socio-economic factor in terms of its influence on the decision making power of an individual. It also defines the various roles played by different people in the society especially in the aspect of pursuing a livelihood. This current study surveyed persons aged 18 years and above. Majority (56%) of the respondents were aged between 31-50 years, while

persons aged between 18 and 30 accounted for 33%. Those aged over 50 years represented 11% of the respondents as Figure 4.1 below shows.

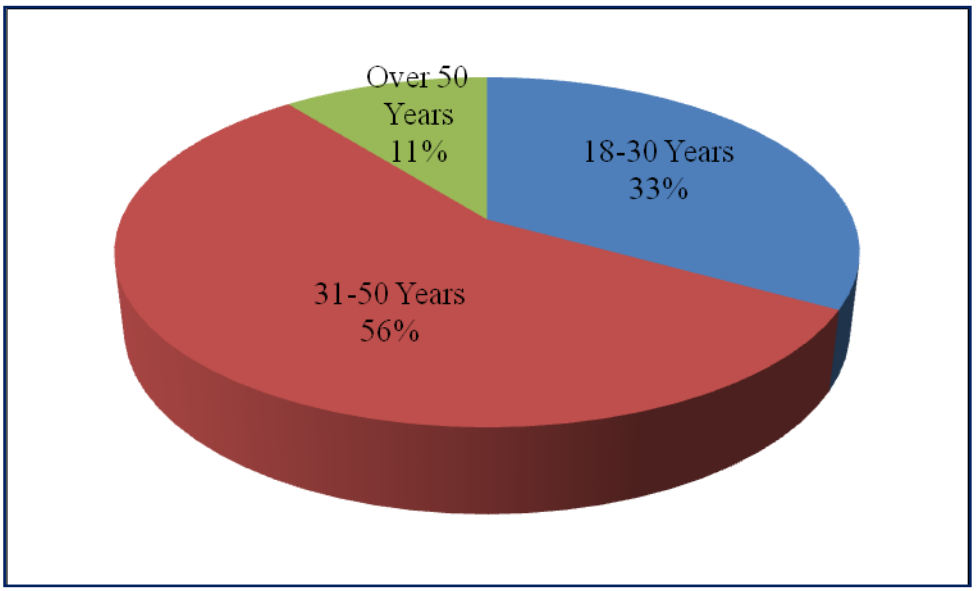

Figure 4.1: Respondents by Age Group

4.1.2 Gender of Respondents

Gender may have significant influence on the types of emerging livelihood strategies in the resettlement areas. This current study therefore considered both females and males. Males accounted for over three quarters of the respondents. As Figure 4.2 shows (78%) of the respondents were males while females had (22%) representation in the study. Gender influences an individual's behavior, attitude, status, interaction and involvement in the decision making processes. In most African societies, gender ascribes certain roles that are instituted by society and sanctioned by customs. Certain sources of livelihood may be too daunting or considered inappropriate to certain gender. This partly explains why males were more than females in this study.

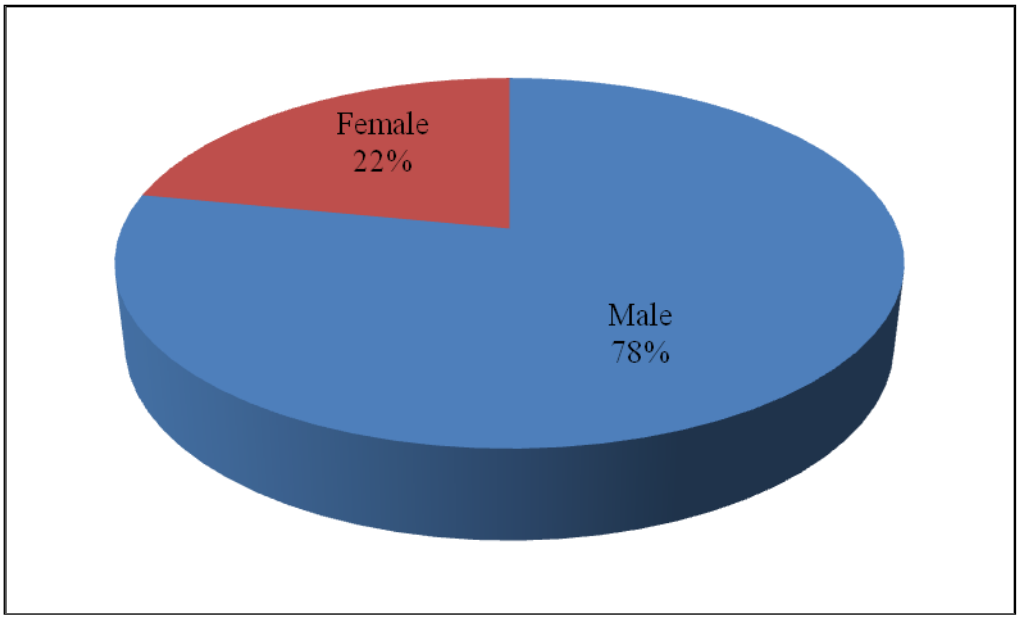

Figure 4.2: Respondents by Gender

4.1.3 Marital Status of Respondents

Analysis of respondents according to their marital status was important since marriage is an important societal institution. Majority (66%) of the respondents were married. This was followed by single persons at (28%). Respondents who were widowed and separated accounted for (5%) and (1%) of the respondents respectively. Figure 4.3 below is a summary of respondents' marital status.

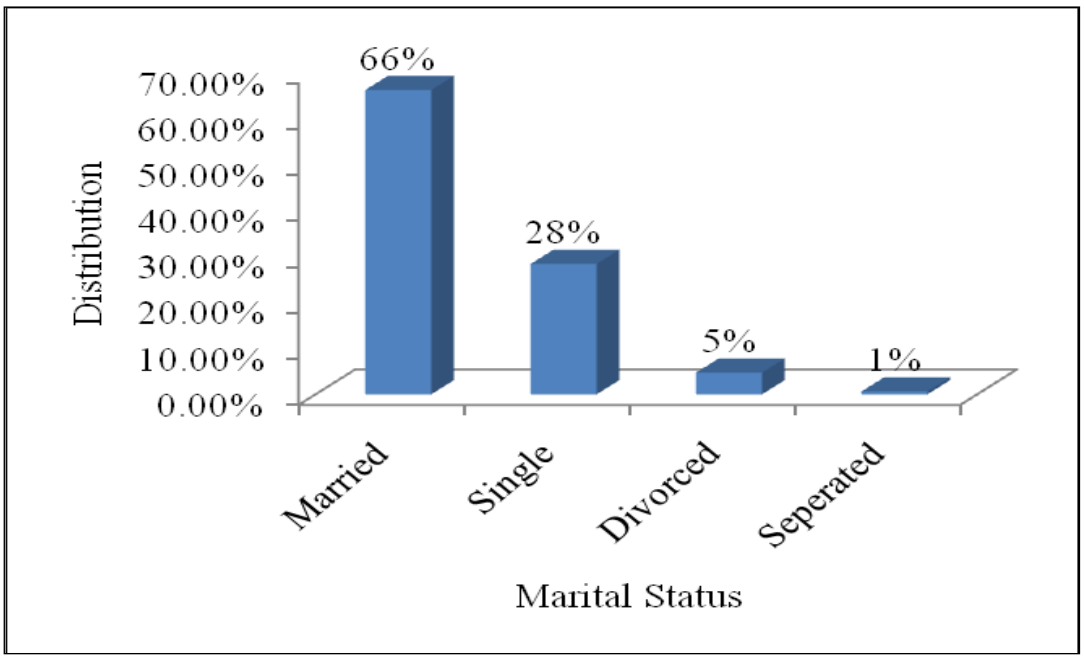

Figure 4.3: Marital Status of Respondents

4.1.4 Level of Education of Respondents

Formal education is an important determinant in livelihood pursuit. It is on this account that respondents' level of education was considered an important profile for analysis in this study. Results in Figure 4.4 below show that majority of the respondents had primary level of education, constituting 47%. This was followed by respondents with secondary level of education, which accounted for (32%), while individuals with college and university level of education constituted (17%) and (4%) of the respondents respectively.

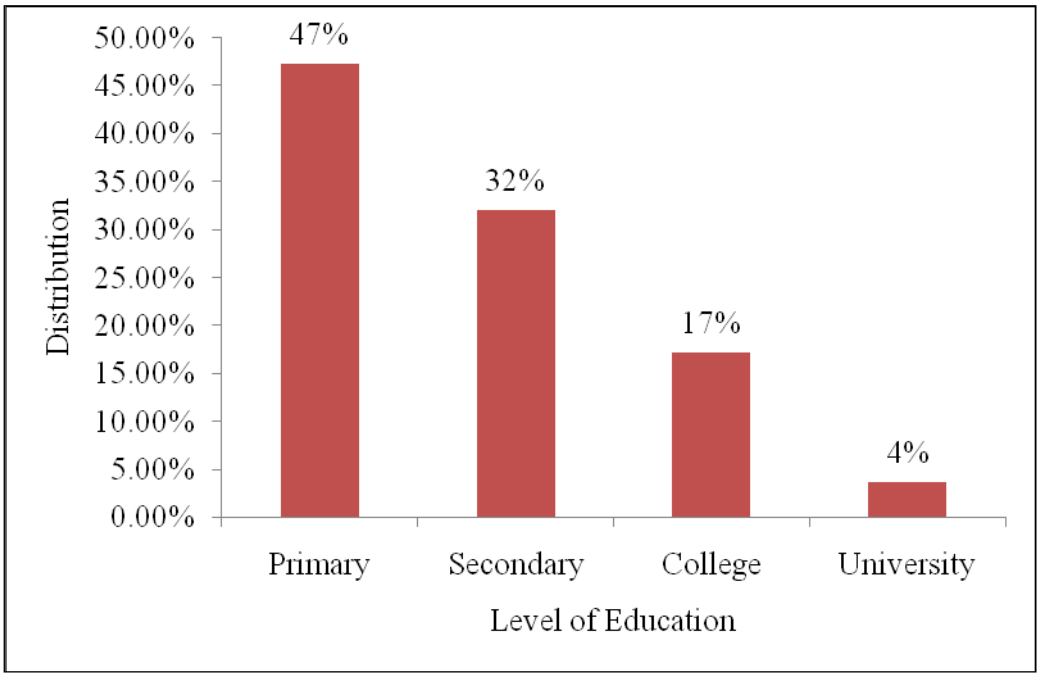

Figure 4.4: Respondents Level of education

4.1.5 Resettlement Areas of the Respondents

Rongai Sub-county was not originally inhabited by the Resettled Persons. This then called for the need to establish the various settlement camps within the location. Figure 4.5 further shows that majority of the resettled people inhabited Shalom settlement Camp. This respondent category constituted about (78%) of all the Resettled Persons. Other settlement camps were named as Minto and Mworoto, which accounted for (13%) and (9%) respectively of the Resettled Persons in Rongai Location.

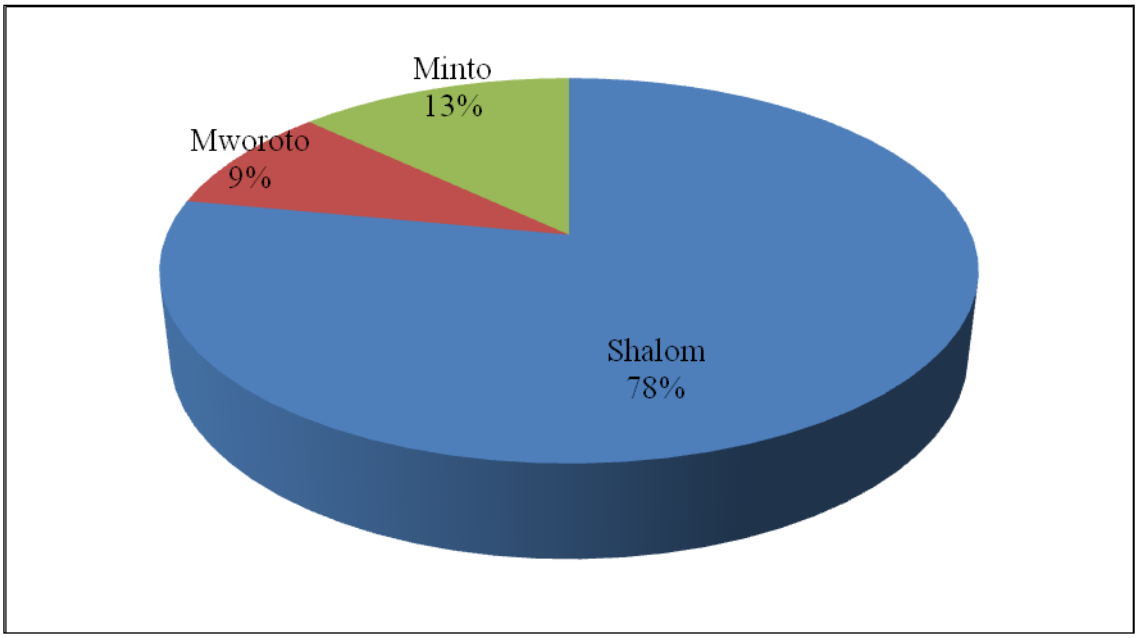

Figure 4.5: Resettlement areas of the Respondents

This study found out that persons inhabiting Shalom and Minto Camps were the ones officially facilitated to resettle by the government from Mawingo camp in Nyandarua County. Occupants of Mworoto Camp were those who previously lived in other small transitional camps within Nakuru County. Their relocation to Mworoto camp was through their own initiatives, with no government support.

4.1.6 Status of Resettlement of Respondents

Discrepancy in land ownership in the resettled area was also explored. This led to the question of whether considered themselves fully resettled or not. This current study analyzed respondents' resettlement status in the context of fully resettled, partially resettled and not resettled. A substantial number of respondents considered themselves as fully resettled. Respondents who perceived themselves as fully resettled accounted for about (83%) of the respondents. About (4%) of the respondents considered themselves as partially resettled. However, the study noted that a section of the respondents felt that they were neither resettled nor partially resettled. This respondents' category constituted about (13%) of all the respondents surveyed in this study as Figure 4.6 below shows.

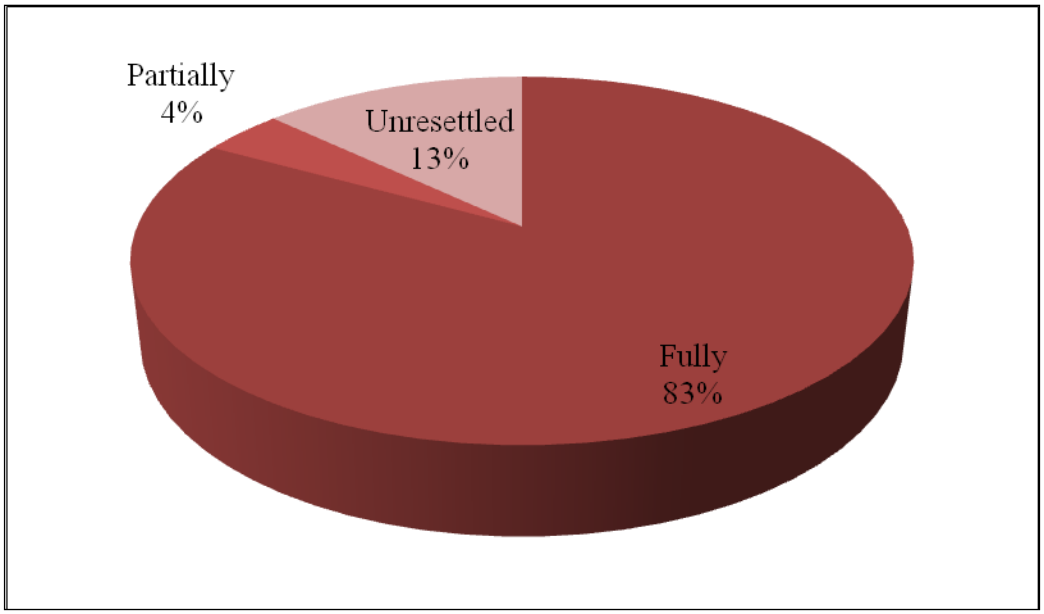

Figure 4.6: Resettlement status

4.1.7 Amount of Land Owned by Resettled Persons

This current study found that not all previously internally displaced were provided with same amount of land. As Figure 4.7 below shows, the biggest amount of land provided was 2.25 acres provided to (83%) of the Resettled Persons. Another group (9%) had a plot of land of 50m by 100m. But the study also found out that about (8%) of formerly internally displaced persons had no land at all.

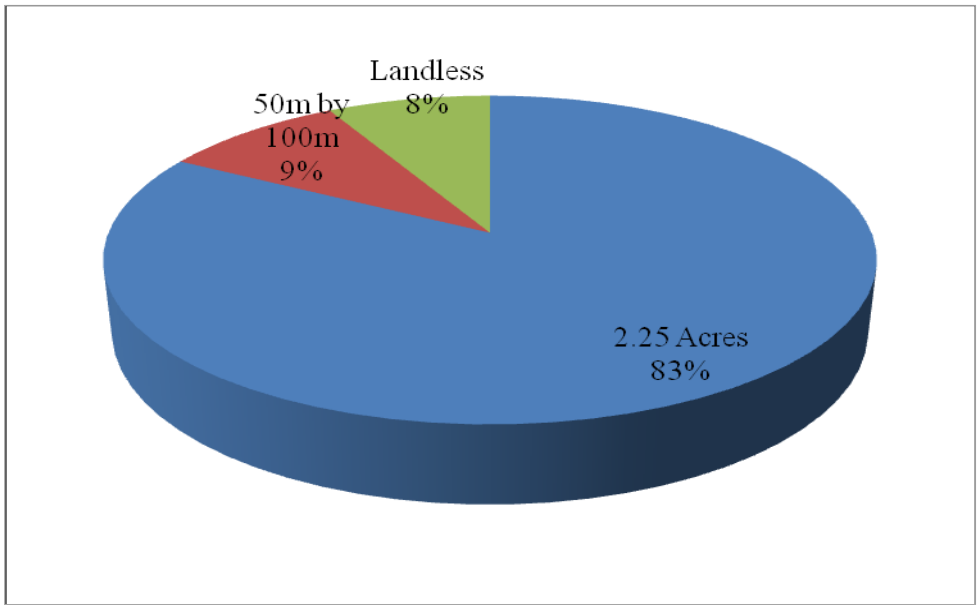

Figure 4.7: Amount of Land Owned by Resettled Persons

Informal discussions with the respondents revealed persons who owned 2.25 acres (83%) were allocated the parcels of land by the government. A quarter acre of the land was for house construction and the other two acres for farming. Some internally displaced persons pooled their resources together and purchased land, which they then sub-divided into 50m by 100m. These are the respondents' category (9%) that owned the 50m by 100m. The landless (8%) were a group of internally displaced persons who upon their arrival in the area, their names could not be traced among those who were to benefit from land allocation. They were living in tents adjacent to Shalom with the hope that the government would consider their plight and allocate them land.

4.2 Socio-economic Livelihood Strategies Adopted by Resettled and Host Community

The first objective of this study was to examine the socio-economic livelihood strategies of resettled people and host community in Rongai Location, Nakuru County, Kenya. Socioeconomic livelihood strategies were examined with reference to sources of livelihoods, comparison of current and previous sources of livelihood, and whether presence of others enhances or undermined livelihood pursuit. The following are therefore the results of the study on socio-economic livelihood strategies of resettled people and host community in Rongai Location, Nakuru County, Kenya.

4.2.1 Sources of Livelihoods of the Respondents

Respondents sourced their livelihoods from formal and casual employment, farming and business. But others did not have any dependable source of livelihood as Figure 4.8 below shows. Farming was the most common source of livelihood that supported up to (27%) of the respondents. Formal employment was a source of livelihood to about (20%) of the respondent. Business was another important source of livelihood to (17%) of the respondents. This made it the third most popular source of livelihood of the respondents. Casual employment was a vital source of livelihood to the respondents. About (13%) of the respondents derived their incomes from casual employment. A significant (23%) proportion of the respondents reported that they were unemployed.

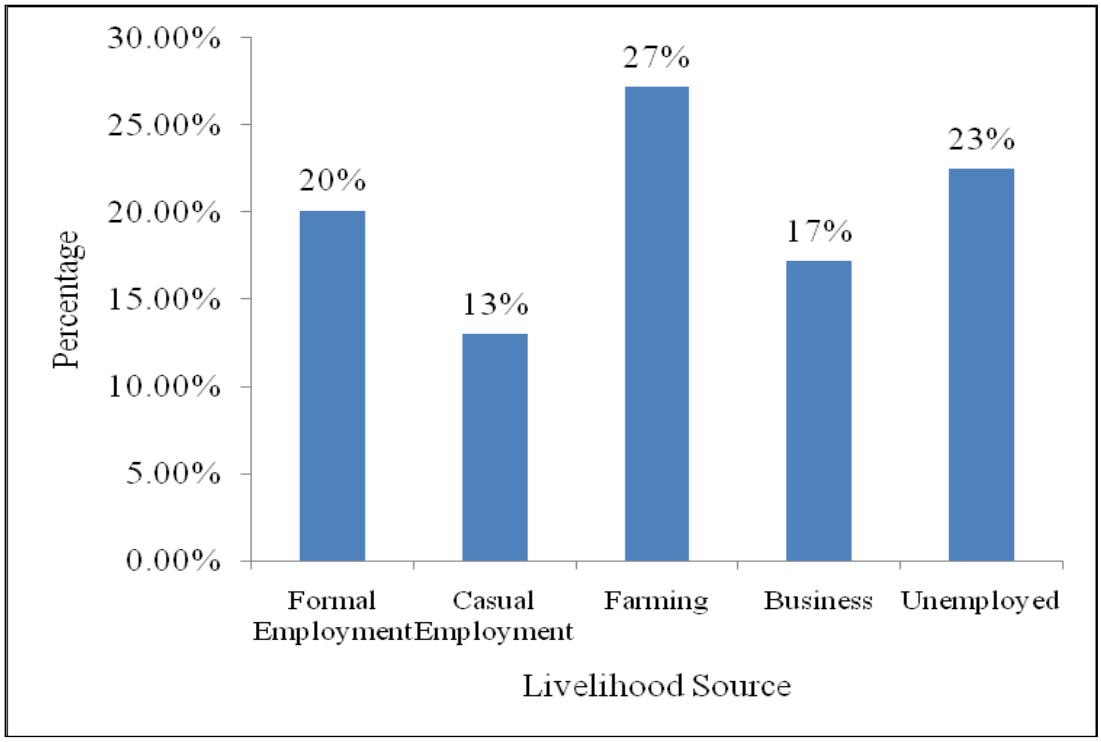

Figure 4.8: Respondents' Sources of Livelihood

Closer examination of results in Figure 4.8 above shows that just about (70%) of respondents' sources of livelihood was derived from non-farming activities. It should be noted here that Rongai Sub-county is classified as ASAL area. Continuous and dependable farming activities here require continuous and reliable rainfall, which unfortunately is unavailable in the area. Otherwise, serious farming activities thus required irrigation, which most members of the Host Community and Resettled Persons could not easily afford. This therefore explained why most of respondents shied away from farming.

4.2.2 Source of Livelihood by Settlement Status

Given the above sources of livelihood, which signifies a significant focus on non-land based activities, the current study found it important to also understand these sources of livelihood in the context of both the Host Community and Resettled Persons. However, both the Host Community and Resettled Persons had substantial engagement in business (41% for host and 59% for resettled) and formal employment (47%, host and 53%, resettled) as sources of livelihood. However, farming (61%) and casual employment (64%) were largely practiced by the Resettled Persons. Overall, the number of Resettled Persons outweighed the Host Community in all sources of livelihood as Figure 4.9 below shows.

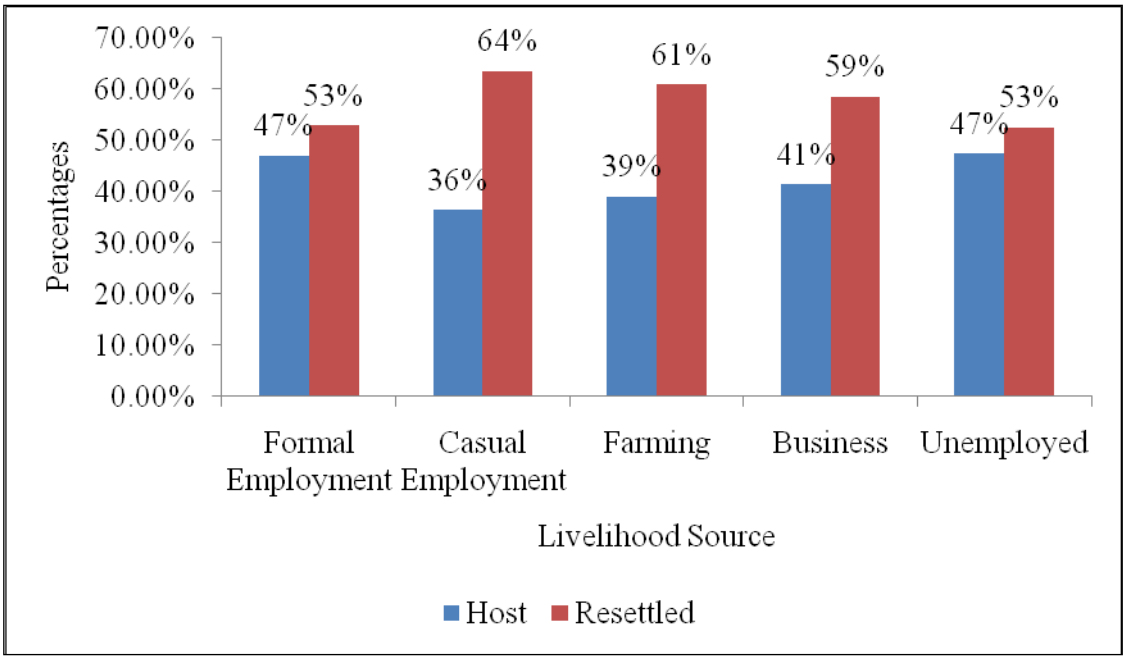

Figure 4.9: Sources of Livelihood by Settlement Status

4.2.3 Attributes of Current Source of Livelihood

Considering that some of the respondents sought livelihood from sources that were different from their previous sources prior to the displacement and resettlement, it was important to understand the attributes they attached to their current sources of livelihood. This current study sought to establish whether current sources of livelihood were being pursued because of pride or better rewards attached to the sources. As Figure 4.10 below shows, a substantial number of respondents felt that current sources of income were not in any way better than previous sources. For instance, only (31%) and (39%) of the respondents conceded that their current sources of livelihood were well rewarding than previous sources and that they felt greater pride pursuing current as opposed to previous sources of livelihood.

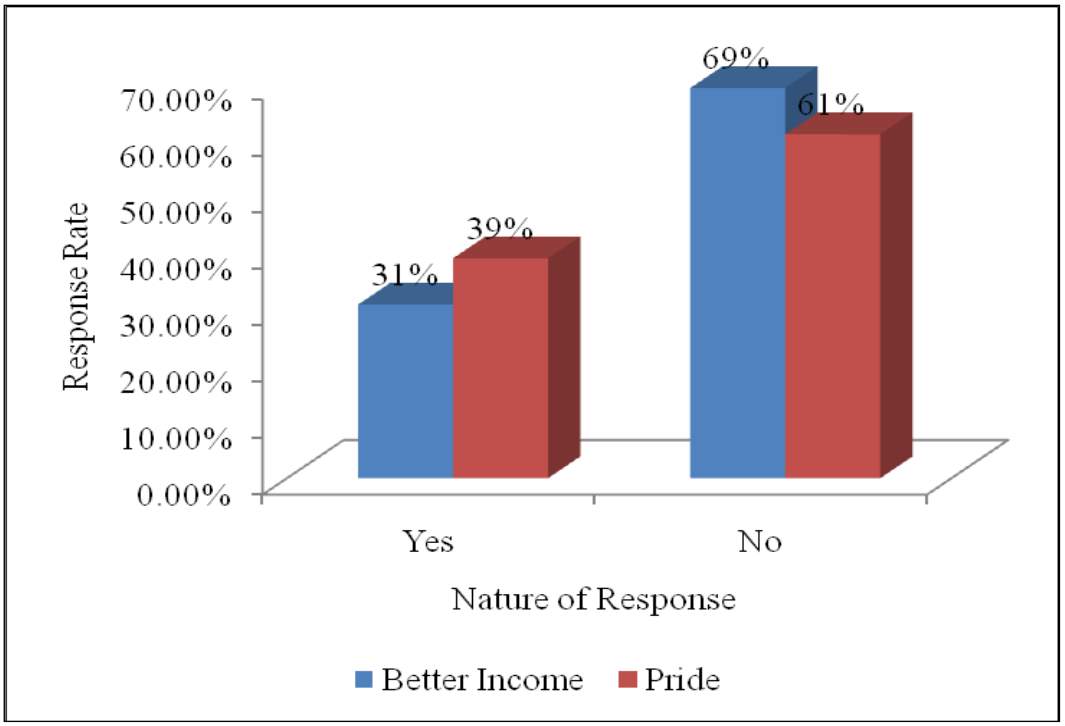

Figure 4.10: Attributes of Current Sources of Livelihood

4.2.4 Reason for Pursuit of Current Source of Livelihood

Reasons behind current sources of livelihood as being pursued by both the Host and Resettled Persons were explored. Respondents pointed four reasons behind their pursuit of current sources of livelihood. These were familiarity with the source of livelihood, lack of sources of livelihood alternative to the current sources, the fact that current sources of livelihood gives them more income compared to previous sources and the fact that current sources of livelihood falls within their professional areas of training or orientation. As Figure 4.11 below shows superior incomes appear to have been the main motivation behind respondents' pursuit of livelihood from current sources. This was attested to by about (56%) of the respondents.

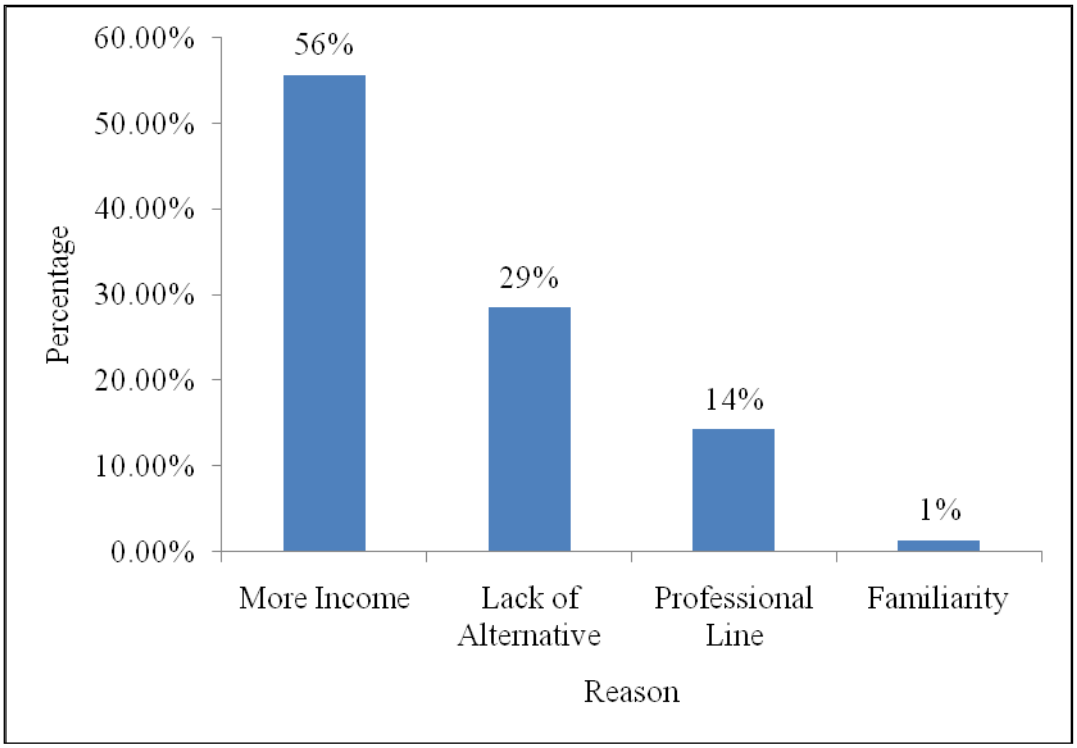

Figure 4.11: Motivation behind Current Sources of Livelihood

Lack of alternative sources as the main drive behind current sources of livelihood was mentioned by (29 %) of the respondents, thus making it the second most motivation. About (14%) of the respondents indicated they opted for their current sources of livelihood for the reason that they fell within their professional line or training. But some respondents indicated that they preferred sources of livelihood that they were familiar to. These respondents accounted for just (1%) of the sampled population.

4.2.5 Reason for Pursuit of Current Source of Livelihood by Settlement Status

Although both the Host Community and Resettled Persons had seemingly similar motivations behind their current sources of livelihoods, their decisions appears to have been informed by different reasons as is shown by results in Figure 4.12 below. Familiarity as a factor influencing adoption of current sources of livelihood was only mentioned by the Host Community.

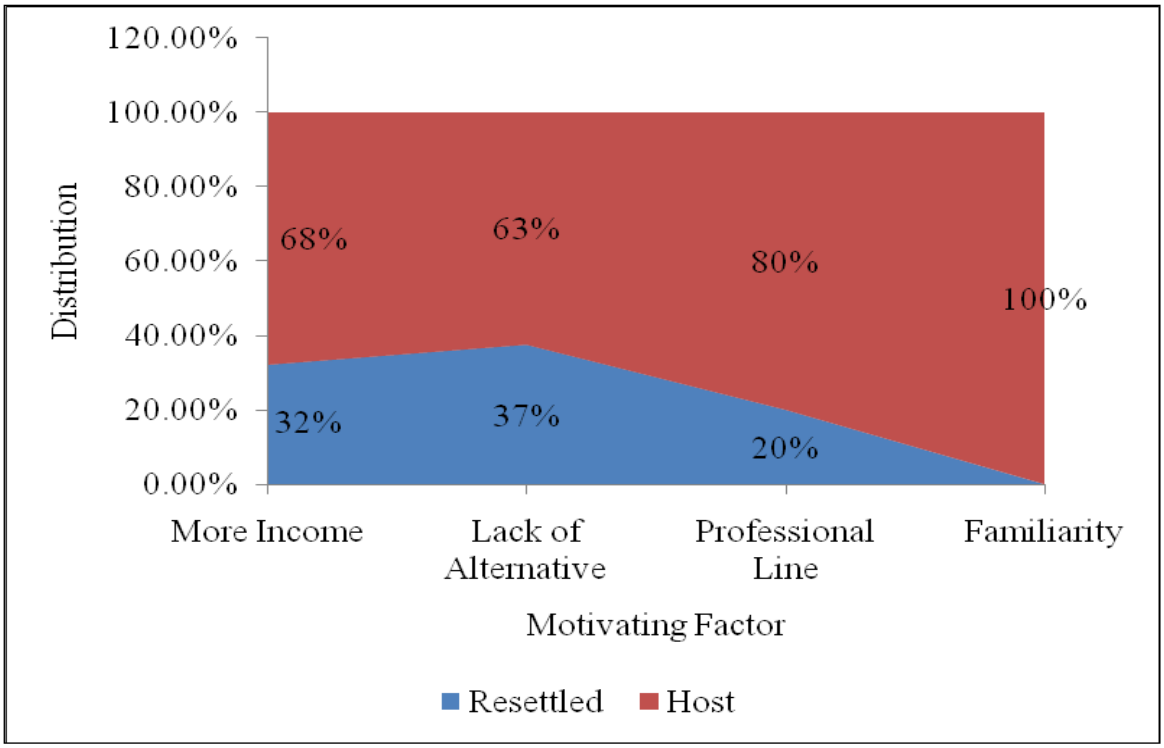

Figure 4.12: Motivation of Current Sources of Livelihood by Settlement Status

A higher proportion of respondents from the Host Community also cited professional line (80%), lack of alternative sources of livelihood (63%) and more incomes (68%) as driving them toward current sources of livelihood. While (80%) of the Host Community cited that their current sources of livelihood fell within their professional line, only (20%) of the respondents from the Resettled Persons cited the same as being the motivation behind their current sources of livelihood. Further, the Host Community accounted for up to (63%) of the respondents who reported that lack of alternative sources of livelihood had condemned them to their current sources of livelihood. A similar trend obtained for more incomes as the main motivation behind respondent's current sources of livelihood as Figure 4.12above shows.

4.2.6 Presence of others on Livelihood Pursuit

This study in its effort to understand more on issues of livelihoods also attempted to establish the perceived presence of either the Host Community or Resettled Persons on livelihood pursuit. It was important whether the respondents perceived the presence of others as an impetus or hindrance to their livelihood pursuit. As Figure 4.13 below shows, respondents perceived the presence of other people as hindrance rather than an impetus to their livelihoods pursuit. About (85%) and (15%) of the respondents felt that the presence of other people was a hindrance and impetus respectively to their pursuit of livelihood.

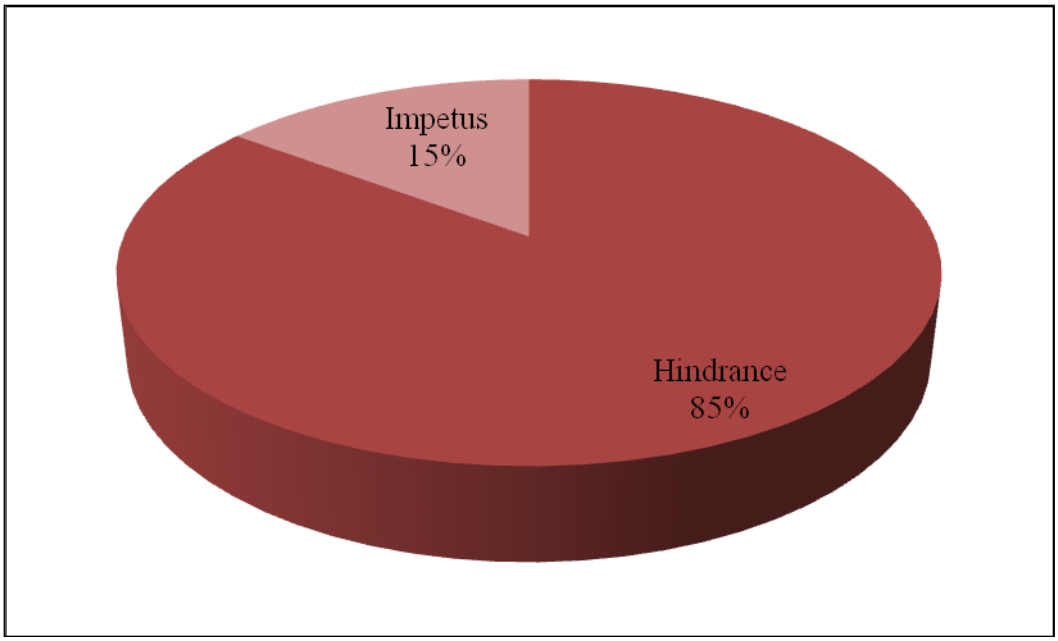

Figure 4.13: Effect of Others on Livelihood Pursuit

4.3 Strategies of Enhancing Self-Reliance among Resettled and Host Community

The second objective of this study was to assess the strategies adopted by resettled people and host community in enhancing self-reliance in the attainment of basic and essential needs in Rongai Location of Nakuru County, Kenya. Issues examined in this objective were engagement of several members in livelihood pursuit, pursuit of livelihood from diverse sources, self-work approach and seeking external support. The following is the results of the study on the strategies adopted by the respondents in their effort to become self-reliant in the provision of essential needs in the settlement.

4.3.1 Engagement of Several Household Members as a Strategy of Achieving Self-reliance

One of the livelihood strategies adopted by the community in the study area especially the Resettled Persons was the engagement of several members of a household in livelihood pursuit. Figure 4.14 shows that (45%) of the respondents had three members of their households engaged in livelihood pursuits. About (30%) of the respondents reported that their households had two of their household members actively engaged in livelihood pursuit, with only (25%) indicating that their households had only one of member of the household engaged in livelihood pursuit.

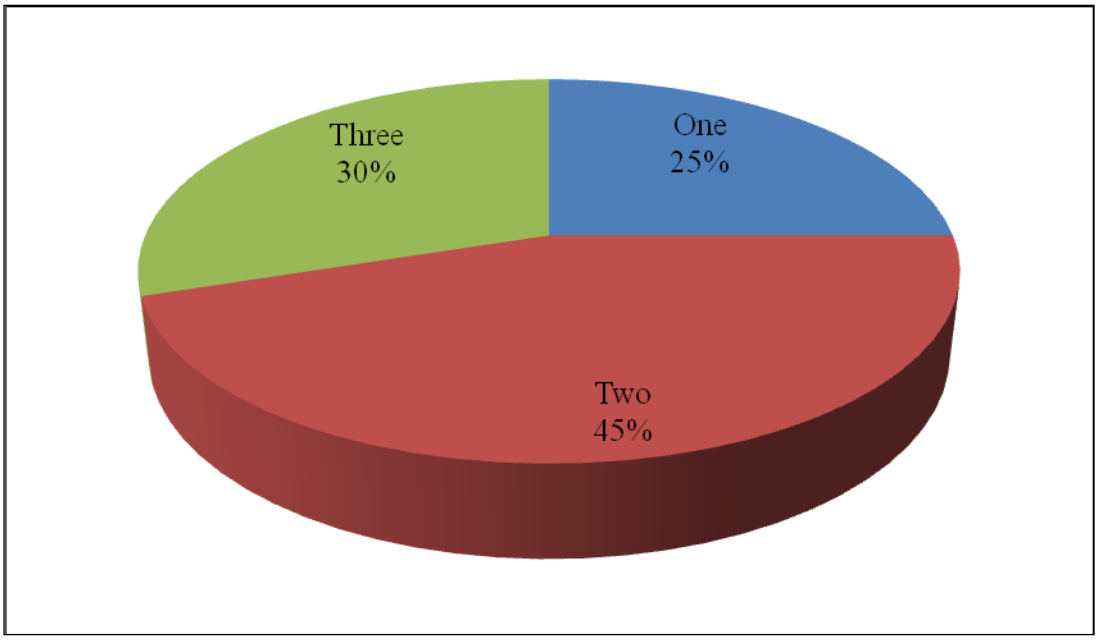

Figure 4.13: Members Engaged in Livelihood Pursuit

Where only one member of the household was engaged in livelihood pursuit, it was most likely the household head, given accounts of some of the respondents. The household head and the wife or husband constituted most of the cases where two members of the household were engaged in livelihood pursuit. In some cases, parents and one of their grown up children were involved in livelihood pursuit, thus accounting for instances where three members of the households were engaged in pursuit of livelihood.

4.3.2 Livelihood Diversification as a Strategy of Achieving Self-reliance

Engagement in more than one source of livelihood was another important livelihood strategy employed by the people this study surveyed. A significant proportion of the respondents reported that they were engaged in two sources of livelihood. Those who took this position represented (43%) of all the respondents this study surveyed. An examination of Figure 4.15 below also shows that only (21%) of the respondents depended on one source of livelihood. Respondents that derived their livelihood from three and four sources accounted for (23%) and (13%) of the respondents respectively.

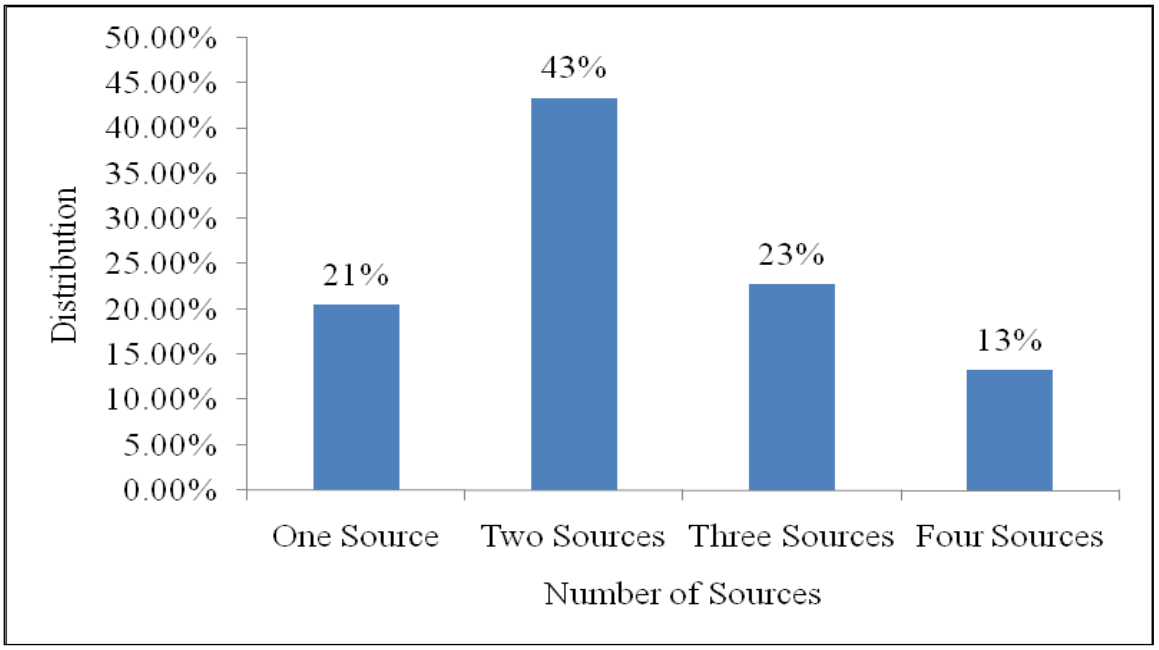

Figure 4.14: Number of Sources of Livelihoods

4.3.3 Areas of Multiple Sources of livelihoods

It is evident that close to (80%) of the respondents engaged in more than one source of livelihood as indicated in Figure 4.16 above. It was thus necessary to understand from the respondents the specific areas they relied on to diversify their sources of livelihood. Respondents mentioned tuber farming, poultry farming and fish farming as the main areas that offered them opportunity to diversify their livelihoods. As Figure 4.18 shows, tuber farming offered the majority of the respondents the biggest area to diversify their livelihoods, with (53%) of respondents reporting that they derived their livelihood from the sector. Respondents also said that they derived their livelihood from poultry farming. This sector was a source of diversified livelihoods to about (28%) of the respondents. The study also found that some of the respondents derived their livelihoods from fish farming, where the sector offered livelihood opportunity to (19%) of the respondents. Tuber farming largely centered on potato and onions. These crops were preferred because they were fast maturing and did not require much input. There was equally ready market from the locality. These made them popular among the respondents. Fish farming was largely supported by the then ministry of fisheries through the economic stimuli package. Farmers were financially supported to construct fish ponds and also helped to buy the fingerlings.

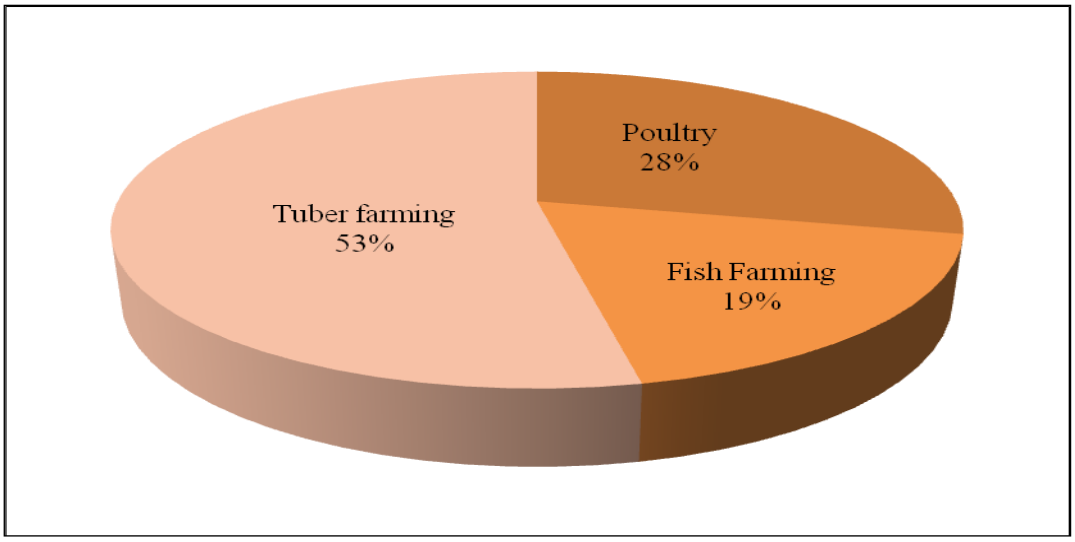

Figure 4.16: Areas for Multiple Sources of Livelihood

4.3.4 Self-Help Approach as a Strategy of Achieving Self-reliance

Another strategy that the respondents cited they employed to cope with their new environment was the self-help approach. This entailed individuals coalescing into groups to pursue and achieve those things they cannot get individually. This study established that up to (76%) of the respondents belonged to some kind of self-help group. These groups were, however, informal, and operated largely within the neighborhood. Figure 4.17 summarizes respondents' status with regard to self-help work. Some respondents reported that they belonged to more than one informal self-help work. The fact that some individuals belonged to more than one informal self-help group perhaps illustrates the significance of self-help approach to adaptation of the respondents' new settlement area.

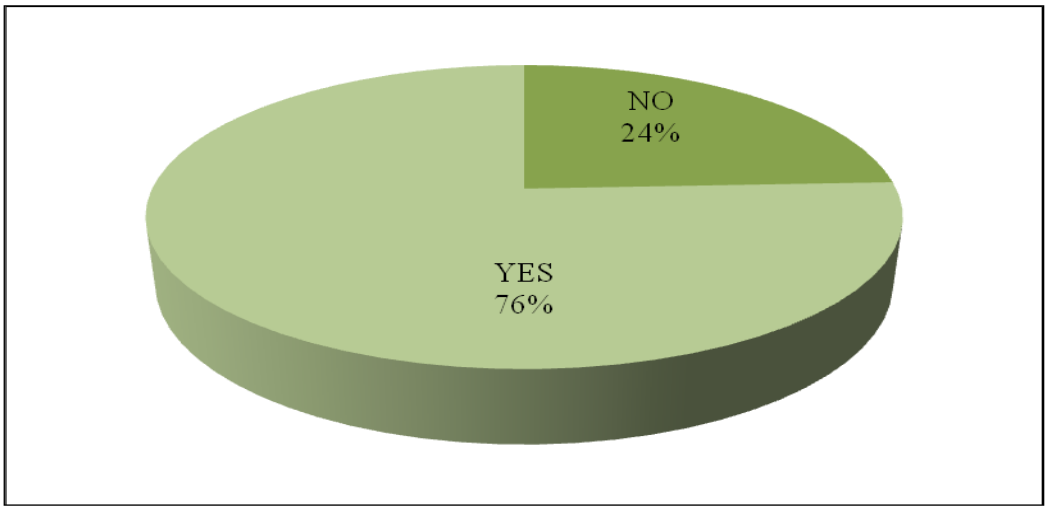

Figure 4.15: Self-help Groups Membership

4.3.5 Self-Help Group Membership by Settlement Status

This current study categorized respondents into Host Community and Resettled Persons. This study was also interested in understanding self-help work as a livelihood strategy in the context of respondents' settlements status. As Figure 4.18 below shows, most of the members of the informal self-help groups were from the Resettled Persons. For instance, while (77%) of the Resettled Persons belonged to one or more of the informal self-help work, only (26%) from the Host Community had adopted self-help work as a livelihood strategy.

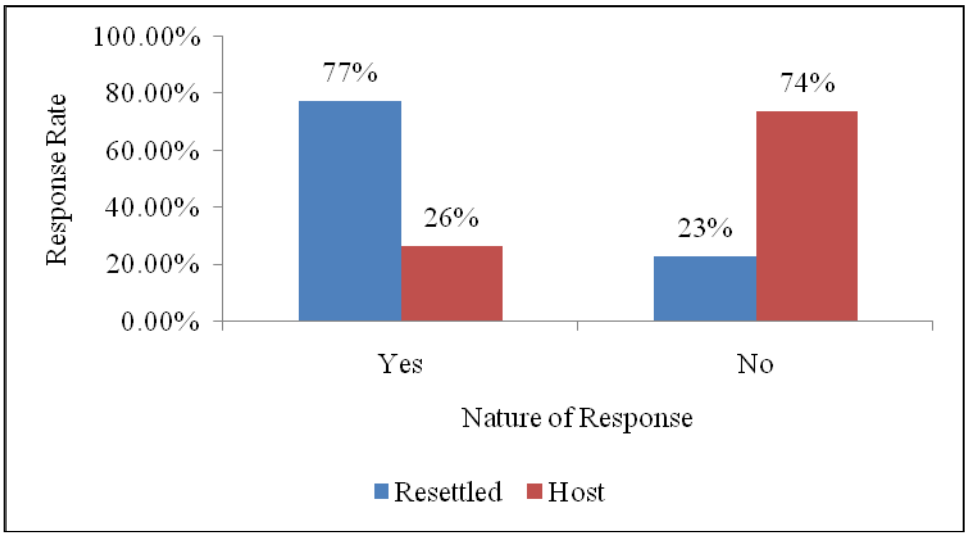

Figure 4.18: Self-Help Group Memberships by Settlement Status

4.3.6 Self-Help Group Membership by Gender

The fact that gender is an important dimension in development led this study to also examine self-help approach as a livelihood strategy in the context of gender. Study results in Figure 4.19 below shows that more females than males used self-help approach as a livelihood strategy in the study area. It is clear here about (60%) of females were members of the informal self-help groups compared to just (20%) of their male counterparts.

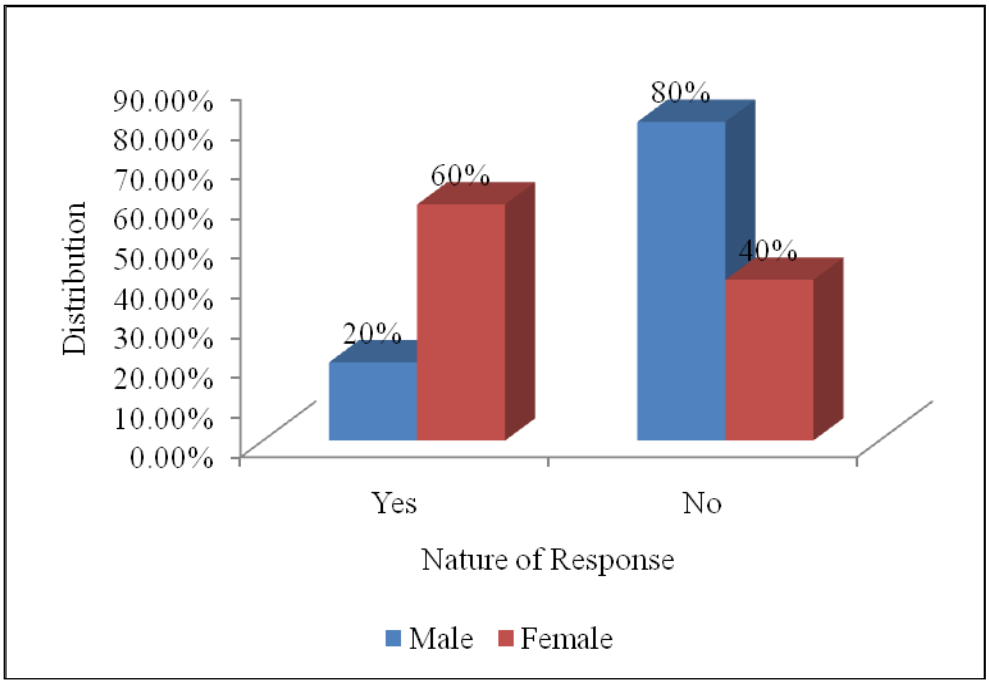

Figure 4.19: Self-Help Group Memberships by Gender

4.3.7 Seeking for External Support as a Strategy of Achieving Self-Reliance

This current study also examined the kind of resources that were provided to help both the resettled and Host Community enhance their livelihood opportunities. The study established that farmlands and farm inputs were the only resources provided to support livelihood. Figure 4.20 below shows that farmland as a resource accounted for (43%) of the resources provided to support emerging livelihoods; with farm inputs constituting (57%) of the resources availed to the Resettled Persons and Host Community to support their livelihoods.

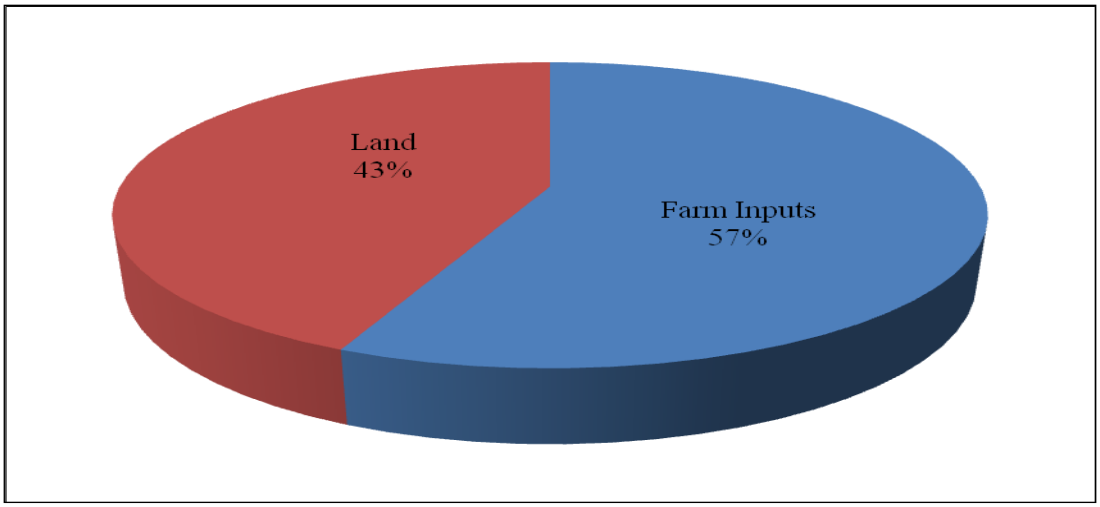

Figure 4.20: Resources Provided for Livelihood Pursuit

4.3.8 Other Essential Provisions in Pursuit of Livelihood

While it is clear that resources in form of land and farm inputs had been provided to enhance livelihood pursuit, both the host and Resettled Persons felt that they should too be provided with other services to complement the resources already provided. Respondents in this study were particularly concerned about their security, level of enlightenment, food security and mobility. Provision of security remained the foremost service that respondents felt they needed to be provided with. This accounted for up to (42%) of all the services they wished to be provided by various agencies. The need to move from one place to another as well as places to take their children to learn and even obtain clean water formed the second most important service sought by the respondents. As Figure 4.21 below shows, provision of infrastructure accounted for (38%) of the services the respondents sought for. Civic education on critical issues affecting the country was yet an important service the respondents sought from the various institutions. About (19%) of the respondents cited civic education as an important service they would wish to be provided with from time to time. Provision of food aid as an essential provision was supported by less than (1%) of the respondents.

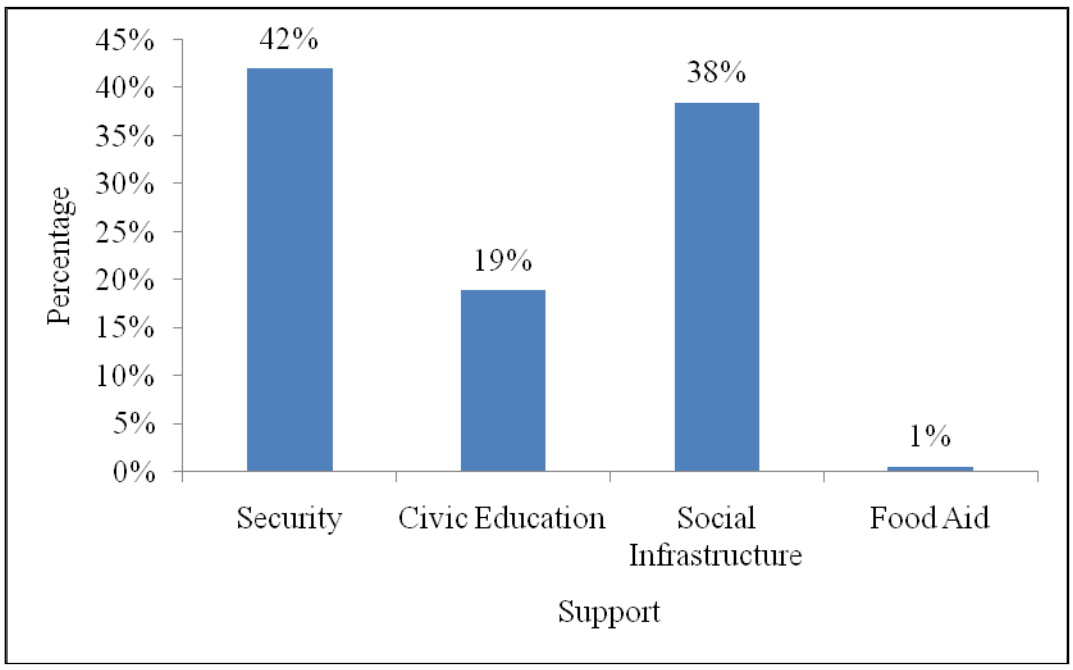

Figure 4.21: Other Essential Provisions for Livelihood Pursuit

4.3.9 Security of Current Sources of Livelihoods

It has been pointed out in Figure 4.8 that respondents eked their livelihoods from various sources. This study therefore found it fit to establish how secure the respondents felt their current sources of livelihoods were. It appears that security of respondents' sources of

livelihood were least secure if not inadequate if results in Table 4.1 below are anything to go by. Majority of the respondents (74%) reported that their livelihoods were either least secure or insecure. It is only (4%) and (6%) of the respondents who conceded that their livelihoods were very secure and secure respectively. About (16%) of the respondents could not tell whether or not their livelihoods were secure.

Table 4.1: Security of Current Sources of Livelihoods

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Secure	7	4.0
Secure	12	6.0
Neutral	32	16.0
Least Secure	40	20.0
Insecure	105	54.0
Total	**196**	**100.0**

4.4 Strategies Adopted for the Promotion of Community Integration

The third objective of the study was to analyze the strategies adopted in the promotion of the integration between Resettled Persons and Host Community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County, Kenya. Community integration was analyzed in the context of resource sharing, community trust, community relations, dispute management mechanisms and self-help work. The following is the results of the study on strategies adopted in the promotion of the integration between Resettled Persons and Host Community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County, Kenya.

4.4.1 Nature of Community Relations

Community relation was broadly categorized into cordial and hostile. Likert scale was used for further categorization-very cordial, cordial, neutral, hostile and very hostile. When asked to state whether the relations between Host Community and Resettled Persons was cordial or hostile, only a paltry (2%) and (7%) confirmed that the relations between the two groups was very cordial and cordial respectively. A significant proportion of the respondents, however, felt that the relation between Host Community and Resettled Persons was hostile and very hostile. As Table 4.2 below shows (34%) and (29%) of the respondents conceded that the relation

between the two groups was hostile and very hostile respectively. About (28%) of the respondents could not tell whether the relation between the two groups was cordial or hostile.

Table 4.2: Nature of Community Relations

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Cordial	3	2.0
Cordial	13	7.0
Neutral	56	28.0
Hostile	57	29.0
Very Hostile	67	34.0
Total	**196**	**100.0**

4.4.2 Importance of Resource Sharing in Enhancing Community Integration

Resources such as land and water, which were key to farming dependent communities, were found to be in short supply. While land was plenty from the Host Community's side, most of it was only suitable for pastoral livelihoods. But extensive investment in irrigation technology could allow for crop farming. Resettled Persons were each given two and a quarter acres of land, with others having just plots adequate for house construction. The study area is a water scarce area as it is generally classified as ASAL. With this recognition, the study then proceeded to understand how much the respondents valued sharing of resources as an important step toward building community integration. It is clear from Table 4.3 below that (40 %) of the respondents conceded that sharing of resources between Host Community and Resettled Persons was important in enhancing community integration. About (22%) of the respondents reported that resource sharing was very important in community integration. But the importance of resource sharing in community integration could not be confirmed nor denied by (28%) of the respondents. A small proportion of the respondents felt that sharing of resources between Resettled Persons and Host Community was least important in community integration. Respondents who took this view constituted about (7%). However, (3%) of the respondents considered sharing of resources between Host Community and Resettled Persons as being not important in enhancing the integration between the two groups.

Table 4.3: Importance of Resource Sharing in Community Integration

Importance	Frequency	Percent
Very Important	44	22.0
Important	79	40.0
Neutral	55	28.0
Least important	13	7.0
Not important	5	3.0
Total	**196**	**100.0**

It is clear from the results in Table 4.3 above that the respondents considered sharing resources between the Host Community and Resettled Persons as being critical in enhancing community integration. This study also agrees that by sharing resources members of the community stand to recognize each other as being important to them. This is likely to create interdependence, which further enhances co-existence between and among members of the host and Resettled Persons.

4.4.3 Resource Sharing as an Element of Community Integration

Ability of the Host Community and Resettled Persons to share limited resources was considered as one of the major indicators of community integration. It was important for the study to establish the extent to which the two groups were willing or actually shared the limited resources, not just land and water but also other important resources. Over half of the respondents reported resource sharing was at no extent shared between the host and resettled communities. As Table 4.4 below shows, about (55%) of the respondents said to no extent there was resource sharing between the Host Community and Resettled Persons. A significant percentage of the respondents could not tell whether or not resources were shared between the two groups. Constituting this category was (28%) of the respondents. About (4%) and less than (1%) of the respondents indicated that resources were to some extent and great extent respectively shared between the Host Community and Resettled Persons.

Table 4.4: Resource Sharing Between the Host Community and Resettled Persons

Response	Frequency	Percent
Great extent	1	1.0
Extent	8	4.0
Neutral	55	28.0
Least extent	24	12.0
No extent	108	55.0
Total	**196**	**100.0**

4.4.4 Importance of Trust in Fostering Community Integration

Importance of trust between the Host Community and Resettled Persons was also investigated. At the heart of community integration is the extent to which people trust that others mean well for them, and their efforts are not frustrated by others. Unlike in a homogenous community where trust is built through shared norms and values, with very minimal effort from members, the case for the study population was different as people with diverse value systems found themselves brought closer to each other courtesy of the 2007/2008 post election conflict. It is on this basis that issues to do with community trust as an element of community integration became an important area of inquiry. This study first sought to establish how the respondents considered how important trust was in fostering community integration.

Table 4.5: Importance of Trust in Community Integration

Importance	Frequency	Percent
Very important	50	25.0
Important	101	51.0
Neutral	37	19.0
Least important	3	2.0
Not important	5	3.0
Total	**196**	**100.0**

An examination of Table 4.4 reveals that about (25%) and (51 %) of the respondents considered trust between Resettled Persons and Host Community as being very important and important respectively fostering community integration. However, the importance of trust in building community integration was not appreciated by all the respondents as about (3%) of the

respondents considered the issue as not being important. But the trust between Resettled Persons and Host Community as being least important in enhancing community integration was reported by (2%) of the respondents. About (19%) of the respondents could not tell whether or not trust between Resettled Persons and Host Community was important in the integration of the two groups.

4.4.5 Level of Trust between Host Community and Resettled Persons

A majority (77%) of the respondents reported that trust was an important element in enhancing community integration in the study area. This accordingly went further to establish from the respondents their perceived level of trust between Resettled Persons and Host Community. The level of trust between Resettled Persons and the Host Community was the ways the current study measured integration between the Host Community and Resettled Persons in the study site. This current study argued that integration between the Resettled Persons and the Host Community would be high where the levels of trust between the two are also high and vice versa. Results of the study in Table 4.6 below show that integration between the Host Community and Resettled Persons was very low. This assertion is supported by the fact that up to (66%) and (28%) of the respondents considered the trust level between the Host Community and Resettled Persons as being very low and low respectively. It was only about (2%) of the respondents that considered the trust level between the Host Community and Resettled Persons as being high, with none of the respondents indicating it as very high. About (4%) of the respondents could not tell whether the trust level between the Host Community and Resettled Persons was high or low.

Table 4.6: Level of Trust between Host and Resettled Persons

Trust Level	Frequency	Percent
High	4	2.0
Neutral	8	4.0
Low	55	28.0
very Low	129	66.0
Total	**196**	**100.0**

4.4.6 Level of Disputes between Resettled Persons and Host Community

Analysis of community integration was also done in the context of dispute management. Conflict in society is inevitable given that society comprise of individuals and groups, which have competing interest, different motives and expectations. Results on the levels of disputes between Resettled Persons and Host Community are shown in Figure 4.22 below. About (26%) of the respondents reported that disputes between Resettled Persons and the Host communities were high. A significant proportion of the respondents (44%) could not confirm whether or not the levels of disputes between the two groups were high or low. Those who felt that disputes between the Host Community and Resettled Persons were low accounted for (30%) of the respondents.

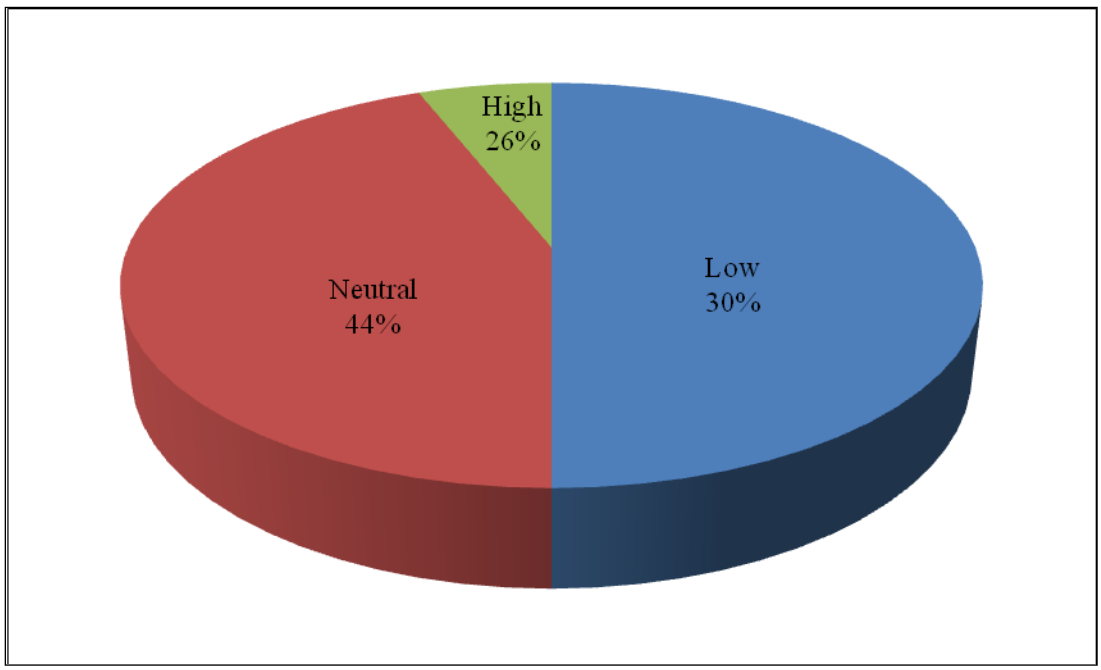

Figure 4.22: Level of Disputes between Resettled People and Host Community

Although respondents had divergent views on levels of disputes between Resettled Persons and the Host Community, they all acknowledged that disputes between the two groups indeed existed. This acknowledgement led the current study to understand the mechanisms used to resolve disputes between Resettled Persons and Host Community.

4.4.7 Dispute Management Mechanisms

Given the four major dispute management mechanisms-negotiation, litigation, coercion and compromise, respondents noted that most (51%) of the conflicts were resolved through litigation. The use of force in conflict resolution was also extensively used in the study area.

Respondents who cited coercion as a mechanism of conflict resolution accounted for (20%) of the respondents. Compromise used to resolve about (19%) of the conflicts occurring between the Host Community and Resettled Persons. As Figure 4.23 below shows, negotiation was the least used mechanism of conflict resolution, where it accounted for just (10%) of mechanisms used to resolve conflicts between the Host Community and Resettled Persons.

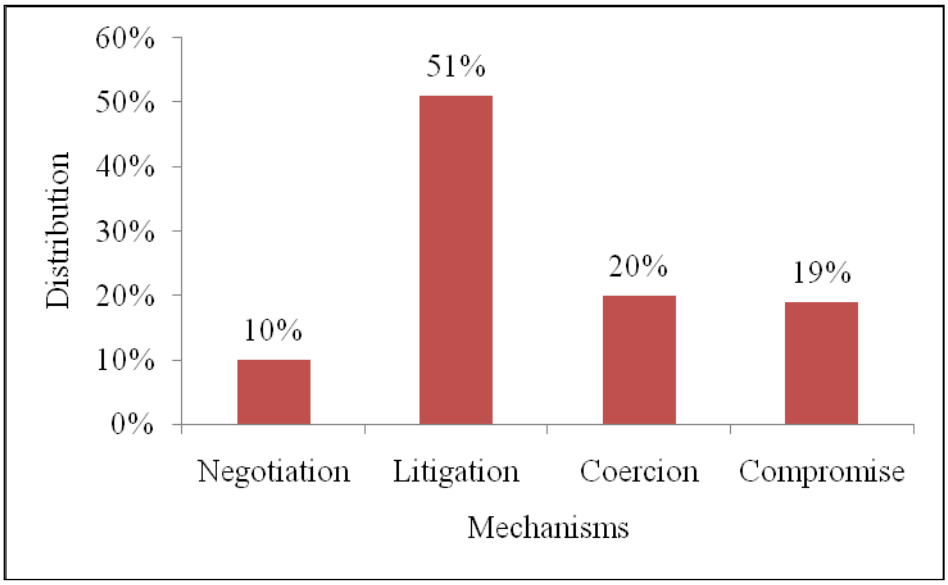

Figure 4.23: Dispute Management Mechanism

4.4.8 Inter-Community Trade as a Strategy of Achieving Community Integration

It was necessary to establish the extent to which the respondents considered inter-community trade an important initiative of promoting community integration. As Table 4.7 below shows over (80%) of the respondents considered inter-community trade as generally important in enhancing the integration between resettled people and host community. Specifically, (33%) and (56%) of the respondents reported that inter-community trade was very important and important respectively in fostering the integration between Resettled Persons and the Host Community. About (8%) of the respondents felt that it was neither a hindrance nor an impetus to community integration. However, inter-community trade as an impetus to community integration was not supported by all the respondents. It is evident from Table 4.7 below that (1%) of the respondents considered good relation as not an important driver to community integration.

Table 4.7: Importance of Inter-community trade

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Important	64	33.0
Important	109	56.0
Neutral	16	8.0
Least Important	5	2.0
Not Important	2	1.0
Total	**196**	**100.0**

From the study results in Table 4.7 above, it is evident that inter-community trade was a key step towards realizing community integration in the study area. Further examination on this was done with regard to the extent to which the Resettled Persons and the Host Community felt there was cordial or hostile relations between the two groups. This is therefore what this study analyzes in the following section.

4.4.9 Importance of Self-Help Approach in Fostering Community Integration

From self-help approach, this study sought to establish whether Resettled Persons and the Host Community worked cooperatively to overcome situations that they cannot achieve individually. The importance of self-help approach in fostering community integration was supported by about (92%) of the respondents. In terms of specific response, (33%) and (59%) of the respondents considered self-help work between Resettled Persons and the Host Community as being very important and important respectively. However, whether or not self-help approach could help in enhancing community integration could not be ascertained by about (5%) of the respondents. However, (2%) and (1%) of the respondents considered self-help approach as least important and not important respectively in fostering the integration between Resettled Persons and the Host Community as Table 4.8 below shows.

Table 4.8: Importance of Collective Action in Community Integration

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Important	64	33.0
Important	116	59.0
Neutral	10	5.0
Least Important	4	2.0
Not Important	1	1.0
Total	**196**	**100.0**

Self-help approach could prove useful in building and enhancing the integration between the Resettled Persons and the Host Community as is evident from the results in Table 4.9. What was not clear was whether Resettled Persons and Host Community have seized the opportunity to enhance their peaceful co-existence through collective action. This prompted the study to examine whether self-help approach as a strategy of building community cohesion was actually being practiced in the study area.

4.4.10 Self-Help Approach in Fostering Community Integration

The current study also established whether the respondents agreed or disagreed that self-help approach existed between the Host Community and Resettled Persons. According to Table 4.9 below, majority (20%) and (54%) of the respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed respectively that there was self-help work between the two groups. It was just about (4%) and (6%) of the respondents who strongly agreed and agreed that there was collective action between Resettled Persons and Host Community. About (16%) of the respondents could not deny or confirm that there was self-help work between Resettled Persons and Host Community.

Table 4.9: Response on the Presence of Collective Action

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	7	4.0
Agree	12	6.0
Neutral	32	16.0
Disagree	40	20.0
Strongly Disagree	105	54.0
Total	**196**	**100.0**

CHAPTER FIVE
DISCUSSION

5.1 Socio-economic Livelihood Strategies in the Settlement

The first objective of this study was to examine the socio-economic livelihood strategies of resettled people and host community in Rongai Location, Nakuru County, Kenya. Socioeconomic livelihood strategies examined were employment, subsistence agriculture and small-scale business. The following are therefore are discussions of socio-economic livelihood strategies of resettled people and host community in Rongai Location, Nakuru County, Kenya.

5.1Employment as a Socioeconomic Livelihood Strategy in the Settlement

The present study established that employment was a source of livelihood to 33% (Casual employment 13% and formal employment 20%) (Figure 4.8). Findings of the present study that found that employment was a source of livelihood to a significant proportion of displaced people is in many respects similar to findings of previous studies. For instance, studies by Siham (2005), Apeadu (1992), Ager (1995), Irit and Weyni (2011) and Siltan (2019) found that displaced worked as casual labourers in the agricultural farms, household chores, and security guards among others. others studies such as that conducted by IRC (2018) found that displaced people in refugee camps worked as teachers, translators, community outreach workers, health workers, and office staff among others within and outside the camps.

There were several commercial farms around the settlement. There were also several public and private primary and secondary schools around the settlement. The nearby urban centres such as Salgaa and Kambi Moi also hosted numerous commercial businesses that could offer employment opportunities to the both resettled people and members of the host community. Despite the numerous formal employment opportunities that agro-industry offered in the area as high as (47%) of the study participants could not qualify due to inferior level of formal education (Figure 4.4). Secondary and post-secondary levels of education are increasingly becoming a requirement in formal employment. The lack of secondary and post-secondary education rendered casual employment as the probable source of income for a significant proportion of the study participants. This explains 13% (Figure 4.8) of the study participants derived their livelihoods from casual employment. Casual employees worked as cleaners, security guards, messengers and loaders in the local flower farms, night clubs, restaurants and other business establishments in the nearby urban centres.

Teaching and civil service formed the main source of formal employment in the study area. Persons pointed their current sources of livelihood as falling within their professional training. It is important to note that most schools and government departments in the study area pre-dates the resettlement period. This implies that most of the formal employment opportunities in the study area had already been filled by persons from the host Community. However, the emergence of large scale commercial agriculture around the resettlement area provided people from both the host and resettled communities with professional trainings to earn their livelihood from formal employment. Indeed, the study established that there were people from both resettled and host communities employed as teachers, clerks and clerical staff in the commercial farms. Others worked as drivers, purchasing and supplies personnel among other formal employees.

5.1.2 Subsistence Agriculture as a Socioeconomic Livelihood Strategy in the Settlement Area

This study established that farming was a source of livelihood to (27%) of the displaced people, making it the second most common source of livelihood after employment. Farming as a source of livelihood among displaced people has also been established by previous studies. Therefore, the findings of the present study, which found that farming was a source of livelihood concurs with findings of previous studies conducted by Armstrong (1998), Ayine *et al*. (2017), Bakewell (2000), Daley (1993) and Kok (1989). Like the present study the documented studies also found subsistence agriculture as one of the most reliable source of livelihood to people displaced by conflicts and development projects in Tanzania, Ghana, Liberia and Zambia.

The present study established that (83%) of the displaced people each had been provided with 2.25 acres of land. It was also established that (9%) of the resettled had been offered a plot of land of 50m by 100m each. However, (8%) of the displaced people were not given any land after it was established that their names were missing in the list of individuals earmarked for resettlement in the location (Figure 4.7). It is evident from the results of the study that some of the pieces of land given to resettled people could support subsistence agriculture while others could not. For instance, a beneficiary of 2.25 acres could practice effective and profitable subsistence agriculture. It is practically impossible to practice any meaningful agriculture on a 50m by 100m piece of land. Subsistence agriculture could help in improving households' food security and nutrition. But the biggest benefit of subsistence was its ability to provide steady income stream throughout the year. Through observation, the study established numerous small

holder farming activities under first maturing food crops such as kales, onions, tomatoes, beans and potatoes. There was indeed ready market for these farm products not only in the settlements but also in the nearby urban centres as well as learning institutions.

Informal discussions with the informants revealed that subsistence agriculture was practiced more by the resettled people. It is important to note that majority of the people resettled in the area were from the Kikuyu community. Agriculture is historically a valued source of livelihood to the community. On the contrary, the host community is known more for pastoralism with limited agriculture. Therefore, the absence of a significant number of members of the host community in subsistence agricultural activities does not in any way imply that they do not appreciate it as an important source of livelihoods. The settlement area and the surrounding being an ASAL favours pastoralism more than any other source of livelihood. Therefore, the suitability of the area for traditional pastoralism may have dissuaded members of the Host Community away from other sources of livelihoods. However, over the years some people from the host community have embraced agriculture.

This study also found that resettled people with small plots had established poultry units at the backyard of their houses. Poultry farming is capital intensive venture that requires just a small space. The nearby urban centres and learning institutions offered huge marketing opportunities for poultry farmers. Members of the host community were also heavily engaged in the business of selling indigenous poultry that apparently had higher demand and better prices than the exotic poultry. Meanwhile, some members of the host community had embraced dairy farming. Indeed, majority of fresh milk outlets in the nearby urban centres were owned by members of the host community.

5.1.3 Small Scale Business as a Socio-economic Livelihood Strategy in the Settlement

Business was yet another important strategy employed by resettled persons to pursue livelihoods. The study found that (17%) of the resettled people who participated in this study depended on business for their livelihoods (Figure 4.8). The findings of the present study that show that business was a source of livelihood to people affected by conflicts mirrors the findings of a number of previous studies. For instance, studies by Betts *et al.* (2018), UNHCR (2002), Rahhal (2001), Fox and Kamau (2013) also found that a significant proportion of displaced people engaged in small scale businesses as source of livelihood. These studies noted

that displaced people engaged in small scale businesses such as operating kiosks, small shops, hawking, and water vending among others.

The present study also established that some resettled had open kiosks and groceries within and outside settlements. These businesses sell products ranging from foodstuffs to household detergents. They sell products in very small quantities that are pocket friendly to most of the residents. Both resettled people and members of the host community were also engaged in hawking within the settlement as well as nearby trading centres. Some hawkers sold hot coffee, samosa, boiled eggs mainly to night guards, revelers, truck drivers and motor cycle transport operators stationed in the sprawling Salgaa trading centres in the evening. Other traders also sold packed foods to workers in the nearby flower farms and construction sites. Motor cycle transport business locally known as *bodaboda* was yet another common source of livelihood to the locals especially the youth. The popularity of this mode of transport was due to its ability to reach places that are either not served by public transport services or where public transport services cannot reach. They are also relatively cheap and more convenient. Charcoal trading was another area that a few members of both the host community and resettled people derived their livelihoods. Charcoal was a major source of energy to many households that could not afford cooking gas.

5.2 Strategies of Enhancing Self-reliance among Resettled Persons and Host Community

The second objective of this study was to assess the strategies of enhancing self-reliance among resettled people and host community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County, Kenya. Issues examined in this objective were engagement of several members in livelihood pursuit, pursuit of livelihood from diverse sources, self-work approach and seeking external support. The following is the discussions of the strategies adopted by the respondents in their effort to become self-reliant in the provision of essential needs in the settlement.

5.2.1 Engagement of Several Household Members as a Strategy of Achieving Self-Reliance

One of the livelihood strategies adopted by the community in the study area especially by the resettled Persons was the engagement of several members of a household in livelihood pursuit. The study established that (75%) of the households engaged more than one member in their effort to attain self-reliance in basic and essential needs (Figure 4.14). The finding of the study

is similar in many respects to the findings of previous studies. For instance, Barret and Beardmor (2000) in their study conducted in India among households in poor urban neighbourhoods also found that households engaged several members in livelihood pursuit to complement family incomes. The study found that women and children joined the labour force to complement incomes of household heads. A similar strategy has also been adopted in Kenya by displaced people living in urban areas (Gathirwa, 1994; Kamungi, 2001). The Kenyan authors noted that when faced with harsh economic conditions some parents from the displaced groups encouraged both their adult and under age children to engage in livelihood pursuit. Some of the children engaged in acceptable means of earning a livelihood while other engaged in crime and prostitution in their determination to bring something home.

Rongai Location is situated close to several large flower farms, Salgaa (a major truck centre) and Nakuru town. There are also several small trading centres within the proximity of the settlement area. Most of the households in the settlement had an average of five members. Most of the respondents pointed casual employment, subsistence agriculture and small scale business as their main sources of income. Incomes derived from these sources were not enough in meeting households' needs in a consistent and sustainable way. Households thus found it necessary to engage several members in livelihood pursuit as one way of becoming self-reliant in meeting basic and essential needs.

5.2.2 Livelihood Diversification as a Strategy of Achieving Self-reliance

Engagement in more than one source of livelihood was yet another important livelihood strategy employed by the people in the current study. It was reported by 80% of the respondents that they engaged in two or more sources of livelihoods (Figure 4.15). Areas where respondents cited as sources of their livelihood diversifications were farming of tuber crops (53%), poultry farming (28%) and fish farming (19%). Tuber farming largely centered on potato and onions, and the two crops were preferred because of being fast maturing and did not require much input, but also the availability of ready market fuelled tuber farming.

Findings of the present study that found that resettled people employed livelihood diversification as a strategy of achieving self-reliance concur with the findings of previous studies. Income diversification was a common livelihood strategy among displaced and marginalized groups (Di Tomaso *et al.,* 2007; Müller-Böker & Thieme, 2007). People may look up to more than one source of livelihood when faced with the prospect of not deriving

enough from a single source of livelihood. In addition, the current findings follow other studies and reports that have found livelihood diversification as a strategy adopted by vulnerable groups such as the newly Resettled Persons. For example, UNDP (2006) found that Turkana pastoralists had taken up weaving of mats and baskets as a way of compensating from lost incomes from livestock products arising from loss of livestock from harsh drought. Moreover, findings of the present study are also similar to those of Little et al. (2001) and ITDG (2005), which found a significant proportion of pastoralist communities engaged in heavy harvesting of honey, poultry production and trading in firewood.

Livelihood diversification can cushion people from economic shocks. It guarantees at least some income even when the primary sources of incomes fail. Displaced could engage in poultry keeping, hawking in the nearby urban centres, food vending and even operation of informal transport services such as *bodaboda* to enlarge their income base. Poultry production other being a source of income can also contribute to households' nutrition and savings. Engagement in food vending such as vegetable and fruits is not only a source of income but also a source of nutrition and food security to households. In addition, pursuit of livelihood from diverse sources can help individuals increase network connections, resources, creativity, and innovation. The skills and experience gained from livelihood diversification can also be useful to households in solving problems since multiple sources of livelihood enables individuals to bring different perspectives gained from each of these sources when faced with issues that require quality decisions.

5.2.3 Self-Help Approach as a Strategy of Achieving Self-reliance

Another strategy adopted by the respondents in pursuant of a livelihood was the engagement in self-help approach. The current study established that up to (76%) of the respondents belonged to some kind of self-help group (Figure 4.17). The fact that over three quarters of the respondents adopted self-help as a survival strategy underscores the value they attached to the informal groups. Discussions with some of the respondents revealed the kinds of benefits that individuals derived from these self-help groups. Respondents reported that they engaged in group lending and psychosocially supported each other. But other than the direct lending received from the informal groups, individuals also acted as guarantors to their members taking loans from the microfinance institutions. Self-help work as a form of livelihood adaptation strategy has been found by other scholars as being adopted by other groups, a situation that vindicates the findings of the current study. Douglass (1998) and Dersham and Gzirishvili

(1998), for instance, enumerate on the economic and psychosocial benefits of self-help work to urban neighborhoods. Findings of the present study also concur with findings of studies by Burgess and Pande (2005) Agbalajobi (2010) and Stewart *et al.* (2010). These studies like the present study found intense network connections among displaced persons and vulnerable groups, which served both their economic and social interests. The findings of the present study are also in line with the findings of a study conducted In Kenya by Achieng (2002) on the people displaced by 1992 ethnic violence in parts of Rift Valley, which established that displaced people organized themselves into strong social networks in order to face challenges facing them collectively.

Some of the self-help approaches take the form of informal savings and credit. Access to financial services is important for individual's socio-economic development. Access to credit facilities can also lead to the accumulation of capital and easy purchase of household goods and services. However, majority of displaced people find it hard to access credit from formal financial institutions due to lack of collaterals. For instance, a survey by Karen *et al*. (2010) revealed that only (25%) of adult Kenyans had access to formal financial services. Stringent requirements for accessing these services was cited by over 80% of the respondents as being the greatest obstacle in accessing credit from formal financial institutions (Karen *et al.,* 2010). The inability of a significant proportion of Kenyan adult population to access financial services from the formal sector has forced them to seek financial services from the informal institutions. Consequently, about (81%) of the Kenya's adult population access financial services from the informal sector (Karen *et al.,* 2010).

It should be noted that conflict induced displacement occasions the destruction of properties and other material wealth that can be used as security while seeking credit from financial institutions. Informal savings and credit can therefore serve as an important source of credit to displaced people who by virtue of their weakened economic situation have minimal chances of securing credit from formal financial institutions. It is important to observe that conflicts lead to the separation of families. This implies that some households do not have meaningful social protection structures. Consequently, many resettled persons found it prudent to form informal groups to pursue social interests. Such households thus considered self-help groups as important sources of support during bereavement, sicknesses and hospitalization and celebration of rites of passage namely birth, initiations and marriages. From the foregoing, it is

evident that the benefits of self-help approach go beyond economic benefits as they become handy in times of social and psychological stress.

5.2.4 Seeking for External Support as a Strategy of Achieving Self-Reliance

Seeking help from the government and other organizations was another strategy used by people in the settlement to achieve self-reliance. The present study found that provision of farmlands and farm inputs were some of resources resettled people sought from the government (Figure 4.20). Further, respondents reported that they sought provision of security, development of social infrastructures and food aid from the government, humanitarian organizations and well-wishers (Figure 4.21). The results of the present study that found that displaced people sought external help as one of the strategies of achieving self-reliance is many respects similar to the results of previous studies. For instance, Harvey (2005) found that livelihood support to resettled persons was common in many cases of displacements. Harvey (2005) found that aid and humanitarian agencies often provided microcredit to displaced persons and newly resettled persons to support a range of economic activities, including agriculture and microenterprise. In addition, Maystad and Verwimps (2009) have found that displaced people are often provided with food aid, beddings and other materials to facilitate smooth resettlement. The results of the present study also agree with those of Betts *et al.* (2018) and Kimetrica (2016), which found that displaced people used part of the support from humanitarian to meet needs not covered by the humanitarian agencies.

External support can go a long way in enabling resettled people increase their self-reliance and reduce dependence in the long run. At the initial stage settled people may require external support such as food aid and monthly stipends from the government and well-wishers even as they firm up their livelihoods and build livelihood assets. Provision of farmlands on a temporary basis can help resettled people become food secure. Provision of farm inputs such as fertilizer, seeds and extension services can result in high yields. Provision of these inputs can also result in huge savings on farmers. Resettled people can use the savings to purchase of essential household items and meet other households' needs. There is no doubt that external support can hasten resettled people's adaptation to their new settlement in addition to enhancing their self-reliance.

5.3 Strategies of Promoting Community Integration

The third objective of the study was to analyze the strategies adopted for the promotion of the integration between Resettled Persons and Host Community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County, Kenya. Community integration was analyzed in the context of resource sharing, community trust, community relations, dispute management mechanisms and collective action. The following is the discussions of strategies adopted for the promotion of the integration between Resettled Persons and Host Community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County, Kenya.

5.3.1 Resource Sharing as a Strategy of Promoting Community Integration

This study revealed that majority or (62%) of the respondents considered sharing of resources between the host community and resettled persons as very critical in enhancing community integration (Table 4.4). However, only (4%) of the respondents affirmed that there was sharing of resources between the host community and resettled people. The study established that the government drilled a borehole in the resettlement area, which was meant to be shared between the host community and resettled persons. However, the study established through multiple informal discussions that resettled people increasingly considered themselves as the rightful owners and sole beneficiary of the facility.

The findings of the present study that found unwillingness between resettled people and host community to share resources resonate with the findings of previous studies. For instance, studies by Alix-Garcia and Saah (2009), who found that there were widespread fears and hostility between host communities' and displaced people over the sharing of resources. Similarly, Cohen and Deng (1998) and Kibreab (2001) have observed that competition for resources between displaced people and host communities could fuel hostility between the host communities and displaced people. Further, the findings of the current study are similar to that of Kibreab (2001) in Eritrea on land as a common pool resource between the Host Community and newly Resettled Persons. He argued that host community often treated newly resettled persons as outsiders who were out to deprive them of their entitlement to land.

Resources available around the settlement were farmlands, wood fuel, water and learning institutions. Resettled persons traditionally engage in extensive crop farming. On the other hand, the host community traditionally practices pastoralism. However, they have in recent years embraced crop farming. From the foregoing, it is clear that both the host community and

resettled people to a large extent depend on resources such as land and water for their livelihood, which raises the potential for conflicts for exploitation of these resources. It is important to note that while the settlement was formerly a private land, the host Community used to access it for grazing, harvesting of indigenous vegetable and traditional medicine. It also offered the host community a migration corridor to other grazing areas. Therefore, the conversion of the land into a settlement area has robbed the host community an important livelihood resource. The presence of resettled people in the vicinity is likely to be perceived by the host community as a disincentive to their livelihoods. This perception undermines the integration between resettled and host community.

5.3.2 Trust Building as a Strategy of Promoting Community Integration

Although majority (77%) of the respondents considered trust between resettled people and host community as being important in enhancing community integration, as high as (88%) of the respondents reported that the integration between the two was low (Table 4.5). Further, as many as (85%) of the respondents reported that the presence of ‘‘other’’ groups was more of a hindrance rather than an impetus to their livelihood pursuit (Figure 4.15). It is evident from the two sets of results that the relationship between resettled people and host community was characterized more by mistrust. This further suggested that level of integration between the two groups was very low.

The results of the present study agree with those of the previous studies. For example, Oslender (2007) found that displaced people were not fully accepted by the host communities and often faced discrimination from the host communities. In addition, the results of the current study also agree with studies conducted in Tanzania, Indonesia, and Iran by Whitaker (1999), Duncan (2005), Badri *et al.* (2006), which found that there was widespread hostility and mistrust between the host communities and displaced people. Moreover, current findings, which found that the level of trust between resettled people and host community to be very low is consonant with the results of the studies by Rahhal (2001) and Suliman (1999) in Sudan’s Nuba region. Like the current findings the two scholars reported that before the conflicts, Muslims and Christian lived in a peaceful atmosphere even within the same household. They celebrated both religions’ festivals together. All people practiced their rituals freely and securely. But the situation changed after the conflict as there was a silent tension between the two religious communities and the atmosphere was turbid. On one hand some young people pressured their Christian parents to convert and threatened them by leaving the house for good.

It is instructive to note that prior to the post-election conflicts, the resettled people and host communities were affiliated to Party of National Unity (PNU) and Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) respectively. Post-election violence was sparked by the disputed presidential results pitting the leaders of the two political parties. Violence was meted on the perceived supporters of the opposing parties. The violence resulted in loss of lives, property and livelihoods. This phenomenon has negative impact on the social tissue and community relations. The current study thus attributes the low level of trust between the host community and resettled people to the ethnic and political dimensions the war took. It was therefore not surprising that the interaction between host community and resettled people was characterized more by mistrust and suspicion.

5.3.3 Dispute Management as a Strategy of Promoting Community Integration

Litigation as a method of dispute management was found to be the most popular method (51%), according to the results (Figure 4.23). This is in sharp contrast to a study by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) 2006. While analyzing the various dispute resolution methods the Balkans' corporate sector, found litigation as the least used dispute resolution mechanism. For instance, in its evaluation of over 1000 cases in the corporate sector IFC (2006) reported that the cost of litigation was twice as high compared to the cost of other dispute resolution methods. Similarly, Carlos and Gabriel (2005) while studying a mandatory mediation program in selected Latin American Corporations found that mediation resulted in more cases being settled sooner. At six months, for example, (65%) of cases under the mandatory mediation rule were disposed, compared with only (15%) of conflict resolutions pursued through litigation. This study also wishes to observe that litigation other than being costly and time consuming, also in most cases results in a win-lose situation. The outcome of litigation may foment further divisions among the conflicting parties, thereby leading to low community integration.

Coercion as a method of dispute resolution was the second (20%) mostly used method used to resolve disputes between Host Community and Resettled Persons. Like litigation, coercion also results in one party to the conflict losing and the other party wining. It may therefore not result in peaceful co-existence and integration. The current findings agree with other studies that have generally found little empirical support for the effectiveness of coercion as a mechanism of dispute resolution. Dixon (1996) for example, found no statistically significant relationship between coercive intervention and an increase in the likelihood of peaceful co-existence among

previously warring parties. But as to why coercion works against community integration is found in the following scholarly work.

In their study several decades ago, Blake *et al*. (1964) argued that coercion is a zero-sum game, where only one of the parties to the conflict is favored by the outcome. The revenge aspect in coercion is also well captured by these authors who observe that the vanquished who withdraws in shame, normally prepares very carefully for the next round. The current study concedes that that disputes that are resolved through adversarial mechanisms such as coercion leaves a party to the dispute dissatisfied with the outcome. This leads to the recurrence of the dispute in the future. Coercion also leaves its wake deep-seated and strong emotions among its victims due to its destructive nature. Such hurtful memories can easily be used to rally victims and their sympathizers for revenge missions.

Unlike in the current study where negotiation as a mechanism of dispute resolution was minimally used (10%), other studies have indicated the method as being preferred to other mechanisms. Negotiation as a method of managing inter-ethnic disputes has been extensively used to resolve disputes in many African communities (Zartman, 2000). The author argues that the destructive nature of most disputes in Africa requires the use of mechanisms that result in win-win situation. The study observes further that the goal of negotiation is to harmonize the interests of the parties, to reconcile them and integrate the offender back into the community. Negotiation as a method of dispute resolution also facilitates a process in which parties to the conflict communicate and exchange ideas on how best they deem their conflicts could be resolved (Bercovitch, 1984). The integrative power of negotiation and the fact it targets a win-win situation makes it an appropriate dispute resolution mechanisms for disputes between Resettled Persons and Host Community.

However, widespread utilization of negotiation in dispute resolution and its subsequent effectiveness is largely influenced by commonality of values among the warring parties (Salacuse, 1993). The study points that cultural homogeneity greatly enhances the effectiveness of negotiation as a method of conflict resolution. According to the study, culture is a powerful factor in shaping how people think, communicate and behave, and which in turn affects how people perceive and negotiate in a conflict situation. Additionally, negotiation as conflict resolution method succeeds in cases where conflicting parties already have an existing relationship and shared a set of values (Zartman, 2000). According to the study, the resettled

and Host Community have completely different cultural orientation. The significance and role of elders and cultural norms in disputes resolution is also captured by Ellickson (1991) and Bernstein (1992), whose examination of extralegal mechanisms of managing livelihood-based disputes reported how long-standing norms within the community of diamond traders, depended on commonly accepted rules and practices. While the Host Community had a strong eldership by virtue of their strong establishment in the area, the Resettled Persons lacked a similar establishment. Lack of strong institution of elders from their side denied them the opportunity to effectively utilize negotiation for dispute resolution. Lack of social capital arising from diverse cultural background coupled with lack of a strong institution of elders especially among the Resettled Persons may have made negotiation the least popular mechanism of dispute resolution in the study area.

5.3.4 Inter-Community Trade as a Strategy of Promoting Community Integration

Promotion of inter-community trade as a strategy of enhancing community integration was confirmed by (80%) of the respondents (Table 4.7). The results of the present study that showed the existence of inter-community trade are in many respects similar to the results of previous studies. For instance, studies by Betts *et al.* (2018), Alix-Garcia *et al.* (2017), Samuel-Hall (2015) and Enghoff *et al.* (2010) document cases where members of the host communities sold meat, milk, firewood and charcoal to displaced people. Results of the present study also mirror that of Sanghi *et al.* (2016), which found that the presence of the Camp resulted in an increase the host region's economic output by 3%. Furthermore, the results of the present study concur with those of Aukot (2003), World Bank (2016) and Enghoff *et al.* (2010), which showed that the presence of Dadaab camps in Northern Kenya enhanced the host communities' access to distributed food, economic opportunities and service improvements.

The results of the present study and previous studies show the existence of robust trade between displaced people and host communities. In the present study, the host community derived huge economics from resettled people. The host community increasing found market for their products among the resettled people. For instance, the host community sold fresh milk, firewood, indigenous vegetable and charcoal to the resettled people. In return, members of the host community bought foodstuffs like cooking oil, baking flour, sugar and others from the retail shops and kiosks owned by resettled people. They also bought detergents, utensils and cups and other kitchen wares. Inter-community trade was helpful in fostering symbiotic relationship between the host community and resettled persons leading to their integration.

5.3.5 Self-Help Work as a Strategy of Promoting Community Integration

The importance of self-help approach in fostering community integration was supported by about (92%) of the respondents (Table 4.8). While majority of the respondents acknowledged the significance of self-help work in fostering community integration, only (10%) of the respondents had embraced self-work (Table 4.9). This suggests that majority of the respondents were skeptical to the effectiveness of self-approach in building community relations in the study area.

The current study considered an integrated community as one that is able to come together and seek solutions to their problems collectively. Higher level of integration was thus understood to be only possible in situations where high community cooperation exists. Otherwise, where individuals tend to act singly or in partisan ways signified low community integration. The results in Table 4.10 suggest that there was minimal (10%) self-help work between the Host Community and Resettled Persons. The ability of a community to come together to overcome common problems collectively demonstrates the level of integration within the community. A community that has internal divisions and guided more by individualistic ideologies is one that cannot be said to experience high level of integration. The current study found that most respondents (74%) felt that there was no self-help work between the host and Resettled Persons, an indication of low level of integration. The present study holds that self-help work between resettled people and host community can only flourish in an environment of trust among the parties involved. This study established that the level of trust between resettled people and host community was very low. This partly explains why majority of the respondents were averse to self-help work between resettled people and host community.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary, conclusions and recommendations. This study focused on post-conflict socio-economic livelihoods strategies of Resettled People and Host Community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County, Kenya. The study was guided by the following objectives namely a) examine socio-economic livelihood strategies by Resettled People and Host Community in Rongai Location, Nakuru County, Kenya, b) analyze strategies of enhancing self-reliance among Resettled Persons and Host Community in Rongai Location, Nakuru County, Kenya and c) examine the strategies adopted for the promotion of integration between Resettled Persons and Host Community in Rongai Location of Nakuru County, Kenya. Therefore, the summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study presented here focuses on these objectives. The section begins with presentation of summary of the results. The study has then presented major conclusions, which are anchored on the study findings and discussions. The study has also presented practical and policy recommendations as well as areas for further research.

6.2 Summary of Findings

The summary of the study findings are based on the objectives of the study, data collection and data analysis. Primary data was collected using interview schedules, which were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The descriptive statistics were frequencies and percentages. The following are the summary of the findings of the study, which have been presented according to the objectives the study.

6.2.1 Socio-Economic Livelihoods Strategies of Resettled People and Host Community

The sources of livelihoods for resettled and host community were formal employment, casual employment, farming and business (Figure 4.8). Farming was the most common source of livelihood that supported up to (27 %) of the respondents. Formal and casual employments were sources of livelihoods to 20% and 13% of the respondents respectively. Moreover, 17% and 27% of the respondents derived their livelihoods from business and farming respectively.

Further analysis of the results reveals that the number of resettled persons outweighed the host community in all sources of livelihood (Figure 4.9). For instance, farming was practiced by 61% of resettled people against 39% of the host community. Further, 53% of resettled people derived their livelihood from formal employment against 47% of the host community. In

addition, casual employment was a source of employment to 64% and 67% of resettled people and host community respectively. Similar trend was obtained in business where it was a source of livelihood to 58% and 41% of resettled people and host community respectively.

Pursuit for the current sources of livelihood was driven by better incomes (56%), career progression (14%), lack of alternative (29%) and familiarity/previous experience (1%) as indicated in Figure 4.10. It was also established that 69% of the respondents held that their current sources of livelihood were not as rewarding as the previous ones (Figure 4.10). Furthermore, 61% of the respondents were unhappy and had no pride in their current sources of livelihoods (Figure 4.10). Majority (74%) of the respondents held that their livelihoods were either least secure or insecure (Table 4.2). The respondents asserted that provision of security (42%), civic education (19%), development of physical and social infrastructure (38%), and provision of food aid (1%) would enhance the security and sustainability of their livelihoods (Figure 4.14). A large number of respondents (85%) from both the Resettled Persons and the Host Community perceived the presence of the other group as a hindrance rather than an impetus to their livelihood pursuit (Figure 4.15).

6.2.2 Strategies of Enhancing Self-Reliance among Resettled Persons and Host Community

Engagement of several members of a household in livelihood pursuit, livelihood diversification, formation of informal self-help groups and seeking external support were the strategies used to enhance self-reliance. Majority (75%) of the respondents had between two and three of members of their households engaged in livelihood pursuit, with proceeds from each individual member directed to a central purse. It was also established that 43.4% and 36.1% of the respondents had two and three concurrent sources of livelihoods respectively. Areas where respondents cited as sources of their livelihood diversifications were farming of tuber crops (53%), poultry farming (28%) and fish farming (19%). Self-help work entailed individuals coalescing into groups to pursue and achieve those things they could not access if they acted individually. It was also established that 76% of the respondents belonged to informal self-help groups, with majority of the members coming from the Resettled Persons (77%) and females (60%).

6.2.3 Strategies of Promoting Community Integration

Resource sharing, trust building, dispute management, inter-community trade and self-help work were the strategies used in promoting community integration. The existence of resource sharing mechanisms was confirmed by a paltry 4% of the respondents (Table 4.4). There was equally low trust (94%) between the two groups. Promotion of inter-community trade as a strategy of enhancing community integration was confirmed by 80% of the respondents (Table 4.7). Although there were low levels of disputes (30%) between the two groups, highly divisive dispute resolution mechanisms such as litigation and coercion were mainly preferred accounting for 51% and 20% respectively (Figure 4.23). While majority of the respondents acknowledged the significance of self-help work in fostering community integration, only 10% of the respondents had embraced self-work (Table 4.9).

6.3 Conclusions

6.3.1 Theoretical Conclusions

This current study was guided by Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model and Acculturation model. The IRR model was used to explicate some of the problems faced by conflict-induced resettlements. Acculturation model was used to explain the necessary conditions that both the host and newly Resettled Persons must embrace for effective community integration and participation in pursuit of new livelihoods. This model explains what happens during massive forced displacements and how to counteract adverse effects of resettlements. The IRR model was developed by Cernea (2000) through a series of studies done on displacements and resettlements in the 1990s. The model is grounded on three fundamental concepts: risks, impoverishment, and reconstruction. Risks refer to conditions that expose displaced persons to vulnerable situations. Impoverishment refers to deprivations of goods and services that displaced and newly Resettled Persons have to endure as a result of displacement. Reconstruction implies efforts employed by institutions and individuals to overcome various problems arising from displacement and resettlements.

This current study found that Resettled Persons were indeed exposed to certain risks and deprivations that hugely hindered them from realizing sustainable livelihood and livelihood security. These included insecurity, inadequate social and physical infrastructure, limited knowledge and skills on livelihood, and current affairs information as well as food insecurity. While reasonable efforts were made especially by both Resettled Persons and external agencies –the government and a handful of non-governmental organizations - to make the services

available, their provisions were insufficient, and thus left Resettled Persons vulnerable to various socioeconomic shocks. Resettled Persons employed various strategies in their effort to reconstruct livelihoods that were lost during the 2007/2008 post-election violence. These included deployment of several members of households in livelihood pursuit, pursuit of livelihood from multiple sources and adoption of self-help work in order to satisfy those needs that they would otherwise not satisfy if they acted individually. Essentially therefore, the three principles of this model-risks, impoverishment and reconstruction- that underpin this model were all found to be incongruence with the findings of the study.

Acculturation Model owes its origin to the works of Berry and other scholars. Berry *et al* (2003) argue that the choice of adaptation strategy is the outcome of the interaction of newly Resettled Persons' characteristics and characteristics of the Host Community. Such characteristics include the human and social capital newly Resettled Persons bring with them to the Host Community. Human capital includes education and skills, language of communication, and cultural sophistication. Social capital refers to the network of relationships that newly Resettled Persons have amongst themselves and with others, and the systems of social support available to them Piontkowski *et al*. (2002). The visibility of newly Resettled Persons and their cultural similarity or dissimilarity to the dominant group in the host society will also have a bearing on their integration experience (Berry, 2003).

The current study found that Resettled Persons had limited human capital and social capital. This was evidenced by the fact that most of them derived their livelihood from the informal sources. Although most of Resettled Persons coalesced around self-help groups, these groups were largely informal and there was no guarantee for future existence. This was partly due to the fact Resettled Persons came from various parts of the Rift Valley, and therefore had no sense of togetherness prior to their resettlement. It is significant to note that the existing social capital structure was largely internally driven with no significant efforts at extending the networks to encompass both Resettled Persons and the Host Community. This significantly contributed to low trust between Resettled Persons and the Host Community, minimal resource sharing, poor relation and low collective action involving the two groups, which ultimately resulted in low community integration. This study found Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model and Acculturation Model very adequate in explicating the issues that were central to the study.

6.3.2 Empirical Conclusions

Farming, formal employment and small scale businesses formed the bedrock of the sources of livelihoods for the Resettled People and Host Community. However, there was widespread apprehension among Displaced People and Host Community about the security and sustainability of these sources of livelihood given the low rewards accrued from them. Despite that, it was held by both Resettled People and Host Community that provision of security and farm inputs as well as humanitarian aid would enhance livelihood resilience and sustainability.

Displaced populations even after resettlement face the difficult challenge of becoming self-reliant in their basic and essential provisions. In this regard, displaced people adopted various strategies in their effort to achieve self-reliance. The most used strategies for achieving self-reliance were livelihood diversification, membership to informal self-help groups and engagement of several members of the households in livelihood pursuit. These strategies showed that victims of conflicts are not only shrewd managers of livelihood risks but also that conflict-induced deprivation can also help nurture livelihood ingenuity amongst its victims.

There was minimal resource sharing, low community trust, low utilization of self-help/collective action and the adoption of divisive dispute resolution mechanisms, which suggested that these strategies were not effective in promoting community integration. However, the effectiveness of these strategies was hampered more by government's failure to consult the host community prior to the resettlement of the displaced persons in the study area. This triggered unease and strained relationships with the host community and the newcomers. The perceived 'forced' resettlement of formerly displaced persons in the study area became the underlying frames upon which the difficulty of achieving community integration was understood. Nonetheless, cordial relations between host community and resettled communities could play a crucial role in making the lives of displaced persons less difficult.

6.4 Recommendations

This current study makes the following general and policy recommendations that need to be considered for the achievement of more sustainable livelihoods and peaceful co-existence between Host Community and Resettled Persons in Rongai Location. Additionally, this study has made recommendations on areas which may require further research.

6.4.1 General Recommendations

Informal self-help groups formed by the respondents could become an important social capital, which could be used to not only achieve livelihood security but also foster integration between Resettled Persons and the Host Community in the study area. However, the negative effects of social networks were seen in the study area as people tended to join groups either as Resettled Persons or Host Community. Such criteria could undermine the integration process thereby fomenting hatred along similar lines. In view of this, the current study recommends for sensitization of both Resettled Persons and Host Community on the benefits of forming more inclusive and integrative social networks, which enhance sustainable livelihoods and community integration.

Casual employment was the main source of livelihood amongst the Resettled Persons. As such their income was both irregular and unpredictable. With such challenge it would be difficult if not impossible for them to improve their socioeconomic status and achieve sustainable livelihoods. The study therefore recommends for the support of the Resettled Persons with resources to assist them reestablish businesses or livelihoods they engaged in before resettlement. With proper support, displaced persons can serve as critical and essential human resource towards the rebuilding of their lives as well as that of the Host Community.

Majority of the Resettled Persons belonged to some form of self-help group. However, these groups were informal and acted as a source of support for domestic needs other than for raising startup capital for their small-scale businesses. The study therefore recommends for the support of such self-help groups especially among the Resettled Persons in the form of registration of the groups with the relevant government ministries and training in business management skills among the group members.

Mistrust between Resettled Persons and Host Community, minimal resource sharing, poor relations and low collective action pointed towards low community integration. Both the groups viewed each other as a hindrance or threat towards their achieving better livelihoods. This could have been triggered by the fact that the Host Community was not consulted prior to the resettlement process. This study therefore recommends a consultative process between the government, IDPs and communities where IDPs are to be resettled prior to the resettlement program. This could greatly enhance the integration between the two groups after resettlement.

6.4.2 Policy Recommendations

Comprehensive Resettlement Policy

Addressing the concerns of displaced persons due to their precarious situation in transitional camps was extremely necessary. However, the haste with which resettlement was done especially without a proper understanding of the relationships between displaced persons and the Host Community, and the livelihoods contexts (including livelihood constraints, opportunities and possible threats) could lead to further deterioration of already vulnerable groups and even more hostility. The study therefore recommends the enactment and implementation of The Draft Policy on IDPs. The policy should provide a durable solution to the IDP problem by providing an institutional framework that protects the displaced people and restores them to their pre-conflict status. The draft promises to tackle IDPs' problems in a holistic way by resolving the problems of the displaced and taking care of IDPs from displacement to the time they return or are fully resettled elsewhere including restoring their livelihoods.

6.4.3 Areas for Further Research

Powered by the institution of patriarchy males have always dominated the instruments of power and authority besides being better placed to amass most of the opportunities available in society. Conflicts and subsequent displacement of human populations often disrupt not only livelihoods but also roles played by men and women in society. Some families lose their male heads during conflicts thereby having women compelled to assume both her roles and those of the departed males. This study calls for further study on the changing roles of women in post-conflict situation especially in households that have lost their male heads to conflict. In particular such a study should endeavor to establish how women are coping with challenges associated with both traditional and new roles, and what society perceives of such women in terms of power dynamics.

The study found that lack of common issues that bring the two groups together have hampered the integration between Resettled Persons and Host Community. Instead, there was deep mistrust between the two groups to levels that even membership in innovative livelihood strategies such as self-help work lacked inter-group membership. But looked at retrospectively, the Host Community was not consulted prior to the resettlement of the displaced persons, which as many of them observed, triggered uneasy and strained relationships with the newcomers. This study was conducted in under five years after the resettlement and this could explain why

there was still mistrust between the two groups. The study therefore recommends for further research on status of integration between the host and resettled communities more than five years after resettlement in order to establish whether such mistrust persists or dissipate over time hence enhancing integration.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Interview Schedule

Post Conflict Socio-Economic Livelihood Strategies: A Case of Resettled Persons in Rongai Location, Nakuru County

1.0 Respondent's Background Information

1.1 Age

(a) 18-30 ☐

(b) 31-30 ☐

(c) 51 and above ☐

1.2 Gender

(a) Male ☐

(b) Female ☐

1.3 Marital Status

(a) Married ☐

(b) Single ☐

(c) Divorced ☐

(d) Separated ☐

1.4 Highest Education Level

(a) Primary ☐

(b) Secondary ☐

(c) College ☐

(d) University ☐

1.5 Settlement Status

(a) Resettled ☐

(b) Host ☐

1.6 From which Resettlement area do you reside?

(a) Minto ☐

(b) Mworoto ☐

(c) Shalom ☐

1.7 How would you describe your state of resettlement?

(a) Fully resettled ☐

(b) Partially resettled ☐

(c) Not resettled ☐

1.8 As a resettled person how much land do you own? State

……

……

2.0 Emerging Livelihoods

2.1 What is your current source of livelihood? State

……..…

……..……

2.2 Why do you prefer your current source of livelihood? State

……..……

……..……

2.3 What is the motivation behind the current source of livelihood?

(a) Familiarity ☐

(b)Professional line ☐

(c) Lack of another alternative ☐

(d) More income ☐

2.4 Which resources were you provided in pursuit of a livelihood? State

……..……

……..…

……..……

2.5 Which other essential provisions would you require provided to enhance sustainable livelihood? State

……..……

……..……

……..……

2.6 Do you feel secure in your current source of livelihood?

(a) Very secure ☐

(b) Secure ☐

(c) Neutral ☐

(d) Least Secure ☐

(e) Insecure ☐

2.7 How would you describe the presence of the host/Resettled Persons in your pursuit of a livelihood?

(a) Impetus ☐

(b) Hindrance ☐

3.0 Livelihood Adaptation Strategies

3.1 How many members of your household engage in pursuit of a livelihood?

(a) Three and above ☐

(b) Two ☐

(c)One ☐

3.2 How many sources of livelihoods do you engage in?

(a) One ☐

(b) Two ☐

(c)Three ☐

(d) Four ☐

3.3 In which areas do you get alternative sources of income? State

……

……

……

……

……

3.4 Are you a member of a self-help group?

(a)Yes ☐

(b) No ☐

4.0 Livelihood and Community Integration

4.1 Is resource sharing important in community integration?

(a) Very Important ☐

(b) Important ☐

(c) Neutral ☐

(d) Least Important ☐

(e) Not Important ☐

4.2 To what Extent would you rate resource sharing as an element of community integration?

(a) Great Extent ☐

(b) Some Extent ☐

(c) Neutral ☐

(d) Least extent ☐

(e) No extent ☐

4.3 How would you rate the importance of Trust in community integration?

(a) Very important ☐
(b) Important ☐
(c) Neutral ☐
(d) Least important ☐
(e) Not important ☐

4.4 How would you rate the level of Trust between Host and Resettled Persons?

(a) High ☐
(b) Neutral ☐
(c) Low ☐
(d) Very low ☐

4.5 How would you rate the level of disputes between the host and Resettled Persons?

(a) High
(b) Neutral ☐
(c) Low ☐
(d) Very low ☐

4.6 Among the following dispute resolution mechanisms, which is used most between host and Resettled Persons?

(a) Negotiation ☐
(b) Litigation ☐
(c) Coercion ☐
(d) Compromise ☐

4.7 Do you think good relations are important in community integration?

(a) Very important ☐
(b) Important ☐
(c) Neutral ☐
(d) Least important ☐
(e) Not important ☐

4.8 How would you describe the nature of community relations between the host and Resettled Persons?

(a) Very cordial ☐
(b) Cordial ☐
(c) Neutral ☐
(d) Hostile ☐
(e) Very hostile ☐

4.9 How would you rate the importance of collective action in community integration?

(a) Very Important ☐
(b) Important ☐
(c) Neutral ☐
(d) Least important ☐
(e) Not important ☐

4.10 Do you think there is presence of collective action between the host and resettled community?

(a) Strongly agree ☐
(b) Agree ☐
(c) Neutral ☐
(d) Disagree ☐
(e) Strongly disagree ☐

Appendix B: NACOSTI Research Permit

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MS. ELIZABETH WACHU MUCHERU
of EGERTON UNIVERSITY, NJORO,
0-20100 nakuru,has been permitted to
conduct research in *Nakuru County*

on the topic: *POST CONFLICT SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES: CASE OF RESETTLED PERSONS IN RONGAI LOCATION, NAKURU COUNTY.*

for the period ending:
28th February,2015

Applicant's Signature

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/15/8904/4295
Date Of Issue : 22nd January,2015
Fee Recieved :Ksh 1,000

Secretary
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation

CONDITIONS

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

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NACOSTI

National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

Serial No. A 4048

CONDITIONS: see back page

Appendix C: Abstract Page of Paper(s) Published

Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal – Vol.7, No.10
Publication Date: October 25, 2020
DOI:10.14738/assrj.710.9052.
Wachu, M. E., Wokabi, M. S., & Hadijah, M. (2020). Factors Affecting Integration Of Resettled Persons: A Case Of Rongai Location Nakuru County, Kenya. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal, 7(10)* 140-153.

Factors Affecting Integration Of Resettled Persons: A Case Of Rongai Location Nakuru County, Kenya

Mucheru Elizabeth Wachu
Department of Peace Security & Social Studies
Egerton University Njoro
Nakuru, Kenya.

Mwangi Samson Wokabi
Ph. D, Department of Peace Security & Social Studies
Egerton University, Njoro
Egerton, Kenya.

Murenga Hadijah
Ph. D, Department of Peace Security & Social Studies
Egerton University, Njoro
Egerton, Kenya.

ABSTRACT

This study sought to investigate factors that affected integration between resettled persons and the host community in Rongai Location, Nakuru County, Kenya. The study employed purposive and stratified random sampling in selecting the sample size of 196 respondents. The study was guided by the Acculturation model which explains the conditions that need to be embraced by the host and resettled persons for effective community integration and participation in socio-economic livelihoods. The study employed a Survey Design and data was collected through interview schedules. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. According to the study, resource sharing, community trust, utilization of collective action, and dispute resolution mechanisms were all cited as important factors that could affect integration between the Host and the Resettled Persons. The study found that minimal resource sharing, low community trust, low utilization of collective action and adoption of divisive dispute resolution mechanisms all pointed to low integration between Resettled Persons and Host community. The study recommends for involvement of the hosting communities in decision making concerning resettlement and resource allocation for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the resettlement process. The study also recommends the application of legal framework in resettlement and reintegration. This includes using the guidelines provided for in the Kenya's National Policy on the Prevention of Internal Displacement, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons of August 2011 and The UN Guiding Principles on Reintegration (UGPR).

Appendix D: Key Data Analysis Outputs

Livelihood sources

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Business	33	16.8	16.8	16.8
	Casual employment	26	13.3	13.3	30.1
	Farming	53	27.0	27.0	57.1
	Formal employment	39	19.9	19.9	77.0
	Unemployed	45	23.0	23.0	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

Attributes of Current Sources of Livelihood

Better income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	135	68.9	68.9	68.9
	Yes	61	31.1	31.1	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

Pride

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	120	61.2	61.2	61.2
	Yes	76	38.8	38.8	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

Motivation behind Current Sources of Livelihood

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Familiarity	2	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Lack of alternative	57	29.1	29.1	30.1
	More income	110	56.1	56.1	86.2
	Professional line	27	13.8	13.8	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

Effect of Others on Livelihood Pursuit

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Hindrance	167	85.2	85.2	85.2
	Impetus	29	14.8	14.8	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

Members Engaged in Livelihood Pursuit

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	One	49	25.0	25.0	25.0
	Three	59	30.1	30.1	55.1
	Two	88	44.9	44.9	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

Number of Sources of Livelihoods

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Four sources	26	13.3	13.3	13.3
	One source	41	20.9	20.9	34.2
	Three sources	45	23.0	23.0	57.1
	Two sources	84	42.9	42.9	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

Areas for Multiple Sources of Livelihood

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Fish farming	37	18.9	18.9	18.9
	Poultry	55	28.1	28.1	46.9
	Tuber farming	104	53.1	53.1	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

Self-help Groups Membership

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	47	24.0	24.0	24.0
	Yes	149	76.0	76.0	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

Resources Provided for Livelihood Pursuit

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Farm inputs	112	57.1	57.1	57.1
	Land	84	42.9	42.9	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

Other Essential Provisions for Livelihood Pursuit

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Civil education	37	18.9	18.9	18.9
	Food aid	2	1.0	1.0	19.9
	Security	82	41.8	41.8	61.7
	Social infrastructure	75	38.3	38.3	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

Security of Current Sources of Livelihoods

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Insecure	105	53.6	53.6	53.6
	Least Secure	40	20.4	20.4	74.0
	Neutral	32	16.3	16.3	90.3
	Secure	12	6.1	6.1	96.4
	Very Secure	7	3.6	3.6	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	