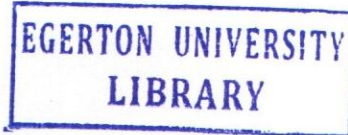


**OPPORTUNITY-THREAT EFFECT OF DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT
THROUGH INITIATED DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF KIRANDICH RIVER
DAM IN BARINGO COUNTY, KENYA**

RICHARD KIMUTAI RONO



**A thesis submitted to the Graduate School in partial fulfillment of the requirements of
the Master of Arts Degree in Sociology (Community Development and Project
Management Option) of Egerton University**



EGERTON UNIVERSITY

MARCH, 2019

2019/111742
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DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION

DECLARATION

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

Signature Richard Kimutai Rono Date 4.04.2019

Richard Kimutai Rono

AM 17/2579/10

RECOMMENDATION

The thesis has been submitted for examination with our approval as university supervisors.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my parents the late Joseph Kipkosgei Bii and Mrs. Rebecca Chepkorir Bii for doing their best in educating me and implanting in me values and virtues I cherish.

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ABSTRACT

Dams and water reservoirs are essential infrastructure required for economic development. However, their establishment has sometimes led to massive population displacement. The establishment of Kirandich River Dam in Kapkokei area of Kabarnet led to the displacement of 128 households, who were later resettled in Kamailel Sub-location of Mochongoi division. However, the threats faced by displaced people as well as the opportunities presented by the displacement to displaced households in their new settlement remained largely unknown. This study focused on the opportunity-threat effect of displacement and resettlement of the displaced people in Kamailel location of Mochongoi division, Baringo County. Specifically, the study examined community involvement in the development of policies to guide the development of the Dam, the socio-economic strategies employed by displaced people to overcome the stress of displacement, the effects of displacement on the lives of the displaced people, and the strategies employed by the displaced people toward building their relations with the host community. This study was anchored on the Cultural Ecological Theory and the Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction Model. This was a case study involving 106 respondents selected through multistage sampling methods. The study collected data through interview schedules and in-depth interviews. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. This study found that community involvement in establishment of the dam was done through open gatherings and boardroom meetings, with political leaders, elders and professionals being its representatives. Compensation, alternative land for resettlement, provision of social services and security in the new settlement were the key concerns of the community. Displacement had no adverse effects on family cohesion, access to indigenous foods and traditional medicine as well as people's participation in local political activities. However, displacement led to loss of some cultural artifacts, undermined access to health and educational services and eroded the authority of elders. This study found that joint cultural activities and promotion of inter-marriages were effective strategies of building inter-community relations. The engagement of several members of a household in livelihood pursuit, livelihood pursuit from multiple sources, collective utilization of household incomes and formation of informal savings and credit schemes were the socio-economic strategies employed by displaced people to cope with stress of displacement. This study recommends comprehensive review of compensation policies on forced evictions and the inclusion of community assets as part of compensable items. There is also need for provision of social services and infrastructure in areas earmarked for resettlement prior to the actual resettlement.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

COHRE:	Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions
CPR:	Community Property Resources
ICOLD:	International commission on Large Dams
IDP:	Internally Displaced Person
ILO:	International Labor Organization
INEE:	Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
IRC:	International Rescue Committee
IRR:	Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction
IRRM:	Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Model
KANU:	Kenya African National Union
KCPE:	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE:	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
NGO:	Non- Governmental Organization
PSDU:	Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Unit
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

This study focused on the opportunity-threat effect of displacement and resettlement following the establishment of Kirandich River Dam along River Kirandich in Baringo County, Kenya. Displacement may be broadly understood as the uprooting of people from their place of habitual residence (Cernea, 2005). Population displacement is categorized into three typologies development-induced displacement, conflict-induced displacement and disaster induced displacement (Tesfaye, 2007). Development-induced displacement is considered as the greatest cause of population displacement (Getu, 2005). Baviskar (2009) conceives development-induced displacement as the process that takes place when people are forced to leave their homes as a result of development of projects such as the construction of dams, roads, airports, as well as urban clearance initiatives, mining, deforestation and the introduction of conservation reserves.

Although large scale development projects have caused massive human displacements around the world, dams remain the single largest cause of human displacements. A World Bank report of the 1990s on population displacement found that Dam construction accounted for 66.4% of all development-induced development, which made it the largest single cause of development-induced displacement (World Bank, 1994). Urban development and roads and extractive industry account for 22.6% and 4.8% of human displacements respectively. Other development projects other than the aforementioned one's account for 6.2% of development-induced human displacements. The high overall level of dam displacement is attributed to the rapid growth of dam construction since the 1950s. For instance, The International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) (2002) reports that the world had only 5,000 large dams in 1950 and over 45,000 by the late 1990s, representing establishment of about 800 dams per year around the world. Although the statistics cited here are fairly old, it nonetheless shows that indeed Dam construction has resulted in massive population displacement.

Large scale development projects have led to the displacement of millions of people around the world (Cernea 2000). It was estimated in early 2000s that about 10 million people were being displaced each year to pave way for development projects (Cernea 2000). Population displacement occasioned by development projects is highest in Asia particularly India and

China (Mahapatra 1999). Although development induced-displacement has led to population displacements in Africa, whose numbers are fewer than those recorded in Asia, Cernea (1997) cautioned that in many African countries with relatively small populations, the numbers of displaced people may be lower, but the proportion of the population affected by development-induced activities is nevertheless significant, sometimes even higher than in the Asian cases. Moreover, Eriksson-Sjoo (2012) holds that increased cases of natural resource prospecting coupled with rapid urbanization in Africa may exacerbate development-induced displacements in the continent in the coming decades.

Development-induced displacement has in some cases had negative consequences while, in other cases, positive consequences on displaced people (Downing, 2002; WFP, 1996; Colchester, 2000; Courtland, 2003; Mahato and Ogunlana, 2011). Scholars such as Picciotto *et al.*, (2001) have observed that the consequences of development projects on displaced people depend largely on how resettlement is planned, negotiated, and carried out. While basing their observations on development-induced displacements in China, the authors noted that displaced people's incomes and living standards improved while satisfaction with resettlement was high (Courtland, 2003). Furthermore, Downing (2002) asserts that large-scale and capital- extensive development projects such as dams, roads and related projects are important in accelerating the pace towards a brighter and better future thereby transforming traditional, simple, third world societies into modern and complex societies as well as poverty reduction (Downing, 2002).

In contrast, Colchester (2000) report on Dam Projects in the late 1970s points to the massacring of hundreds of indigenous communities by the country's armed forces to make way for the dam's construction. Colchester (2000) observed that the experience of displaced people following dam construction has been characterized by cultural alienation, dispossession of land and resources, lack of consultation, insufficient or a complete lack of compensation, human rights abuses, and a lowering of living standards. Courtland (2003) also argues that the specific and strong cultural connection that many indigenous groups have with the land on which, and the environment in which, they live makes their physical dislocation potentially more harmful than is often the case for other groups. Moreover, Mahato and Ogunlana (2011) assert that displacement leads to serious disruptions in people's socio-economic and cultural arrangement. Mahato and Ogunlana (2011) further observe that displacement also disrupts people's social networks, undermines their cultural identity and

denies them access to health, education, water and other social services, loss of livelihoods and general impoverishment.

From the foregoing, it is clear that there is no consensus on the effects of development-induced displacement on displaced people. While Downing (2002) and Picciotto *et al.*, (2001) have argued in favour of large scale projects insisting that they can accelerate the pace of development especially in developing nations and change the fortunes of regions that were previously underutilized. WFP (1996), Colchester (2000), Courtland (2003) and Mahato and Ogunlana (2011), however, maintain that many times the dangers of these projects far much outweigh their benefits. The lack of concurrence on the effect of large scale development projects such as large dams on displaced people was indicative of the need for more studies in the area of development-induced development. It is also clear from the literature that scholars have tended to adopt a dichotomous approach in their study of the consequences of large scale development projects on displaced people. The danger of this approach is that displaced people have been presented with a situation in which they have to either state the benefits or threats (and not both) posed by large scale development projects. This study took a different approach and examined both the opportunities and threats of large scale development projects to displaced people, with Kirandich River Dam being a case study.

Kirandich River Dam is situated about 10 kilometers East of Kabarnet Town at a place known as Kapkokei. The principal objective of the project was to supply potable drinking water to the town of Kabarnet and its environs following persistent water shortage in the area. Feasibility studies on possible sources of water to Kabarnet Town and its environs were done in early 1980s. These studies revealed that the current site of Kirandich River was best suited for damming due to its geographical features and also being the confluence of several rivers in the area. The owners of the land earmarked for construction of the dam were relocated from their lands in 1995 to pave way for the construction of the dam. The Dam was constructed between 1996 and 1999, with commissioning being done in 2001. The feasibility study for Kirandich River Dam construction recommended the eviction of some members of the community to pave way for the Dam's construction. A total of 128 households were affected, with 98 households being compelled to give up their entire land for the establishment of the dam and affiliated facilities. Displaced people were then resettled in Kamailel Sub-location of Mochongoi division, Baringo Central Sub-County. Displaced people have been in their new settlement since the mid-1990s. However, the threats posed by the displacement as well as the opportunities presented by displacement and subsequent

resettlement in a new environment had not been studied. It is on this basis that this study examined the opportunity – threat effect of displacement and resettlement to displaced people following the establishment of Kirandich River Dam along River Kirandich in Baringo County, Kenya.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The establishments of large scale development projects such as dams result in the displacement of households. The resettlement of people displaced due to such large scale development projects in a new environment presents both opportunities and threats to the displaced and host communities. This has been affirmed by studies, which have shown that large scale development projects such as the construction of large dams have adverse effects on the displaced people and host communities. However, other studies have on the contrary hailed such development projects for the numerous opportunities they offer to displaced people and host communities. The establishment of Kirandich River Dam at Kapkokei in Baringo Central Sub-County led to the displacement of 128 households. However, only 98 households had their entire land acquired for dam construction. The displaced people (98 households) were later resettled in Kamailel Sub-location of Mochongoi division. The effects of displacement following the construction of the dam on displaced people and host community remained unexplored since the resettlement of the displaced people in Kamailel Sub-location of Mochongoi division in mid 1990s. There was, therefore, need for an examination of the effect of large scale displacement on the displaced people and the host community. It is against this background that this study examined the opportunities and threats faced by displaced people and their subsequent resettlement in Kamailel Sub-location of Mochongoi division, Baringo Central Sub-County.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 Broad Objective

The broad objective of this study was to examine the opportunities and threats of displacement and resettlement engendered by the establishment of Kirandich River Dam in Baringo County.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by the following specific objectives:

- i. To assess community involvement in developing policies and procedures related to the establishment of Kirandich River Dam
- ii. To examine the opportunities and threats of displacement on the social and economic livelihood of resettled community
- iii. To establish the social and economic integration and relation strategies that the resettled people have developed among themselves and with the host community
- iv. To determine the coping mechanisms adopted by the people in response to socio-economic stress of displacement and resettlement

1.4 Research Questions

The study attempted to answer the following questions:

- i. To what extent did the resettled community participate in developing the policies and procedures concerning the establishment of Kirandich River dam?
- ii. What were the opportunities and threats of displacement on the social and economic livelihood of the resettled community?
- iii. What socio-economic cohesion strategies have the resettled people of Kamailel developed among themselves and with the host communities?
- iv. What coping mechanisms have the resettled people adopted in response to socio-economic stress of displacement and resettlement?

1.5 Justification of the study

Large scale projects such as dams and water reservoirs are essential infrastructure required for economic development. While some of the large scale development projects are established in places that were not under any human settlements, most of the development projects are established in places that are already inhabited thereby resulting in population displacement. The establishment of Kirandich River Dam in Kapkokei area led to the displacement of 128 households, 98 of these households were later resettled in Kamailel Sub-location of Mochongoi division. However, the threats faced by the displaced people as well as the opportunities presented by the displacement and subsequent resettlement in their current area remained largely unknown. It is on this basis that this study examined the opportunity – threat effect of displacement and resettlement to the displaced people following the establishment of Kirandich Dam along River Kirandich in Baringo County, Kenya. This study was therefore significant in the following ways:

First, the findings of this study will be significant to people who are currently displaced by large scale development projects as well as those who may face such displacement in future. This study revealed that although displacement can undermine the rights of displaced people in many areas, displacement can also challenge displaced people to think in new ways that guarantee them and their children a better future. For instance, this study found some displaced people engaging in horticultural farming, pursuing livelihood from diverse sources and also had established informal savings and credit schemes. While these efforts were initially geared toward overcoming the socio-economic stress of displacement, they have become important pillars in the lives of the displaced people thereby guaranteeing them sufficient incomes, access to credit as well as building strong social capital. But this study has also established that the community did not participate effectively during the planning and policy development for the establishment of the dam due to overbearing influence of the government. Communities facing possible displacement due to large scale development projects may, therefore, find the findings of this study significant especially in the area of community involvement in the planning and development of policies for large scale development projects in their areas.

Second, many developing countries, including Kenya, are executing large scale development projects in the area of dam construction, urban expansion and extractive industries at a time when the population in these countries are rising. This implies that most of these large scale development projects are likely to result in massive population displacement. Therefore, understanding opportunities and threats of large scale development projects to displaced people and host communities is of greater value to governments and investors on how to address these threats and lessen the sufferings of displaced people and also employ measures that facilitate full exploitation and nurturing of opportunities arising from large scale development projects.

Third, community participation in projects that are designed to benefit them, threats of large scale development to communities' socio-economic livelihoods and coping strategies of displaced people to stress of development-induced displacements, all of which this study focused on, are not only of interest to rural sociologists but also environmental sociologists, ecologists as well as environment anthropologists. Consequently, the findings of this study will help advance scholarly work in the field of social sciences in general and in particular the area of involuntary displacement.

Fourth, this study has recommended for comprehensive review of compensation policies arising from forced evictions and development induced displacements so as to include community assets both tangible and non-tangible to be compensable. This study has also recommended that future resettlements should be preceded by construction of health facilities and deployment of medical personnel, building schools, construction of roads linking the area to markets and other important destinations, building police posts and deployment of adequate security officers, and construction of boreholes or provision of piped water in places earmarked for resettlement. The availability of these services will lessen the sufferings of displaced people thereby enhancing their chances of coping up with the challenges of displacement and resettlements.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study limited itself to threats and opportunities faced by the displaced arising from displacement and resettlement following the establishment of Kirandich River Dam. Thematically, this study confined itself to community involvement in the planning and developing of policies for the establishment of the dam, strategies adopted by displaced people to integrate with host communities, mechanisms used by displaced people to cope with socio-economic stress of displacement and resettlement and the effects of displacement and resettlement on the socio-economic lives of displaced people.

An examination of community involvement in the planning and development of policies for the dam largely focused on sources of information about the establishment of the Dam, the entities or individuals actively engaged in the planning for the dam and the issues the community raised as needed to be addressed before their displacement and relocation to a new settlement. Relations and integration building strategies were examined in the context of joint cultural activities, promotion of inter-marriages and setting up of common property regime system.

This study while exploring the mechanisms employed by displaced people to cope with socio-economic stress of displacement and resettlement, confined itself to cooperative pursuit of livelihood opportunities, pursuit of livelihood from multiple sources, utilization of households' incomes and formation of informal savings and credit schemes. The socio-economic effects of displacement and resettlement on displaced people were explored in the context of sources of livelihoods, family integration and cohesion, cultural identity, access to social services and political participation.

This study experienced some limitations. For instance, some respondents may not have provided all relevant and honest opinion relating to relationship with host community for fear that such information may strain the relations between displaced and host community. Failure to provide honest and whole information may have hindered this study from establishing in depth the extent of threats displacement and resettlement have had on the displaced people and host community. This researcher assured the respondents that the information obtained from them would be used for the purpose of this study only and would not be used to their detriment. It was hoped that the assurance helped erase any fears respondents may have had thus enabling them to provide honest opinion regarding the relations between displaced people and host community.

Some respondents did not have sufficient records or information regarding their involvement in the planning and development policies for that dam given that such involvement occurred nearly twenty years. This seemed to limit the ability of the respondents to depict accurately and comprehensively community involvement in the establishment of dam. This study encouraged the respondents to recall events that occurred at the initial stages of the Dam establishment. Interviews were conducted with the management of the Dam and the community elders to help shed some light on issues that some displaced people could not recall with certainty.

1.7 Definitions of Terms

Displacement: Displacement may be broadly understood as the uprooting of people from their place of habitual residence (Cernea, 2005). In this study displacement meant the forceful eviction from Kapkokei area to pave way for the establishment of Kirandich River Dam.

Involvement: Involvement refers to an active process whereby beneficiaries influence the direction and execution of development projects rather than merely receiving a share of project benefits. In this study, involvement referred to the extent to which community participated in the planning and development of policies for the establishment of Kirandich River dam.

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. In this study the concept applied to the relationship between resettled persons and host community.

Coping mechanisms: These are responses of an individual, group or society to challenging situations. They are instituted to minimize risks or manage loss to either the individual or larger group as a result of challenging situations. In this study the concept was used to refer to specific measures employed by the displaced people to overcome hurdles that came their way as a result of displacement and resettlement.

Opportunities: These are the resources and circumstances that that can be used to improve the social status of the community. In this study opportunities referred to various activities or initiatives adopted by displaced people following their displacement and resettlement.

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 resettled persons at Kamailel Sub-location of Mochongoi division following their displacement due to the establishment of Kirandich River Dam.

Socio-economic stress: This referred to the pressures caused by social and economic difficulties arising from displacements caused by projects. For example, fragmented and dispersed family relations, poor housing, land use difficulties, isolation and anonymity.

Threats: Threats referred to obstacles that hindered the displaced people from enjoying, accessing or living in a way that they were prior to their displacement from their previous settlement. This study explored how displacement hindered the displaced people from practicing the sources of livelihoods they were used to, family integration and cohesion, cultural identity, access to social services and political participation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature, theoretical and conceptual frameworks. The chapter begins with a general overview of relevant literature on large scale development projects. This review has been done according to the study objectives notably community involvement in local development projects, effects of involuntary displacement on socio-economic lives of the displaced people and the strategies adopted by the displaced people to cope with the socio-economic stress of displacement and resettlement. The chapter closes with an expose of the theoretical framework which guided the study and an interpretation of variables relevant to the study presented in the form of a conceptual framework.

2.2 Community Involvement in Large Scale Development Projects

Development institutions such as World Bank, UNDP and UNESCO have not only underscored the importance of involving communities in local development projects, but have also made community involvement in local development projects a mandatory requirement for projects under their funding (The World Bank, 1993; UNDP, 2000; UNESCO, 2000). Further, the right to participation or involvement in development projects is well grounded in the International Bill of Human Rights (for instance, ICCPR, art. 25). Further, the 1991 International Labor Organization Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (ILO Convention 169) stipulates (Article 7) that indigenous and tribal peoples shall participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of national and regional development plans that affect them. As pointed above by the development and human rights institutions, it is clear that community involvement in development projects is not only a necessary requirement in large scale development projects but is also a right and entitlement to people being affected by the development projects. But what exactly is community involvement in development projects and why is it important for a community to get involved in local development projects.

Involvement broadly refers to an active process by which a person or groups of people influence the direction and execution of developmental issues for purposes of, among others, enhancing not only their well-being but also that of the society in general (Hardina, 2003). The involvement of communities on local development projects is premised on the idea that involving beneficiaries in decision-making about their projects and broader social issues has

important social, economic and political benefits (Poole and Colby, 2002). Development practitioners hold that involving community in local development offers that community the opportunity to define their problems, interests and concerns, and suggest solutions to local developmental challenges (INEE, 2004; Silverman, 2005). Moreover, Flora and Fey (2004) have emphasized that involving communities in local development projects is a means of utilizing the local resources as well as enhancing the capacity of local community to manage the project in a sustainable manner. Additionally, Schafft and Greenwood (2003) assert that involvement of communities in local development projects helps in tapping the energies and resources of individual citizens, providing a source of special insight, information, knowledge and experience, which contribute to the soundness of development projects being undertaken.

The ideas presented by the above scholars and organizations are clear evidence that community involvement in local development projects is not only important in reducing the cost of projects but also an important strategy of enhancing the sustainability of these projects. While there is no doubt as enumerated above that community involvement in development is important, the precise nature and ways on how a community can be or has been involved in large scale development projects remains unclear. The following discussions attempt to explain the form and level of community involvement in local development projects.

Baker (1997) identifies consultation as one of the ways through which communities get involved in development projects affecting them. Consultation entails inviting people's views on the proposed actions and engaging them in a dialogue. It provides opportunities for communities to express their views on the proposed development project. Consultation includes education, information sharing, and negotiation, with the goal being a better decision making process through development sponsors consulting the general public (Baker, 1997). If well executed, consultation offers beneficiaries of development projects an opportunity to hear and have a voice in the subsequent stages of a development project's undertakings. Depending on the specific development project, (Baker, 1997) observes that methods such as public hearings, public meetings, general public information meetings, informal small group meetings, public displays, field trips, site visits, letter requests for comments, material for mass media, and response to public inquiries can be used during consultations. This study was concerned about whether members of the community received education prior to the establishment of the Kirandich River Dam. However, this study went further to not only to establish the avenues used by authorities to reach members of the community but also how

suitable and adequate these avenues were in effectively educating and soliciting views of the community prior to the establishment of the dam.

Destremau's (2010) identifies provision of human or physical resources by local professionals to the development projects as one of the reasons why a community should be involved in development projects. Destremau (2010) in particular advocates for the recognition of the knowledge and expert opinion with relevant qualifications to the project being implemented. Destremau (2010) also observes that communities should be encouraged to articulate their ideas and the design of the project should take cognizance of such ideas. While basing his observations on community involvement in local development projects in Gambia, Destremau (2010) reported that community's professionals provided technical assistance to expedite the building of community projects especially those targeting poverty alleviation. Although Destremau's (2010) study was done in the context of donor funded projects, large scale development projects in Africa such as dam construction are solely funded by donors or co-funded by donors and governments. Destremau's (2010) study confirms that indeed local professionals were willing to contribute to local development projects. Like in the case of Gambia, communities in Kenya too have professionals whose expert opinions can contribute to the success of large scale development projects. It was, however, not clear how local professionals were engaged in the planning and implementation of policies leading to establishment of the Kirandich Dam hence the need for this study.

Other than local professionals, development scholars such as Burton (2003) have identified local political leaders, elders, civil society organizations and other opinion leaders as other community representatives that are often involved by governments and donor community when planning and developing policies for large scale development projects. While concurring with Burton (2003) that it is impractical to involve every member of the community in the planning and development of policies on large scale development projects, Mathur (2006) observes that any member of the community so engaged must be of desirable characteristics. Members of the community directly involved in planning and policy making for development projects must be individuals who are honest, sincere, dedicated and respected by the larger community membership (Mathur, 2006). This study sought to, among other things; establish the kind of individuals or institutions that the government involved in the planning and development of policies leading to the establishment of Kirandich River Dam. Additionally, this study sought to understand how well members of the community felt

their concerns were articulated by the individuals and institutions the government involved in decision making processes that culminated into the establishment of Kirandich River Dam.

Although there are no universal standards that guides the kinds of issues that project sponsors and community ought to include in the policy prior to the establishment of large scale development projects, The Brookings Institution (2007) suggests that such working document should broadly cover issues to do with long-term safety and security, restitution or compensation for lost property and an environment that sustains the life of displaced people under normal economic and social conditions and reconstruction assistance. The Brookings Institution (2007) further asserts that an effective resettlement program should be one that restores the condition of displaced people to the same if not better conditions prior to displacement. The ideas of The Brookings Institution (2007) though generally important in the understanding of resettlement of people displaced by large scale development projects, were largely theoretical and there was no evidence that they had been subjected to actual development- induced displacement. It was thus necessary for an examination of issues that the community and government consulted over and agreed upon prior to the establishment of Kirandich River Dam.

2.3 Socio-economic Effects of Displacement on Resettled People

Displacement and subsequent resettlement has been found to affect displaced people psychologically, socially and even economically. For instance, Onwuegbuzie and Teddlie (2003) while examining the experiences of people displaced by large scale development projects reported that majority of displaced people were very anxious and emotionally unsettled. Onwuegbuzie and Teddlie (2003) further established that displaced people due to their poor psychological state, were generally less economically productive compared to their counterparts who had not been displaced by development projects. Although people displaced by the establishment of Kirandich River Dam had been resettled several years back, it takes several years, sometimes several generations for displaced people to be fully integrated with the host community. The process of integration may cause anxiety especially if the host community resists resettlement of displaced people in their land. Therefore, the ideas of Onwuegbuzie and Teddlie (2003) found much relevance to the current study since it informed it of the psychological effects that large scale development projects such as that of Kirandich River Dam normally has on displaced people.

While examining the effects of population displacement for urban renewal in selected urban areas in Ethiopia, Tebarek (2013) reported that the process of relocating people from the inner city to the outskirts resulted in the disruption of business ties with customers, fragmentation of informal and social networks and general loss of neighborhood-based organizations. Although the study by Tebarek (2013) was done in the context of an urban development, the study nonetheless illuminates some of socio-economic effects of development induced displacement that applied as well to the current study. Like the communities displaced to pave way for the urban development in Tebarek's (2013) study, Kirandich River Dam displaced several households that had lived in the area for several years. It was therefore important for the study to understand how the displacement occasioned by the establishment of Kirandich River Dam had affected displaced people more so the social and business ties they had developed over the years prior to their displacement.

Loss of livelihood has been identified as one of the effects of development-induced displacement on displaced people. A study by Habtamu (2014) on the effect of displacement on people displaced for urban development found that majority of displaced people lost significant sources of their livelihoods. The study particularly found that urban displacement resulted in the separation of work site from home site in female-headed households. It should be recalled here that households who were displaced following the establishment of Kirandich River Dam were resettled in what was previously part of Arabel forest, which is tens of kilometers away from their previous settlement. The extent to which the physical relocation of the displaced people to their current settlement area had affected their livelihoods remained largely unexplored. Although much of the literature shows that displacement has often had negative effect on displaced people's livelihoods, there was need to examine whether and in what way had the displacement possibly enhanced rather than undermined the displaced people's sources of livelihood.

Lack of access to essential services has been cited by several studies as one of the socio-economic effects of development induced displacements to the displaced people. Gebre (2008) in an examination of the experiences of people displaced by large scale projects found a lack of physical mobility within and beyond their locality as a common characteristic of the economic life of displaced people. Displaced people complained of lack of roads and means of transport to important destinations such as markets and locations of government services. In a related study, Tesfu (2014) also found that displaced people had no access to social services such as health, water and even security. Displaced people particularly noted that they

were experiencing increased cases of child malnutrition, cholera outbreaks, which the displaced people asserted to be more pronounced among children, women and the elderly. While enumerating on why the displaced cannot access essential services, Fernandes (2007), observed that people displaced by development projects are often resettled in remote areas without appropriate social support mechanisms that could ensure the displaced people's access to social services and institutions.

An earlier study by Scott and Thompson (2000) also found that living conditions in most of the resettled areas are extremely poor, and the residents are considered as the most vulnerable Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS). Many of the resettled population live in deplorable situations with houses having broken windows, leaking roofs and uncemented floors, disrupted sewerage systems and structurally unsound housing. These dwellings frequently would not provide even the minimum standards of living: they lack adequate access to water (families often have to share a common tap, which may be indoors or outdoors, and supply may be irregular), bathing facilities, proper insulation, functional sewage systems, safe electrical wiring, and proper communication means. Some of the areas are also remotely located and quite isolated from settlement areas and social infrastructure. Moreover, Dershem, Gurgenzidze and Holtzman (2002) observe that majority of resettlement areas are overcrowded with an average living space at least two times smaller than that of the general population. From a sanitary viewpoint the worst situation is found in the rural resettlement, where (according to data from the year 2000, though little has changed since) only 6 % had unshared access to toilets and only 30 percent to kitchens. Cohen and Deng (1998) found that resettled persons often felt that they were living in fear.

Displacements have also resulted in the changes of social ties of displaced people (Deng (2005). The author noted that the disintegration of previous and long-lasting networks of relationships was evident following the geographical separation of neighbors caused by the relocation. The study observed that housing-based ties were not considered by concerned authorities in the process of household identification, registration and the provision of small plots of land in resettlement areas. Members of the community develop social ties and norms that they use to regulate their day to day interactions. Further, members of communities also get accustomed to their physical environment and may require considerable effort to get used to their new settlement. It is therefore possible as suggested by Deng (2005) that displacement resulted in the destruction of social ties. The irreversible nature of displacement and lack of awareness of possibilities of return to the previously inhabited areas very often

cause psychological trauma and alienation, including mental illness. Loss of the organic relation with the land that characterizes many tribal communities creates not only economic problems but also social threats such as alcoholism. This study concurs with the above observation that the disintegration of previously cohesive communities and significant changes in the former model of life brought about by relocation can indeed disrupt the social fabric and norms of the affected community. The need by displaced people to adapt economically and socially in the new location and to integrate with host communities may lead to a gradual movement away from the old cultural traditions.

While drawing from experiences of displaced persons in decades-long conflicts in Sudan, Heiban region, Rahhal (2001) noted that mutual mistrust pitting Christians against Muslims was the biggest obstacle to livelihood pursuit. Conflicts, he observed, erased peaceful atmosphere and co-existence that existed between the two groups. Even though Kenya has not reached the level of religious conflict that may threaten people's livelihood, it was, however, noted in the run up to the 2007 general election that the partisan stand of religious personalities raised ethnic passions to unprecedented levels. This partly contributed to ethno-political violence that followed the general elections leading to population displacement.

Discrimination is yet another socio-economic effect of displacement on displaced people. For example, a study done in Colombia by Vid al Lopez, Arredondo and Salcedo (2011) found that the host communities were enjoying greater access to housing, social services and work in both the formal and informal sectors. In contrast, displaced families were largely disadvantaged due to their lack of social networks, their dependence on state assistance and their difficulty in accessing formal and informal labor markets. In the locations studied, the host communities single out IDPs based on their recent arrival to the neighborhood, where in Colombia they had come from and their access to state assistance. Further, a study by Kibreab (2001) in Eritrea on land as a common pool resource between the host community and newly resettled persons also found the host community often treated newly resettled persons as outsiders who were out to deprive them of their entitlement to land. Although all land in Eritrea is owned by the government, resettlement of internally displaced persons in certain areas was often received with much skepticism by host community. Similarly Deng (2005) found that IDPs face discrimination in pursuing employment, economic activities, and livelihoods. Such discrimination occurs because of the fact of their displacement or because of characteristics correlated with their displacement such as religion, ethnic or geographic origin.

2.4 Relationship Building Strategies between Displaced People and Host Community

Bakewell (2000) argues that newly resettled persons exert pressure on scarce economic resources in settlements. The author further argues that tension often arise between the resettled persons and the host community if the resettlement program is not properly managed. However, Jacobsen (1997) disagrees and instead maintains that even newly resettled persons also bring with them resources that may go a long way in stabilizing local socio-economic dynamics. While it is true that local socio-economic dynamics are bound to change with the arrival of newly resettled persons, what has not been explained in the two sets of arguments relates to the strategies that resettled persons may employ to ensure a proper integration of the relationship between them and the host community.

Two studies on labour-market impacts have been conducted within the region of Kagera, Tanzania, to analyze the long-run effects of displaced workers. Both studies show that the overall impact of refugees on the labour market is positive for the part of the host population that is relatively well off. However, negative impacts were found for agricultural workers, with an upwards pressure on prices and a decrease in wages following refugee inflows. On the other hand, expanded trading opportunities and cheap labour supply following the refugee inflow have attracted small-scale investors and increased the incentives to become entrepreneurs (Maystadt and Verwimp, 2014; Ruiz and Carlos Vargas-Silva, 2013). Although not expressly stated by the above scholars it is apparent that trade between resettled and host community may serve as an important avenue of enhancing cooperation and building relationship between the host and resettled communities. Indeed, resettled people can positively contribute to host countries' economies through several channels. They can bring skills and contribute to the human capital stock, as well as stimulate trade and investment. They may also create employment opportunities, and attract investments in infrastructure such as roads, electricity, schools and hospitals which benefit resettled persons and the host community.

The establishment of common pool resources between the resettled and the host community has also been identified by McCay, Bonnie and Acheson (1987) as one of the strategies employed by resettled persons to enhance cohesion between them and host communities. However, such strategy has had very little success where it has been used since host community often treat newly resettled persons as outsiders who were out to deprive them of their entitlement to land. It was important for this study to establish whether the establishment of common pool resources has been used by resettled people in their new

settlement as a way of enhancing cohesion between them and host community. It was also necessary to establish whether such a strategy was working and the possible constraints (if any) that it was facing.

A study by Kioko and Bollig (2015) found inter-marriages as an important and effective strategy of building community relations especially those whose past relationships has been characterized by conflicts. The authors reported in their study increased cases of inter-marriages between the Maasai and Kikuyu communities residing in Naivasha region. Although the area still experiences sporadic ethnic conflicts between Maasai and Kikuyu communities, the study noted that incidences of conflicts between the two communities had reduced significantly. Inter-marriage can create a network of in-laws and their larger social networks of the displaced and host communities. The two communities can use their respective in-law bonds to facilitate peaceful relations between the families of the two communities. However, the influence of this practice may also extend to their friends and neighbours. Through in-law relations, the two communities can easily find common ground within which to negotiate on issues that threaten them into inter-community feuds. Although the above study was based on conflict situation, the findings were still relevant to the present study.

While there was no history of conflict between displaced people and host community in the study area, like in situations of conflict, it was possible that mistrust and hostility between the host community and resettled people exists. It was thus important to establish whether inter-marriages were employed as one of the strategies of building confidence and understanding between the host community and resettled people.

2.5 Displaced People's Coping Mechanisms to Socio-Economic Stress of Displacement

While looking at the resilience of refugees in confined camps and their survival strategies, World Refugee Survey (2009) established that refugees at Kakuma camp sold part of their food 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. Other studies by UNHCR (2002) on refugee survival strategies discovered the entrepreneurial spirit of refugees. With initial membership of five people a group of refugees formed a soap manufacturing business to supply other refugees with detergents. The venture did not only grow in membership but also expanded their supplies beyond the refugee camps. Further, to expand their operations, they approached an NGO, the International Rescue Committee (IRC)

for support through its micro-credit program. This helped them increase output and improve the quality of soap which soon met the requirements of the Kenya Bureau of Standards. Although this is about persons in transit camps and not those already resettled, the experiences fit well into the current study. What is not clear here is whether newly resettled persons qualify for micro finance credit where collateral sometimes is a requirement, and which newly resettled persons may not have.

Achieng (2002) while looking at internally displaced persons from gender dimension established that women drew much strength from their social capital. In a study of coping strategies among the Kikuyu Internally Displaced Women from Burnt Forest in Kenya, she noted that women built new social and economic networks and strategies for livelihood. The author rejects the notion that women were vulnerable during and after conflicts than their male counterpart. Although the study did not establish coping strategies along gender as was done by Achieng (2002), she has however, confirmed that indeed displaced people have always found ways of coping with situations, however, dire it may be. The current study will shed more light by establishing specific socio-economic livelihood strategies employed by newly resettled persons and their sustainability. The discussion on gender and survival strategies in conflict situations has been developed further by Rahhal (2001). He noted that women living along the highway engaged in different activities such as renting out beds for travellers, processing and selling of food and women's local perfumes, as well as processing and trading of local products such as dried – okra, which they sell in Khartoum. This change in livelihoods activities, he believes, reflects the capability of the displaced persons to adopt different knowledge and skills when uprooted from their familiar sources of livelihood. Whether women in the proposed study have adapted in ways similar to the ones shown here is among the puzzles the current study intends to unravel.

Some displaced people have been found to change from their traditional source of livelihood to a new source of livelihood in their effort to cope with their new environment. For instance, in Zambia people who were displaced from mining fields turned previously untilled forests into productive farm lands (Bakewell, 2000). Refugees became the largest land users and producers of grains and vegetable to their host. Land cultivation by displaced persons has also been recorded in Sudan (Kok 2009), in western Tanzania (Armstrong 1998; Daley 2011), and in the Forest Region of Guinea by Liberian refugees (Black and Milimouno, 1996), where they gave a boost to rice production by increasing the cultivation of the lower swamp areas. People displaced following the establishment of Kirandich River Dam were

traditionally cattle keepers. However, Mochongoi area where they were resettled was largely inhabited by the Kikuyu community who are traditionally agriculturalists. It is also important to observe here that the amount of land given as compensation to displaced people was too small to support traditional pastoralism as originally practised by the displaced people prior to their displacement. It is in view of this that it was important to establish how displaced people had coped in their new settlement given that the amount of land given as compensation could not support their traditional source of livelihood.

A limited income that cannot sufficiently meet households' needs has seen the displaced persons engage in multiple sources of livelihood as a way of coping with the rising needs of their households. Rahhal (2001) for example, found that women living along the highway engaged in different activities such as renting out beds for travellers, processing and selling of food and women's local perfumes, as well as processing and trading of local products such as dried – okra, which they sell in Khartoum. Pursuit of livelihood from more than one source has also been documented as being practiced by urban immigrants displaced by environmental degradation (Rahhal (2001). Livelihood diversity was found by Rahhal (2001) to increase network connections, resources, creativity, and innovation. They also reported that livelihood diversity facilitates problem solving, as diverse sources of livelihood enables individuals to bring different perspectives gained from each of these sources and, which helps in arriving at quality decisions thereby coping with the challenges posed by being in a new socio-economic environment. Although the above studies were done in the context of households displaced by conflicts and environmental degradation, they all focused on involuntary displacement which is similar to the one the current study focused on. It is, however, important to note that households in the above study unlike those evicted following the establishment of Kirandich River Dam were based in urban and semi-urban areas. Mochongoi area where the people displaced by Kirandich Dam were settled is a rural area, with its own unique problems. It was, therefore, necessary for an examination of coping strategies of displaced people resettled in a rural environment.

Establishing linkages with home communities is yet another strategy adopted by displaced people to cope with challenges posed by their new settlement area. While analyzing the linkages between migrants and home country, Dershem and Gzirishvili (1998) reported that migrants formed networks with home communities, which provide information on migration opportunities, facilitate finding employment, and support migrants while looking for work, thus lowering the costs and risks of migration. Other studies by Owusu (2001) revealed that

linkages between migrants and home country led to the concentration of Malian emigrants in certain destinations in France. Linkages have also been found to greatly influence and inspire migrations from specific areas of origin. For instance, in a study of international migrations, Owusu (2001) documented that a disproportionate share of Senegalese emigrants come from the regions of Saint-Louis and Matam in the Senegal River valley, as well as the cities of Dakar and Touba. The Ashanti and greater Accra region account for most international remittances to Ghana (Kabki and others 2004); and the Kayes region of Mali claims a disproportionate share of Malian immigrants. Although the above studies were done in the context of voluntary migrations, the findings of the above studies have much relevance with the present study. Like in the case of voluntary migrations and subsequent settlement in a new place, there is loss of social ties and networks in both cases. Displaced people, like immigrants, find themselves in a completely new social environment that forces them to make significant adjustments in order to cope in the new environment. It was important for the current study to understand whether displaced people had established any linkages with their counterparts left in Kirandich area as well as how such linkages aided them in coping with socio-economic stress arising from the displacement and resettlement.

Another strategy that households have adopted to complement their incomes is through deployment of more than one member in livelihood pursuit. In a study of urban households' response to illness of a bread winner, Barret and Beardmor (2010) found that among Indian urban households, women and children joined the labour force to cushion households from loss of income. While children are widely used to look after cattle, among pastoralist communities, it remained unclear the extent to which children were engaged in livelihood activities by the displaced people in their new settlement given that they could not practice traditional pastoralism in their new settlement due to limited pastoral resources. It is also important to observe here that labour regulations may not permit the engagement of children in wage employment or other income generating activities. As households were now resettled in a largely agricultural area, it was necessary to establish whether and in what ways were members of the households of the displaced people being engaged in livelihood pursuit in a largely new and unfamiliar livelihood environment.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

This study was guided by Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) Model and Cultural Ecological Theory. Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction Model was used to inform the experiences of displaced people during massive forced displacements. Cultural

Ecological Theory on the other hand was used to inform the strategies employed by displaced people in their effort to adapt in their new settlements. The following is a detailed discussion of key arguments of the theories as well as their relevance to the study.

2.6.1 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. 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 people 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, and 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. These risks according to Cernea (1995) threaten not only the displaced people, 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. The model 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 asset 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 multi-dimensional, 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 points out key risks and deprivations that displaced persons face, it does not explain clearly issues of integration between the newly resettled persons and the host community as well as the strategies that the displaced people may employ to successfully overcome the socio-economic stress of displacement and resettlement. These limitations were addressed by use of the Cultural Ecological Theory.

2.6.2 The Cultural Ecological Theory

The Cultural Ecological Theory was developed by Steward (1937) as an attempt to understand the influence that ecological relationships exerted on the size, stability, and organization of social units and cultural systems. Steward proposed that cultures interact with their environmental settings by adapting features of technology, economic organization, and even kinship or religion to allow people to best pursue their livelihoods. Thus, cultural ecology views the environment as presenting problems and opportunities, not just limits or simple determinants, while recognizing that the resulting cultural adaptations depend as much on the socio-cultural features at hand as on the environment.

The Theory's main concern is to explain how particular cultural features and patterns characteristic of different areas adapt themselves to a totally new cultural environment. The displaced people, who by tradition are agro-pastoralists, are socialized within a cultural tradition different from that of the host community in their new settlement. How then they integrate and relate with the host community (largely Kikuyu Community), who are, by tradition, agriculturalists can be explained in the context of this theory. Moreover, what makes this theory even more relevant to this study is the theorist's observation that culture must be related to the local environment. Displaced people, coming from the pastoralist roots and settling in a sedentary environment, imply that their culture must undergo internal social transformation for any meaningful adaptation to their new settlement.

Steward (1968) further observes that cultural adaptations to a new environment change with advancement in technology. But this change, he maintains, must be analyzed at three levels: the inter-relationship of exploitative or productive technology and environment, the behavior patterns involved in the exploitation of a particular area by means of a particular technology, and the extent to which the behavior patterns entailed in exploiting the environment affect other aspects of culture. Technology in this context may be understood as the methods used in the attainment of various forms of human needs.

This theory was used by this study to inform the kinds of mechanisms employed by the displaced in their attempt to cope with socio-economic stress of displacement as well as strategies employed by the displaced people to integrate and nurture fruitful relations with the host community. Although the displaced people are agro- pastoralists by tradition, they had shifted to farming as their main source of livelihood. This was in response to the suitability of the area for farming (fertile land and reliable rainfall), conformity with the area's dominant source of livelihood (host community being Kikuyu community who are predominantly agriculturalists), and the futility of practicing of pastoralism due to endemic cattle raiding by surrounding communities (immediate surrounding communities are Pokot and Turkana).

Just like the theory observes that a new environment may present both threats and opportunities to newly resettled people in their livelihood pursuit, sources of livelihoods such as business and formal employment were adversely affected. However, the displaced have formed strong mutualistic organizations such as informal savings and credit schemes, engaged in pursuit of livelihoods from multiple sources and consolidated household incomes into a central purse from which households' needs are met. This was not only helpful to households in utilizing their incomes but also in inculcating the spirit of reciprocity at household level. Displaced people also tolerated inter-marriages and joint cultural activities between them and the host community in their effort to build close relations with the host community. Therefore, while displacement has presented the displaced people with several threats such as loss of livelihood and social disarticulation, it has also presented these people with opportunities, which they exploited well leading to successful adaption by a majority of the displaced in their resettlement area.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

This conceptual framework has been modeled from the literature reviewed, the two theories explained above and the study objectives. Displacement dispossesses people of their livelihoods, property, cultural resources and even common property. Displacement also undermines people's access to social services (health, education, water, security among others), community network and social relations (community disarticulation). At the resettlement stage, displaced people need to have favourable economic, social, cultural, and political structures of society to enable them pursue fully and earn a meaningful, decent and sustainable livelihood. Ideally, resettlement should aim at providing assets, services and opportunities that restore people's livelihood to pre-displacement status or a better post-resettlement life. However, whether the displaced people lead a post- resettlement life that is

equal or better than that of their pre-displacement one depends on three things namely; the quality of their involvement in developing policies and procedures related to the establishment of Dam, the socio-economic integration and relation strategies they adopt in their new settlement and the mechanisms they adopt to cope with socio-economic stress arising from displacement and resettlement. The following Figure 2:1 is the conceptual framework for the study.

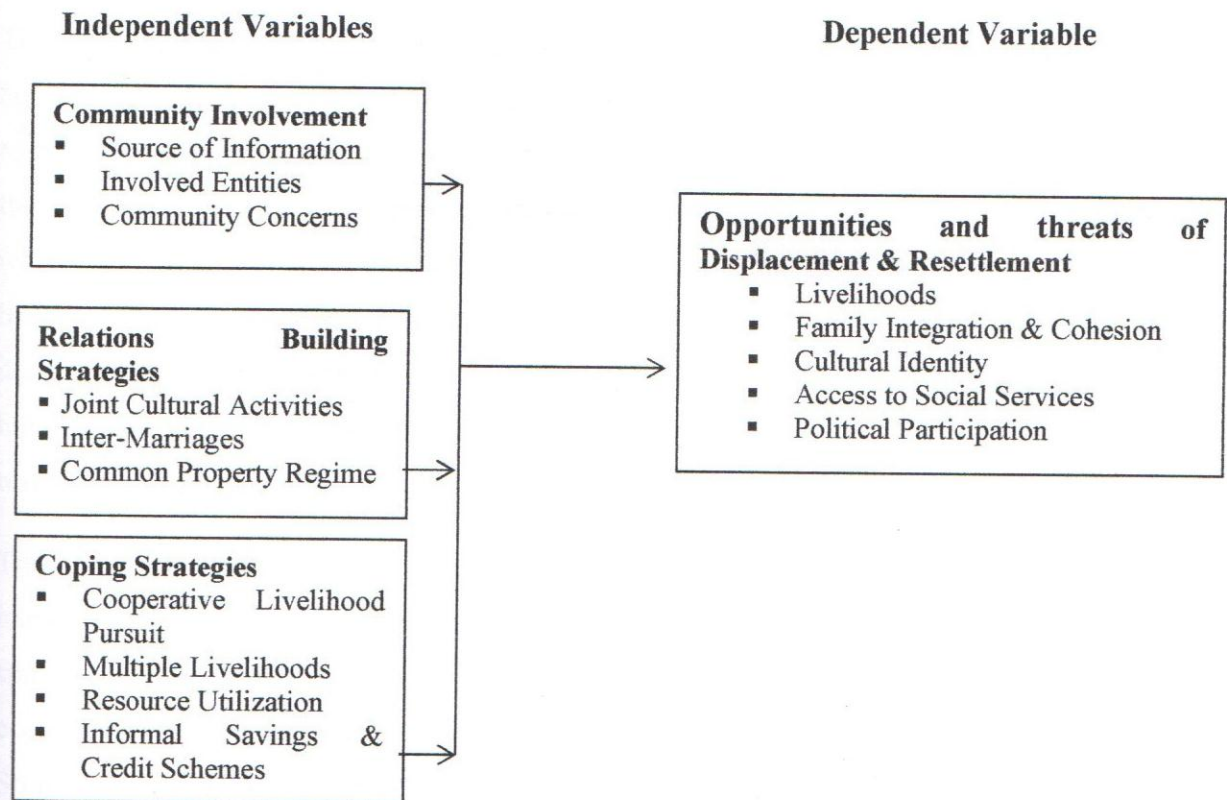


Figure 2:1: Conceptual Framework

The quality of community's involvement in developing policies and procedures related to the establishment of the Dam depended on the source of information relating to the establishment of the dam, individuals or entities engaged during the development of the policies and procedures and as well as the issues that were deliberated. Integration and relations building strategies adopted by displaced people should bring displaced people and community together. While coping strategies adopted by the displaced people should be those that enable them increase their households' incomes and also instill the spirit of altruism. The study maintained that sources of information about the dam were from diverse sources that were engaged and presented well-articulated issues. It was held further by this study that individuals or entities engaged in developing policies and procedures for the dam's

establishment were selfless, understood well the technical issues in the dam project, enjoyed the good will of the community and considered issues of displacement and resettlement holistically and, therefore, comprehensively stood a better chance of developing good and adequate policies and procedures. The current study also held that issues being deliberated especially those emanating from the community that addresses their social, cultural, economic needs in their entirety and if comprehensively discussed and adopted stand to enable displaced people lead a better life in their new settlements.

The study considered organization of joint cultural activities such as inviting members of the host communities to attend ceremonies such as those of rites of passage (birth, initiations, marriages and burials) could go a long way in cementing the relationship between displaced the people and the host community. Further, this study held that encouraging and being receptive to inter-marriages between the displaced people and the host community could also bolster the relationship between the displaced people and the host community through the development of strong social networks of in-laws and their relatives. Similarly, this study held that designating common property resources such as learning institutions, water resources and places of worship could also help in building inter-community relations.

The study maintained that strategies that enable displaced people to increase households' incomes, use households' resources efficiently, promote collective action and inculcate the spirit of altruism could go a long way in enabling displaced people cope with the socio-economic stress of displacement thereby adapting successfully in their new settlement. Strategies such as formation of informal savings and credit schemes, pursuit of livelihoods from multiple sources, deploying several members of a household in livelihood pursuit and creation of a central purse within the household to help in meeting households' needs could help displaced people adapt successfully in their new settlement.

It is, however, important to observe that people are bound to be affected in one way or the other following their displacement from a familiar and resettlement to an unfamiliar area. Displacement may weaken family relations and community social networks built over the years and access to social services such as health, education, water and security. Displacement also leads to loss of some sources of livelihoods, individual and common property, and even weaken people's participation in political activities. Although some displaced people may be better equipped to deal with these issues, these issues nonetheless remain a hindrance to their development.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, detailed explanations of the relevant research design and instruments that were used to collect data are discussed. Similarly, study population, study area description, sample size and sampling procedures are addressed. The chapter closes with an exposition of how data was analyzed and presented.

3.2 The Study Area

This study was conducted in Kamailel sub-location of Mochongoi division of Baringo Central district. Map on page 30 presents the spatial location of the study area. The Sub-location has a current population total of 3,537 persons as per the Population and Housing Census of 2009 (GOK, 2010). Of this, 1,846 are males while 1,691 are females. This area is purposefully selected for the intended study because it is here that the people displaced through the establishment of Kirandich River Dam were resettled. One hundred and twenty-eight (128) households, according to The Kenya Gazette (No. 164, of 1995), were displaced by the construction of the dam and resettled in Kamailel sub-location of Mochongoi division of the then Baringo Central District. The Map shows the site of the place where those who were displaced through the development of the Kirandich River Dam in Kabarnet were resettled. The three villages the displaced people were resettled included Ngenyilel, Kapel and Gatero which were hived off from Arabel forest.

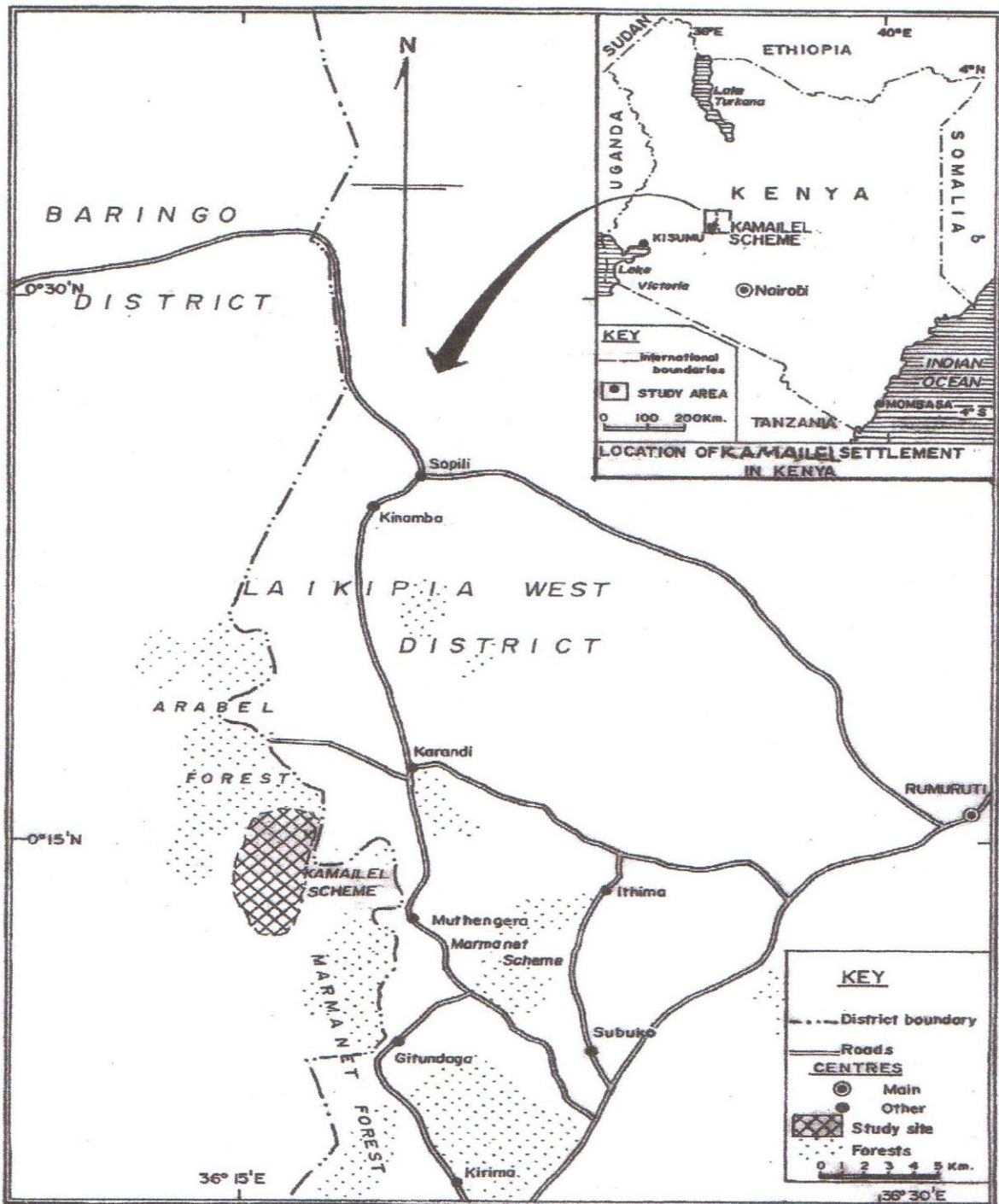


Figure 3:1: Map of Kenya showing Kamailel settlement

3.3 Research Design

This study was guided by case study design. The study was done in the context of human displacement, with special focus on community involvement, effect of displacement and resettlement, integration and relation strategies and coping mechanisms to socio-economic stress of displacement. The fact that case study allows for the in depth investigation of

complex and contemporary societal phenomena made it the most suitable for this study. This was due to the fact that development-induced displacements are not only an emerging phenomenon in Kenya-given the ongoing natural resource prospecting and construction of dams and water reservoirs- the displacement and resettlement are complex phenomena given the unique needs of displaced people.

Yin (2009) presents four applications for a case study model: explaining complex causal links in real-life interventions, describing the real-life context in which the intervention has occurred, describing the intervention itself, and exploring those situations in which the intervention being evaluated has no clear set of outcomes. This study sought to explain the opportunity-threat effect of displacement and resettlement through initiated development at Kirandich River Dam of Baringo County, Kenya. Although Gomm *et al.*, (2000) argues that case study does not ensure validity; Yin (2009) discounts this asserting that the stated anomaly can easily be corrected through triangulation. This study employed both quantitative and qualitative approaches in data collection and also sought information from diverse sources in its effort to ensure validity of the results. It was clear to this study that the strengths of case study research facilitated the attainment of the research objectives.

Moreover, Weiss *et al.*, (1980) observes that some classic examples of complex and contemporary societal phenomena that can best be investigated using the case study approach are the investigation of issues affecting special populations. Displaced people may be considered as special population by virtue of their deprivations in several fronts. The investigation of issues affecting special population requires multiple sources of data and data collection methods (Weiss *et al.*, 1980). As pointed earlier, this study sought information from multiple primary and secondary sources in order to have a holistic understanding of issues affecting displaced people. This study thus found case study design the most appropriate design.

3.4 Target Population

The target population for the study was the residents of Kamailel Sub-location of Mochongoi division, Baringo Central Sub-County. It is in Kamailel Sub-Location that people who were displaced by the establishment of Kirandich River Dam were resettled. The number of households whose entire or part of the land were acquired for purposes of dam construction were 128. However, only 98 households had their entire land acquired for dam construction (GOK, 1995). It is these households that were resettled in Kamailel Sub-location. Households

who's only a small portion of their land was acquired were given financial compensation equivalent for the land acquired. The average household size in the then Rift Valley was estimated in 2009 at 6 members (KNBS, 2009). Using the average household size for Rift Valley province this study estimated the population of people resettled and displaced at Kamailel Sub-location at 588. Therefore, the target population for this study was 588.

3.5 Unit of Analysis

In this study a household was the unit of analysis, with household heads being the unit of observation. Information from household heads was analyzed in order to capture a general description and view of issues under investigation.

3.6 Sampling Method and Procedure

This study used two sampling methods namely census and purposive sampling. Census method was used to pick households of displaced people. A census is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population (Kothari, 2004). This method of sampling was preferred because entire population was fairly small thus it was reasonable to include the entire population in the study. The entire households of the displaced were only 98. This study included all the households from the displaced community.

Purposive sampling was used to select key informants. The key informants selected for this study were area assistant chief, area chief, 3 community elders (one elder from each of the three villages), 3 senior managers of Kirandich River Dam (the finance manager, the public relations officer and project manager). The management of the Dam helped the study in understanding the rationale for the establishment of the dam, issues of resettlement and compensation. Elders helped the study in understanding issues relating to community involvement in the policies leading to the establishment of the dam as well as those relating to relations between displaced people and host community. The information obtained from local administrators deepened the study's understanding of issues concerning community relations and integration.

3.7 Data Collection Tools

This study employed both qualitative and quantitative procedures of data collection. Interview schedules were the main instrument used to collect quantitative data for the study. The Interview schedules had both closed-ended and open-ended questions to enable

collection of standardized responses while simultaneously providing respondents the opportunity to respond without restrictions. The Interview schedules were administered to household heads by the researcher. The Interview schedules had two sections. The first section gathered data relating to general background information of the respondents. The second section had questions relating to the specific objectives of the study. Interviews were useful in the collection of data that was not directly observable since they, among other things, enquired about feelings, motivation, attitude, accomplishment, opinion as well as individual's experiences.

Qualitative data was obtained through the use of in-depth interviews with the key informants. They included the managers of Kirandich River Dam, area assistant chief, the chief and the community elders. This study employed a semi-structured interview guide containing some pre-determined questions for the respondent

3.8 Data Analysis

This study used descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze data after appropriate data coding. Descriptive statistics were used to describe patterns and general trends in a data set and also to examine or explore one variable at a time. Descriptive statistics used in this study were frequencies and percentages.

Inferential statistics were used to test the associations and relationships between independent and dependent variables. Inferential statistics used in this study were Chi-Square and Pearson Correlation. This study broadly examined community involvement in the context of sources/avenues used to deliberate issues concerning the dam, entities engaged in the deliberations, the issues and community raised as their concerns. All these were categorical data. The study thus used Chi-square to test for associations between issues of community involvement and effective involvement.

Integration and relations building strategies between displaced people and host community were examined in the context of cultural activities, inter-marriages and common property regime, all of which were measured at nominal level, with Chi-Square used to test if there were any associations between each of them and the nature of relations between displaced people and host community.

Displaced people's coping mechanisms to socio-economic effects of displacement were examined in the context of livelihood pursuit, resource utilization and collective action. These

descriptive variables were measured at nominal and interval levels, with Chi-square and Pearson Correlation used to test if there was significant relationship between each of them and successful adaptation to socio-economic stress arising from displacement and resettlement. The following Table 1 is the data analysis for the study.

Table 3:1: Data Analysis Matrix

Objective	Data	Data Analysis
To assess the involvement of community in developing policies and procedures related to the establishment of Kirandich Dam	Community Involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Source of Information ▪ Involved Entities ▪ Community Concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Frequencies ▪ Percentages ▪ Chi-square
To examine the effect of displacement and resettlement on the social and economic lives of the resettled people	Effects of displacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family Integration ▪ Cultural Artifacts ▪ Indigenous Resources ▪ Livelihood ▪ Education ▪ Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Frequencies ▪ Percentages
To examine the social and economic integration and relation strategies adopted by resettled and host communities	Integration and Relation Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint Cultural Activities ▪ Inter-Marriages ▪ Common Property Regime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Frequencies ▪ Percentages ▪ Chi-square
Explore the coping mechanisms adopted by resettled people in response to socio-economic stress occasioned by displacement and subsequent resettlement	Coping Mechanisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperative Livelihood Pursuit ▪ Multiple Livelihoods ▪ Resource Utilization ▪ Informal Savings & Credit Schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Frequencies ▪ Percentages ▪ Chi square ▪ Pearson Correlation

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The consent process ensures that individuals are voluntarily participating in the research with full knowledge of relevant risks and benefits. This study informed participants about the purpose of the research, expected duration and procedures, and participants' rights to decline participation in the study. It was imperative for this study to, therefore, establish some rapport with the informants in order to provide an environment that is trustworthy. Upholding individuals' rights to confidentiality and privacy is a central tenet of every research work. Consequently, this study held high level of confidentiality during field work and assured the participants that the results of the study would be used for academic and policy issues only. The study has not revealed the identity of any of the participants.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the study results and discussions. The first part of this chapter has the results of the study, which are presented according to the study objectives. The results of the study are presented in tables and figures for ease of comprehension, with percentages being the main descriptive statistic used in data analysis. The second part has discussions of the results, where current results are compared with the results of other studies. This study focused on the opportunity-threat effect of displacement and resettlement through initiated development at Kirandich River Dam in Baringo County, Kenya. The study was guided by the following objectives namely a) to assess the involvement of community in developing policies and procedures related to the establishment of Kirandich River Dam, b) to examine the effect of displacement and resettlement on the socio- economic lives of the resettled people, c) examine the socio-economic integration and relation strategies adopted by resettled and host communities d) explore the coping mechanisms adopted by resettled people in response to socio-economic stress occasioned by displacement and subsequent resettlement. Therefore, the results of the study presented here focus on community involvement, effects of displacement, socio-economic integration strategies and coping mechanisms.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

This study covered a number of background information of the respondents. The respondents' background information covered were gender, religion, level of education, and source of livelihood. Persons covered in this study were aged between 18 years and over 72 years of age. Persons with and without any formal education were considered; and both gender constituted the study sample. The study also considered all persons regardless of their religious affiliations. The following are the background information of the respondents.

4.2.1 Gender of the Respondents

This study considered both male and female respondents, although the former had superior representation in the study. As Figure 4.1 below shows 58% of the respondents were males while females had 42% representation in the study.

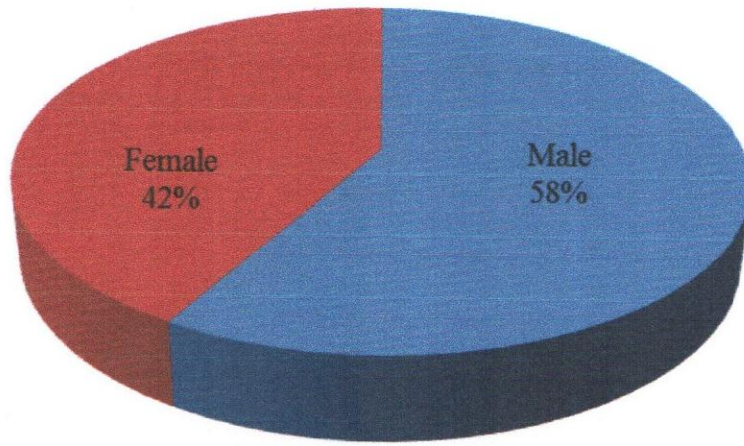


Figure 4.1: Respondents by Gender

The current results differ slightly compared to other studies. Other studies have found females to constitute a higher proportion of displaced persons (World Refugee Survey, 2009). The difference between the current study and that of World Refugee Survey (2009) may be attributed to the fact that previous study was based on conflict- induced displacements unlike the current one which focused on development induced- displacement. People displaced by conflicts are normally held in transitional camps before they are eventually resettled. Transitional camps are likely to host more women than men due to their vulnerability. Further, the presence of fewer men as victims of conflict induced displacements may also be due to the fact that most men are engaged in combat or some fear staying in the camps for fear of attacks from the belligerents.

4.2.2 Age of the Respondents

This study surveyed persons aged 18 years and above. Majority of the respondents were aged 29-39 and 40-50 years. In particular, persons aged 29-39 and 40-50 years accounted for 32.3% and 33.3% of the respondents respectively. Another important age, the current study surveyed was those aged over 51-61, which accounted for 14% of the respondents. Persons aged 18-28 years and 62-72 years constituted 11.8% and 7.5% of the respondents respectively. There was only 1 person aged over 72 years who participated in this study as Table 4.1 below shows.

Table 4.1: Age of the Respondents

Age in Years	Frequency	Percent
18-28	11	11.8
29-39	30	32.3
40-50	31	33.3
51-61	13	14.0
62-72	7	7.5
Over 72	1	1.1
Total	93	100.0

The results in Table 4.1 above show that majority of the displaced persons as being of middle aged and young, resonates with those of World Refugee Survey (2009) and Houerou *et al.*, (2011), which found a higher percentage of internally displaced persons to comprise of younger people. For instance, Houerou *et al.*, (2011) found that about 90% of the internally displaced persons in Azerbaijan comprised of middle aged persons with just about 10% being the elderly. Similarly, a study by World Refugee Survey (2009) of Internally displaced persons in Columbia reported that about 94% of displaced persons were aged 50 years and below, with just about 5% being aged 60 years and above. The inferior numbers of elderly persons in the study area was due to the fact that older people unlike their younger counterparts have cautious approach to life, and may be reluctant to venture into new settlements such as where this was done.

4.2.3 Religion of the Respondents

Results in Figure 4.2 reveal that majority of the respondents were from Roman Catholic faith with 52% of the respondents professing the faith. This was closely followed by Protestants, which was reported by 48% of the respondents. However, 1% of the respondents were from Evangelicals. Religion binds together people who profess the same faith by inculcating in them common values. Religious doctrines, tenets, practices, ceremonies and festivals provide a sense of belonging to its members. Religious leaders are often accorded some respect in critical situations needing sobriety and consensus. Almost all religions preach and teach tolerance, respect for one another and his property, sharing and concern for the less fortunate members of the society.

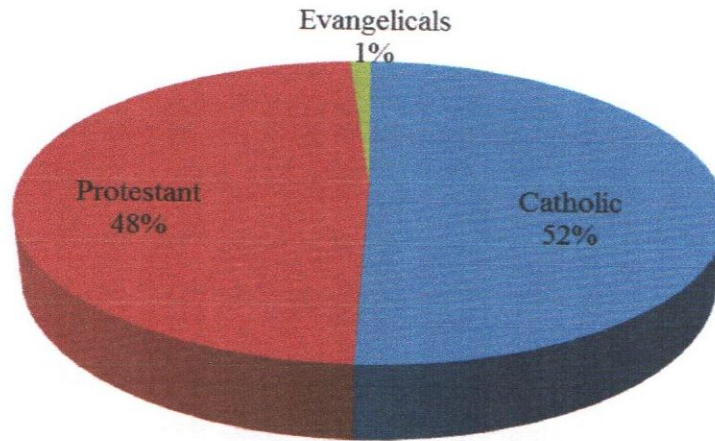


Figure 2.2: Respondents' Religion

Almost all religions preach and teach tolerance, respect for one another, concern for each other especially the less fortunate. Religion can, therefore, be an avenue through which inter-community relations can be built. Religion can also help individuals cope with stress arising from life challenges such as those occasioned by displacement. Further, the respect accorded to religious leaders also makes religious institutions as avenues where tolerance, patience and consensus building can be built to help promote inter-communal harmony. It is on this account that the current study considered religion as one of demographic profile of the respondents worth coverage.

4.2.4 Education Level of the Respondents

The study also established the educational level of the respondents. Respondents with secondary education constituted 43% of the respondents. This was followed by respondents with primary education, which accounted for 40.9% of the respondents. Individuals with college and university level of education formed 9.7 and 4.3% of the respondents respectively.

Table 4.2: Education of the Respondents

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
No Formal Education	2	2.2
Primary	38	40.9
Secondary	40	43.0
College	9	9.7
University	4	4.3
Total	93	100.0

Agro-pastoral communities such as the ones this study focused on have witnessed higher incidences of conflicts, which make it hard for children to attend to school. Pastoral regions have suffered from decades of marginalization, which have also undermined access to services such education and health. Therefore, the huge proportion of residents with either basic education (40.9%) or no formal education (2.2%) is due to a combination of the migratory nature of pastoral livelihood, insecurity and marginalization.

4.2.5 Main Source of Livelihood for the Respondents

Respondents sourced their livelihoods from formal employment, farming and business. Farming was the most common source of livelihood that supported up to 90% of the respondents. Formal employment was a source of livelihood to 9% of the respondents. Business was a source of livelihood to only 1% of the respondents. This made it the least source of livelihood to the respondents who participated in this study as Figure 4.3 below shows.

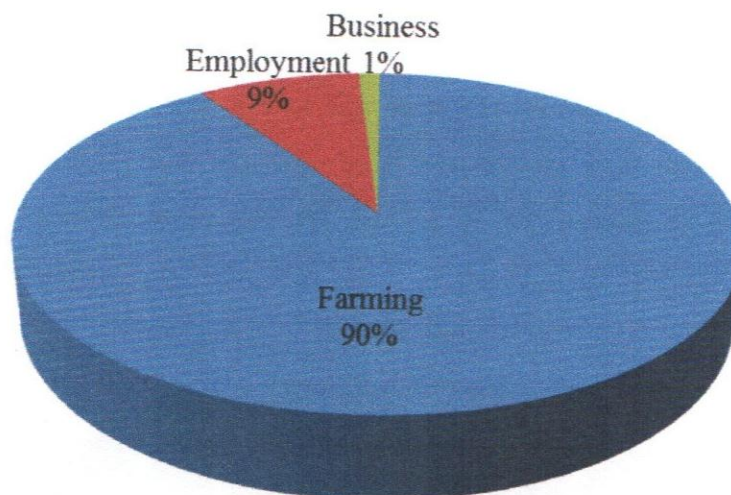


Figure 4.3: Main Source of Livelihood for the Respondents

Communities living around where the Kirandich River Dam was established had for several decades been practicing farming as a source of livelihood. It is clear from the results that the displaced communities continued with farming as a source of livelihood upon being settled in the study area. Individuals who sourced their livelihoods from formal employment were largely government employees and a few civil society organizations in the area. However, teaching and civil service formed the bulk of the formal sources of livelihood in the study location. Education especially post-secondary education is a major qualification requirement in formal employment. Therefore, lack of academic qualifications may have compelled many

respondents to seek livelihood opportunities from other sectors away from formal employment.

4.3 Community Involvement in the Establishment of the Dam

This study examined community involvement in the planning and establishment of Kirandich Dam as its first objective. Issues examined in this objective were sources of information on the establishment of the dam, entities involved in the planning and subsequent establishment of the dam, core issues that formed the discussions between the community and the government prior to the establishment of the dam, the extent to which community felt that their concerns were addressed prior to the construction of the dam, adequacy of land given to displaced people for resettlement and sufficiency of financial compensation advanced to displaced people. The following is therefore the results of the study on community's involvement in the planning and establishment of the dam.

4.3.1 Source of Information on Establishment of the Dam

This study found public gatherings and boardroom meetings as the sources of information about the planning and establishment of the Dam. As shown in Figure 6 below, public gatherings accounted for 99% of the sources of information about the establishment of the Dam. Boardroom meetings accounted for just 1% of the sources of information on the establishment of the Dam.

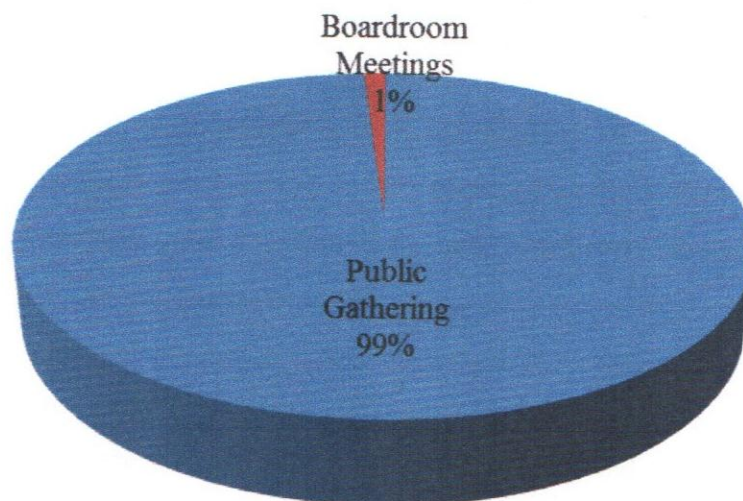


Figure 4.4: Source of Information on Establishment of the Dam

It is evident from the results in Figure 4.4 above that public opinion on the planning and establishment of the dam was sought through public gatherings, which were probably convened by the provincial administration. Until recently, the government of Kenya employed the powerful Provincial Administration and the District Development Committees

to communicate issues of development to the local community. The Provincial Commissioner, District Commissioner and the Chiefs would be directed by the national government to convene public meetings (*Barazas*) to pass government decisions to the people. The same Provincial Administration would be asked to convene boardroom meetings with local leaders to discuss issues affecting the local community. It is, therefore, not surprising that public gatherings and boardroom meetings were the only sources of information on the planning and establishment of the Dam. Accounts of some key informants indeed confirmed that these sources of information were not most suitable in gathering the views of members of community about the project. An environmental activist now in his mid-60s remarked:

“We could just hear people being called to the Provincial Commissioner’s office in Nakuru and later the District Commissioner’s office in Kabarnet to talk about how to bring water in this area. We were never involved in selecting elders to present our views on the project. When these people come back from these meetings, they never briefed us of what transpired in their meetings.”

Although the establishment of a project like Kirandich River Dam was meant to serve the population of the area, sometimes the adverse effects of such projects go beyond the areas where they are located. It is for this reason that such projects should be widely publicized through electronic and print media before their establishment to enable input of professionals from diverse backgrounds and locations.

4.3.2 Entities Involved in Decision making on Establishment of the Dam

Individuals or groups that were involved in the planning and establishment of Kirandich River Dam were government officials, political leaders, community elders and professionals. However, government officials and community elders were the most involved. As shown in Table 4.3 below government officials and community elders accounted for 40.9% and 38.7% respectively of the involvement. Political leaders accounted for 18.3% of the involvement. The local professionals were the least involved in the planning and establishment of the dam since their involvement constituted just 2.2% of the involvement. Refer to Table 4.3 below.

Table 2.3: Entities Involved in Decision on Establishment of the Dam

Stakeholder Category	Frequency	Percent
Political Leaders	17	18.3
Government Officials	38	40.9
Community Elders	36	38.7
Local Professionals	2	2.2
Total	93	100.0

Political leaders who were mentioned by the respondents as having been involved in the planning and establishment of the dam were area Member of Parliament, area Councilor and area officials of the then ruling political party; Kenya African National Union (KANU). Although Kenya had already embraced multi-party system of governance, there were no major political players from the opposition in the area since the region was where the country's then President and the ruling party's supreme leader hailed from. The provincial administration led by the Provincial and District commissioners, Kenya Water and Pipeline Corporation officials, Ministry of Water officials and Ministry of Environment officials were the main government officials involved in the planning and construction of the dam. Community elders from various clans were also involved according to the respondents.

The government as a single entity accounted for 40.9% of all the parties engaged in planning prior to the construction of the dam. This left about 59.1% of the participants being drawn from the community (area political leaders, elders and professionals) thereby creating the impression of effective community participation in the project. Political leaders were basically drawn from the ruling party and as such could not contradict government's position on the project. Elders could not understand the technical aspects of the project and might have accepted without clear understanding of the critical and technical aspects of the project. The fact that the government was determined to have the project, imply that the area professionals who got engaged were those who were friendly to the system according to some respondents.

The overconcentration of government officials and friendly entities in the planning and establishment of the dam, is akin to what Arnstein (1969) calls manipulation and therapy in his typology of citizen involvement. Arnstein (1969) depicted people's involvement as an eight-rung ladder, with each rung corresponding to the extent of citizens' decision making responsibility or power in determining a desired outcome. The lowest levels of involvement

are manipulation and therapy. This he calls as non-involvement. Just above this level of involvement are consultation, informing and placation. This to him is merely an act of tokenism but not real involvement. The top most levels of involvement are partnership, delegated power and citizen control.

Community involvement in local development initiatives such as in the case of planning and establishment of Kirandich River Dam is premised on the idea that involving beneficiaries in decision-making about their projects and broader social issues has important social, economic and political benefits (Poole and Colby, 2002). Community involvement in local development is also advocated as a means of promoting local ownership of projects, by challenging communities to define their own problems, create their own solutions, and initiate change through their own involvement (INEE, 2004). The significance of community involvement in their development projects as noted above has also been encouraged by development organizations such as The World Bank, UNESCO and UNDP (The World Bank, 1993; UNESCO, 2000). However, effective community involvement in local development is not just their mere presence in the decision making committees as was the case with the project under study. Effective community involvement is about real and active engagement of local community, which includes education, information sharing, and negotiation, with the goal being a better decision making process (Baker, 1997). This process allows beneficiaries of development initiatives to hear and have a voice in future undertakings. A project like the one under study may have called for various methods such as public hearings, public meetings, general public information meetings, informal small group meetings, public displays, field trips, site visits, and letter requests for comments, material for mass media, and response to public inquiries. As noted earlier, boardroom meetings and public gatherings were the only avenues used to involve the community in the planning and establishment of the dam thereby making the entire process appear more as manipulation rather involvement.

4.3.3 Issues Deliberated by the Community and Government Prior to Dam Construction

Community involvement and consultations with the government centered on the issues of compensation, alternative land for displaced people, social services and security in the new settlement. Alternative land for the resettlement of displaced people accounted for 37.5% of the issues discussed between community and the government. Provision of social services notably water, schools and health facilities was the second most discussed issue between the community and the government, which accounted for 25% of the issues deliberated upon.

This was followed by security and compensation, which accounted for 18.8% and 18.8% respectively of the issues discussed as shown in Figure 4.5 below.

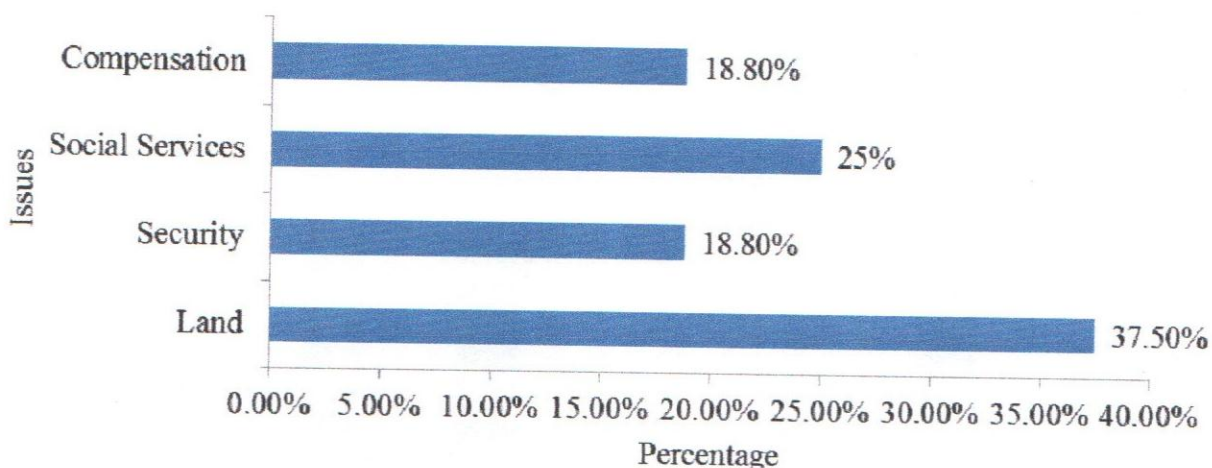


Figure 4.5: Issues of Deliberation between the Community and the Government

Majority (37.5%) of the respondents prioritized land over all other issues; a development, which is supported by Cernea (2000) who, through a series of studies on displacement, concluded that the most immediate need of persons displaced by development is alternative land for resettlement. Landlessness is normally the immediate form of deprivation that is created by development-induced displacement. Land was exploited by the community for farming, livestock keeping and even bee keeping, all of which were important sources of livelihood for members of the community prior to displacement. Displaced people thus found it critical to have land as a priority during their engagements with the government because of its centrality to their economic survival.

4.3.4 Adequacy of Land given to Displaced People for Resettlement

The fact that majority of the respondents generally felt that their concerns were addressed before displacement, prompted the need to establish what they felt about specific concerns they raised as pre-conditions for allowing the construction of the dam in their previous settlement. Land for resettlement was one of the issues members of the community discussed with the government. This study sought to establish from the displaced people whether the amount of land given to them for resettlement was actually adequate. The results of the study in Figure 8 below reveal that slightly over 50% of the displaced people who participated in this study felt that land given to them for resettlement was actually adequate. Specifically, 28%, 20.4% and 3.2% of the respondents described the amount of land given to them as very adequate, adequate and somehow adequate respectively. However, the amount of land given

for resettlement was described by 9.7% and 39.7% of the displaced people engaged in this study as least adequate and inadequate.

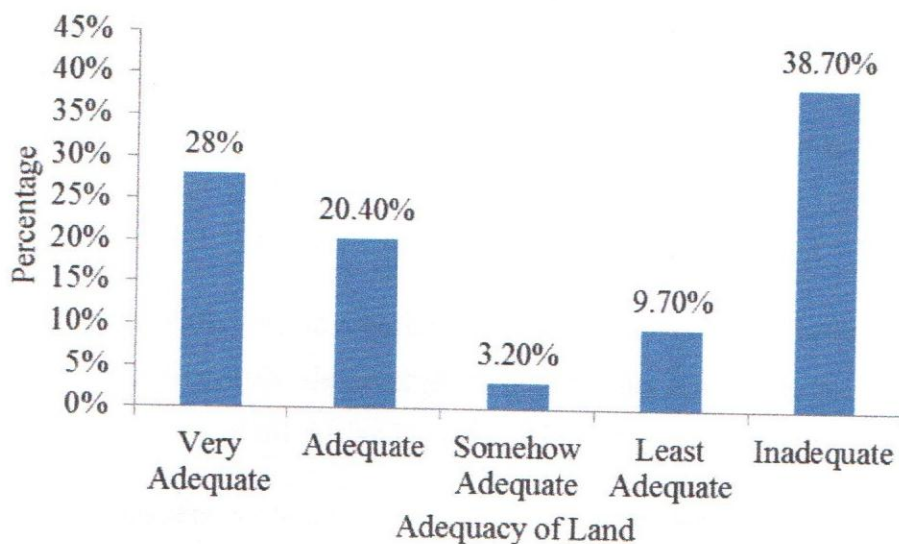


Figure 4.6: Adequacy of Land given to Displaced People for Resettlement

This study established through multiple interviews with some of the resettled people that the amount of land given for resettlement ranged from 2.5 acres to 10 acres. It was not clear to this study the criteria used to decide the amount of land to be allocated to the displaced families. This study also learnt through discussions with some of respondents that the pieces of land given to them were larger than the ones they had in their previous settlement. However, some of the displaced people informed this study the pieces of land given to them were equal to the previous, with others stating that the pieces of land given to them were smaller than the ones they occupied before displacement. Displaced people who described the pieces of land given to them as very adequate and adequate were probably those that received pieces of land that were larger than the ones they had prior to displacement.

It was interesting that even though some respondents described the pieces of land given to them as inadequate or least adequate; these pieces of land were larger than the ones they owned in their previous settlements. It emerged that some respondents described the adequacy of their pieces of land not in comparison to the ones in their previous settlements, but rather in terms of economic activities they intended to carry out on their respective pieces of land. Respondents noted that they were largely livestock keepers. They argued that there were numerous common properties such as grazing fields and water bodies in their previous settlements, which they accessed with ease. This allowed them to engage in livestock keeping

effectively despite being in possession of far much less pieces of land at the individual level. Some key informants were critical of how the compensations were done, with their views suggesting that some of the individuals who received compensations were never displaced nor affected directly by the establishment of the dam. An elder who previously worked as a messenger in the Provincial Office observed:

“Some individuals who were not displaced or in any way adversely affected by the dam were also given land. Most of them were friends and relatives of provincial commissioner, district commissioner and local politicians.”

This claim could not be independently verified by this study. This study, however, confirmed that some of the displaced people who were given land did not relocate to the new settlement area. Some of these people just till the land but reside in Kabarnet.

4.3.5 Sufficiency of Monetary Compensation given to Displaced People

Monetary compensation was also one of the issues that the displaced confirmed to this study as having been deliberated upon between the community and the government prior to the displacement and subsequent resettlement. When asked to state the extent to which they believed that monetary compensation was sufficient majority of the displaced who participated in this study felt that it was not sufficient. Respondents who felt that monetary compensation given to them was not sufficient accounted for 89.2% of the respondents as shown in Figure 4.7 below. Further analysis of the results show that those who felt that monetary compensation given to them was an extent and some extent sufficient accounted for a mere 3.2% and 1.1% respectively of the displaced people engaged in this study. About 6.5% of the respondents felt that monetary compensation given to them was least extent sufficient.

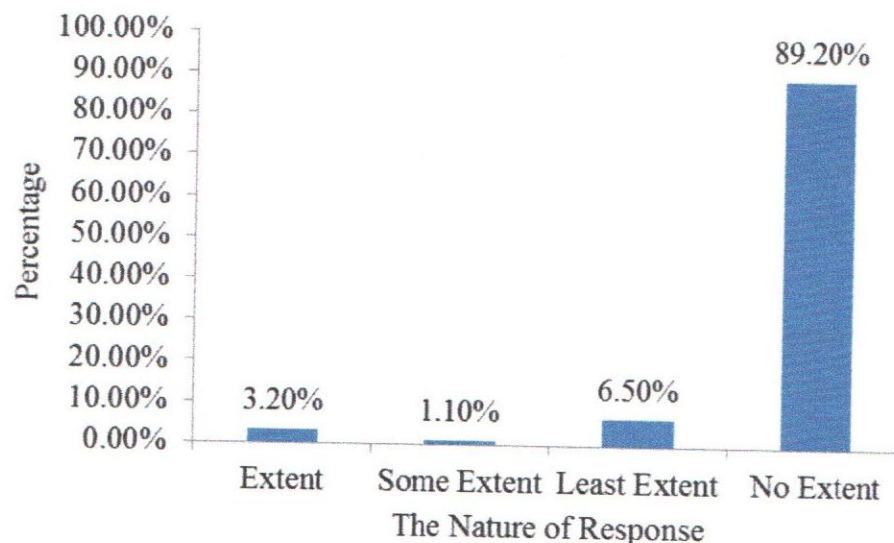


Figure 4.7: Sufficiency of Financial Compensation Accorded to Displaced People

Four out of ten of the resettled people interviewed by this study stated that there was no financial compensation given to them at all. They pointed to this study that they were promised financial compensation once they moved to their new settlements. This study was unable to get any documentary proof of financial compensation from local government offices as officials in these offices kept on promising that they will furnish this study with payment details. It is therefore possible that some displaced people were never given any financial compensation as alleged by some respondents. It is clear from Figure 9 above that an overwhelming majority (89.2%) believed that the financial compensation given to them was insufficient.

The findings of this study concurs with the study of Mathur (2008), which equally found that compensation given to households displaced by mining projects covered just 20% of the displaced people's livelihood and assets. Members of community take several years to build both individual and community assets. Some of the individual assets include housing, businesses, livestock, and social networks (such as savings and lending schemes) among others. Community assets may include schools, markets, health facilities, grazing areas, local political systems and culture among others. Displacement may result in total or partial loss of these individual and community assets. Although it is generally difficult to quantify some of these social assets in monetary terms for purposes of compensation, it is important for governments to bear in mind that compensation goes beyond physical and tangible assets.

Displaced people who received financial compensation stated that they were given money to build houses and physical structures similar to the ones they had in their previous homesteads. They further stated that the government did not keep its promise of helping them build community assets such as schools, churches and health facilities. Therefore, the huge proportion of respondents who felt that compensations given to them were insufficient may have been informed by the failure of the government to adequately compensate them for the loss of community assets that they build over the years prior to the displacement. One key informant, now a retail shop owner in the settled area, argued:

“Some of us owned businesses, from which we had accumulated a lot of experience over the years. We had also developed strong relationships with some of our customers, who had become very loyal to us. The compensation given to us only covered the cost of goods and buildings and other business

assets. However, we were not given anything to cover loss of customers, good will and other interpersonal relationships that we had developed with our customers and other business people over the years.”

While some of the displaced people attempted to open similar business in their new settlement, most of them informed this study that they were never successful, and decided to close shop due to persistent losses.

4.3.6 The extent to Which Community Concerns were addressed prior to Dam Construction

Members of the community had issues that they wanted addressed before they were displaced and subsequently resettled in the new settlement area (Figure 7). These issues were land for resettlement, security in the new settlement, provision of social services such as schools, water and health and compensation. Given the high level of importance members of the community attached to these issues, this study measured effective involvement of the community in planning and establishment of the dam on the extent to which members of the community believed that their concerns were addressed prior to the establishment of the dam.

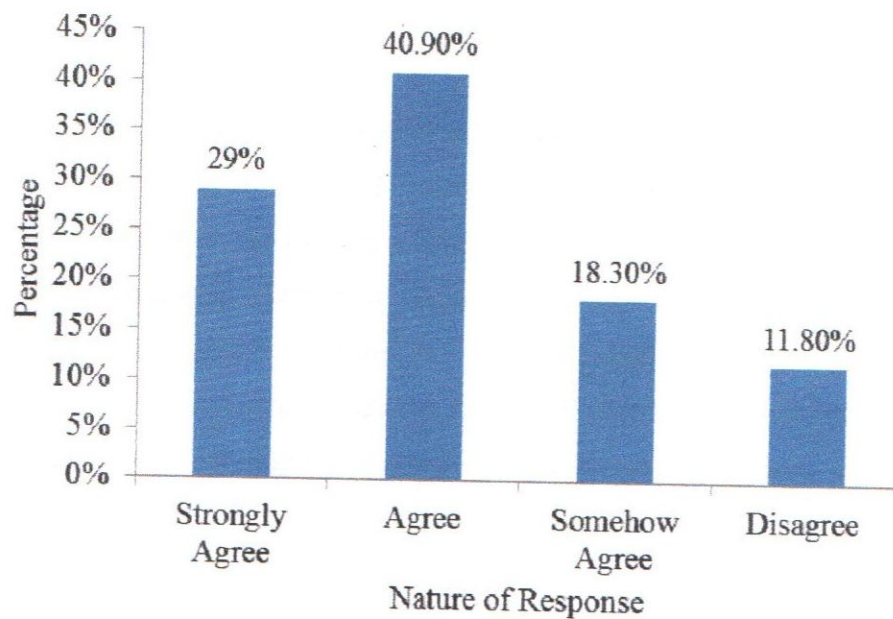


Figure 4.8: Whether Community Concerns were addressed prior to Dam Construction

It is clear from the results in Figure 4.8 above that majority of the displaced people felt that the issues highlighted in Figure 4.5 were addressed by the government before and after their displacement. Members of the community involved in this study strongly agreed and agreed that their concerns were addressed accounted for 29% and 40.9% of the respondents. The results above also show that 28.3% of the respondents somehow agreed that their concerns

were addressed before and after their displacement. However, 11.8% of the respondents disagreed that their concerns were addressed by the government following the establishment of the dam in their previous settlement.

It is evident in Figure 4.5 that land for resettlement was community's foremost concern since it was pointed out by about 37% of the respondents (Figure 4.5). It is also clear that a significant proportion of displaced people felt that land given to them for resettlement was generally adequate (Figure 4.6). However, a huge proportion of members felt that financial compensation they were given was far much insufficient (Figure 4.7). The fact that land was not only given to displaced people, but it was also adequate may have led majority of the displaced people engaged in this study to agree and strongly agree that their concerns were generally addressed as shown in Figure 4.8 above. However, as already observed, there were no alternative voices such as civil society organizations that could offer community parallel education not only about the technical issues of the dam project, but also their rights and entitlements to the project. Proper public education on the project prior to its establishment could have made the community more aware and enlightened about their rights leading them to demand for better and comprehensive terms of displacement and settlement than the ones they agreed to.

4.3.7 The relationship between source of information about the dam and the level of satisfaction with involvement in the planning and establishment of the Dam

This study found that there was no significant relationship between source of information about the planning and establishment of the dam and the level of community's satisfaction with their involvement in the planning and establishment of the dam (Table 4.4). This conclusion is arrived at given chi-square results ($P > 0.05$) on the relationship between source of information about the planning and establishment of the dam and the level of community's satisfaction with their involvement in the planning and establishment of the dam.

Table 4.4: Source of information and community's satisfaction Level

Satisfaction Level	Source of Information		Total
	Public Gatherings	Boardroom Meetings	
Very High	27	0	27
High	38	0	38
Somehow High	16	1	17
Low	11	0	11
Total	92	1	93

$$\chi^2 = 4.686, df = 3, p = 0.214$$

The statistical results in Table 4.4 above show that 100%, 100% and 91.7% of the respondents who obtained information about the impending construction of the dam through public gatherings had very high, high, somehow high and low levels of satisfaction with their involvement in the planning and establishment of the dam. It is also evident from the results above that none of the respondents who obtained information about the establishment of the dam through boardroom meetings had neither very high nor high level of satisfaction with their involvement in the planning and subsequent establishment of the dam. However, a paltry 8.3% of the respondents who learnt about the impending establishment of the dam described their level of satisfaction with involvement in the planning and establishment of the dam as somehow high.

Although community's level of satisfaction with their involvement in the planning of the dam appears to be very high and high where public gathering was the source of information, this may have been due to the large number of community members that attended the public gatherings. The insignificant relationship between the source of information and community's level of satisfaction with their involvement in the planning and establishment of dam was largely due to undesirability of each of the sources of information. Some respondents complained that most of the public gatherings were hurriedly convened, with agenda being drawn solely by the provincial administration. Respondents also claimed that government officials met and coached some of the participants ostensibly to praise the project and give it uncritical support. It was further claimed by some respondents that government officials 'planted' and detailed some members of the public to shout down individuals with critical or divergent opinions about the project.

Although if well planned and managed public gathering could have been important avenues for disseminating information to the public and also obtaining feedback from the public, the respondents were categorical that the way the government planned and executed these gathering could not effectively be used to neither educate the public nor obtain quality feedback from the public about the project. Respondents were also concerned that the time allocated for the public gatherings were inadequate and that most members of the public were never given the opportunity to articulate their positions on the project. According to some of the respondents, most of the issues canvassed in the public gatherings were also either too technical or written in a language that they could not understand. Concerns were also expressed by members of the community interviewed about the suitability of boardroom meetings as a decision making forum for the dam. Some respondents observed that boardroom meetings were exploited by some community elites to cut deals with the government, with others alleging that meeting resolutions were changed to serve sectarian rather than community interests.

This study maintains that both sources of information were suitable if only used for the public interest. For instance, issues that demand expert and high gear negotiations can best be handled in boardroom meetings. Public gatherings could then be used to seek broader consensus and validation of resolutions reached during boardroom discussions. However, the quality and success of the decision making process that led to the displacement, resettlement and construction of the dam could only be realized if it was spearheaded by individuals with integrity, experience and knowledge. It is this study's submission that no critical, insightful and informed discussions on the planning and establishment of the dam could be achieved through open gatherings.

4.3.8 The relationship between category of stakeholders involved and the level of satisfaction with involvement in the planning and establishment of the Dam

This study found that there was no significant relationship between stakeholder involved and the level of community's satisfaction with their involvement in the planning and establishment of the dam (Table 4.5). This conclusion is arrived at given chi-square results ($P > 0.05$) relationship between stakeholder involved and the level of community's satisfaction with their involvement in the planning and establishment of the dam. Relationship between stakeholder involved and the level of community's satisfaction with their involvement in the planning and establishment of the dam was not significant.

Table 4.5: Stakeholders involvement and community's satisfaction Level

Satisfaction Level	Engaged Entities				Total
	Political Leaders	Government Officials	Community Leaders	Local Professionals	
Very High	5	11	11	0	27
High	5	20	13	0	38
Somehow High	4	5	7	1	17
Low	3	2	5	1	11
Total	17	38	36	2	93

$$\chi^2 = 6.461, df = 6, p = 0.845$$

An examination of the results in Table 4.5 above shows that 20%, 35% and 45% of the respondents who were represented in the planning and establishment of the dam by political leaders, government officials and community elders respectively reported very high level of satisfaction with their involvement in the planning and establishment of the dam. High levels of satisfaction in the involvement in the planning and establishment of the dam was reported by 16.7%, 41.7% and 41.7% respectively of the respondents who represented by political leaders, government officials and community elders. It is also evident in above results that 16.7%, 41.7%, 33.3% and 8.3% of the respondents who were represented in the planning and establishment of the dam by political leaders, government officials, community elders and local professionals respectively described their level of satisfaction with their involvement in the planning and establishment of the dam as somehow high. The level of satisfaction in the involvement in the planning and establishment was low according to 33.3%, 22.2%, 33.3% and 11.1% of the respondents who were represented by political leaders, government officials, community elders and local professionals respectively.

Although the results above tend to suggest that there were very high and high levels of satisfaction where members of the community were represented by the political leaders, government officials and elders and low satisfaction where members of the community represented by local professionals, the results may have been caused by the higher number of forums attended by the three stakeholders. Professionals, according to the respondents, were only invited in very few boardroom meetings. They were, however, not invited in any public gatherings. While some respondents said that some professionals attended public gatherings,

they were however, never given the opportunity to make their contributions during these gatherings.

The government through its local officials dominated key decision making processes regarding the planning and establishment of the dam (Table 4). The domination of the decision making process about the dam by government officials and local political elites may have led the respondents being apprehensive about their effective involvement in the project leading to lower levels of satisfaction with their overall involvement in the project. Respondents felt that the technical aspects of the project could have better been handled by the professionals. Although professionals were engaged in the planning and establishment of the dam, their involvement was too negligible to make any meaningful impression, thus leading to community's low level of satisfaction with their involvement in the project. The subjugation of the voices of professionals especially those from the local area in the planning and establishment of the dam, in spite of their perceived knowledge and insight on the project meant that the project was embraced by the community without critical issues about the project being made clear to members of the community. Although involvement of the elders was crucial especially in winning community's support for the project, members of the displaced community engaged in this study doubted whether community elders understood the technical issues of the project.

4.4 Effects of Displacement and Resettlement on Socio-economic Livelihoods

The second objective of this study was to examine the effects of displacement and resettlement on the socio-economic livelihoods of displaced people. Issues examined in this objective were effects on displacement and resettlement on family cohesion, cultural artifacts and symbols, access to indigenous and forest foods, sources of traditional medicine, institution of elders, sources of livelihood, access to education and health, and political participation. The following is therefore the results of the study on the effects of displacement and resettlement on socio-economic livelihoods of the people displaced by the construction of Kirandich River Dam.

4.4.1 Effects of Displacement and Resettlement on Family Cohesion of Displaced People

Displacement often results in the disintegration and cohesion of families. It was therefore important to establish whether displaced people felt that the construction of the dam, their displacement and subsequent relocation to a new settlement area had affected cohesion of the wider extended families. When asked to state the effect of displacement and resettlement on

the cohesion of their families, given the response options of greatly enhanced, enhanced, somehow enhanced, undermined and greatly undermined, respondents appeared to suggest that cohesion of the family was more undermined than enhanced. Although about 53.7% of the respondents felt that displacement and resettlement had enhanced cohesion of the family against 46.3% who stated that it had undermined cohesion in the family, 25.8% of the seemed unsure as to whether their families were more cohesive or not following displacement and resettlement.

Table 4.6: Effects of Displacement on Family Cohesion of Displaced People

Effect	Frequency	Percent
Greatly Enhanced	16	17.2
Enhanced	10	10.8
Somehow Enhanced	24	25.8
Undermined	38	40.9
Greatly Undermined	5	5.4
Total	93	100.0

This study established through discussions with some respondents that some of the displaced did not move and settle in the new settlements. They instead chose to look for alternative land for settlements near their previous settlements. Displacement also did not affect the entire extended family units. This meant that some extended families were split, where some remained in their original lands while others moved to resettle elsewhere. The displacement, therefore, disrupted social ties and networks that families had nurtured over the years. This may have led some respondents to conclude that displacement had undermined the cohesion of their families.

It is, however, important to note that displacement had enhanced rather than undermined family cohesion according to some respondents. Some key informant observed said:

“Tension had been building in our families over competition for scarce family land. The relocation of some of us to this place (Mochongoi) has seen a reduced competition over family land.”

The study, therefore, attributed de-escalation of tension and suspicion with the larger extended family units to reduced competition over family land and associated resources. Some respondents also noted that they were not allowed to make individual decisions on how

to use family land for income generating activities. One of the key informants made comments regarding this issue as follows:

“Decisions on how to utilize family land for livelihood rested on the elders, which largely favoured livestock production. Junior members of the family like youths preferred to exploit land for horticultural farming, bee keeping among others.”

Although the study established that youths did not directly challenge the decisions of the elders, they nonetheless felt excluded in decision making concerning land use leading to the build-up of inter-generational tension.

It is, therefore, not surprising that majority or 65.6% of the displaced people were aged between 30 and 50 years (Table 4.1). Most of these people were in their mid-20s and early 30s years in the late 1990s when the displacement for the construction of the dam was effected. Some of the displaced people asserted to this study that they perceived displacement not just as a physical displacement of the people but also displacement of elders from their traditional role and authority on land. The fact that none of the displaced people engaged in this study was deriving livelihood from livestock (Figure 4.3) perhaps illustrates the displaced people's desire to break from a source of livelihood that was patronized by elders and for which they had minimal role in.

4.4.2 Loss of Cultural Artifacts as a Result of Displacement and Displacement

This study found it necessary to establish from the displaced people whether displacement and resettlements have resulted in the loss of their cultural artifacts. The majority of the displaced people who participated in this study agreed that displacement and resettlements led to the loss of some cultural artifacts. Closer examination of results in Figure 4.9 below shows that 48.4%, 7.5% and 22.6% of the respondents strongly agreed and somehow agreed that displacement and resettlement had led to the loss of their cultural artifacts. It was only 21.5% of the respondents who disagreed that they had lost their cultural artifacts as a result of displacement and resettlement.

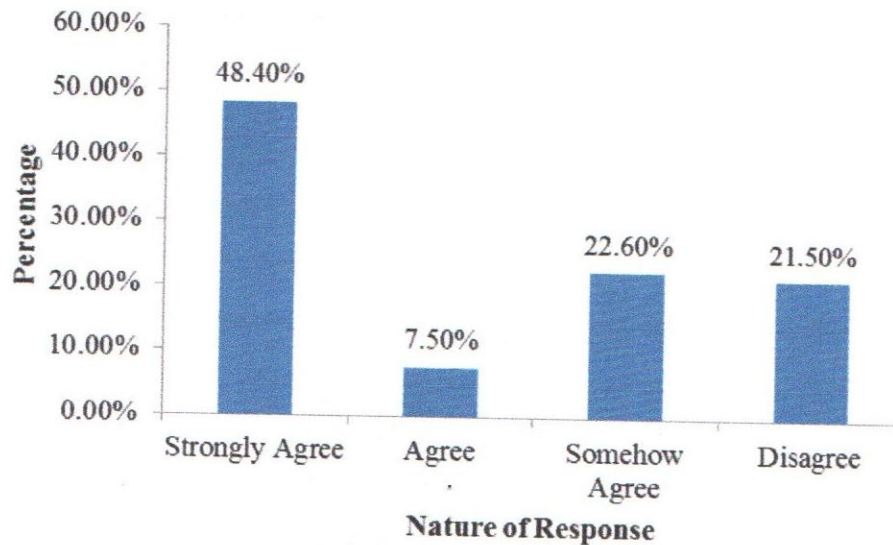


Figure 4.9: Loss of Cultural Artifacts as a Result of Displacement and Displacement

Every community has cultural artifacts or symbols that give it identity over other communities. These artifacts are built and passed over from one generation to the next. Forests and water bodies according to the respondents were used by the community to conduct traditional prayers, initiation ceremonies, spell curses and ostracize those who commit abhorrent acts, celebrate their heroes, and install their elders, taking oaths among important cultural and spiritual activities. Communities have considered these sites sacred, thus preserving and protecting them from loggers and other individuals out to clear them for private gain.

Discussions with some of the displaced people revealed that they had indeed lost important cultural symbols and artifacts due to displacement and resettlement. A community elder in his early 80s commented:

“We lost *kimwochet*, a religious altar which was based in the forest that was destroyed during construction of the dam. This place served as our shrine where we conducted traditional ceremonies. Some trees like *Yemtit*, *Sinendet*, and *Soket* that were used while performing sacred rituals were also destroyed during the construction of the dam. These trees could not be cut down by anyone unless allowed and blessed by the elders. Even if they fell down, they could not be fetched for firewood, they were left to rot on their own and become manure. We also lost graves of our relatives as most of them were excavated during the construction of the dam. We now find it hard to conduct

anniversaries of our late relatives since some of the rituals we have to conduct at the grave sides”.

It was clear from the discussions the researcher held with one of the male community elders that the loss of cultural artifacts occurred in two ways; destruction and restricted access according to the respondents. Some of the traditional shrines were either destroyed through excavations or declared protected area and put under the jurisdiction of the management of the dam thus making them inaccessible. It is, however, important to note that the loss of cultural artifacts and other cultural symbols extends to the custodians of a community's culture. The absence of these artifacts and other cultural features may bear negatively on the authority and role of elders as custodians of a community's culture. With no meaningful cultural institutions to hold onto and within which to anchor their traditional authority, elders may find their significance and influence in the community waning over time.

4.4.4 Effects of Displacement on Community's Sources of Traditional Medicine and Indigenous Food

Forests and natural habitats have rich and diverse eco-systems, some of which have been used as medicine. Displacement and subsequent resettlement may have affected community's access to traditional medicine. There was, therefore, need for this study to understand what the displaced people felt about their access to traditional medicine in view of the fact that they are now living in a completely new environment. Results of the study in Figure 4.10 below show that majority of the respondents felt that displacement and resettlement had very minimal effect on their access to traditional medicine and indigenous foods. For instance, 63.4% of the respondents pointed out that displacement and resettlement had least extent affected their access to traditional medicine and indigenous foods. It is also clear from the results below that 21.5% of the respondents felt that displacement and resettlement had not in any way affected their access to traditional medicine and indigenous foods. It was only 4.3%, 1.1% and 9.7% of the respondents that were convinced that displacement and resettlement had to a great extent, extent and some extent respectively affected their access to traditional medicine and indigenous foods.

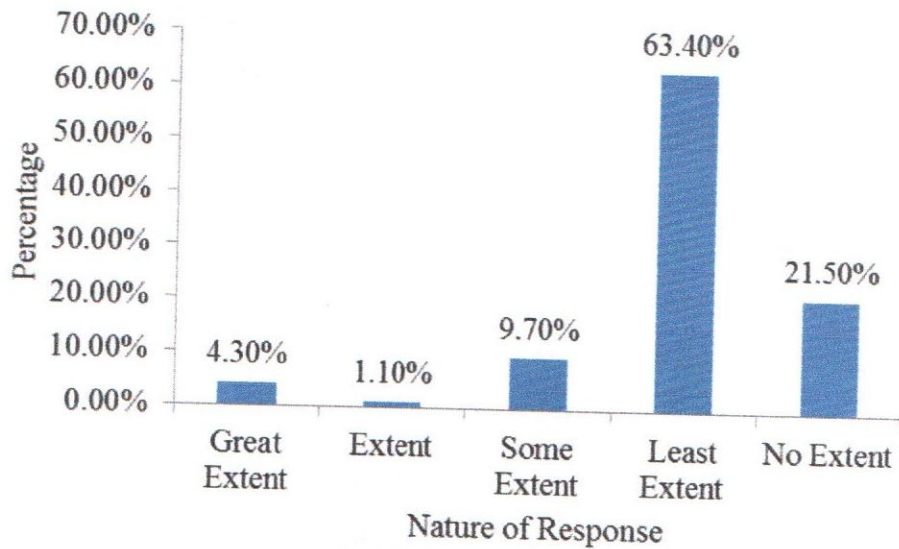


Figure 4.10: Effects of Displacement on Community’s Sources of Traditional Medicine

Natural habitats such as forests and water bodies have been used by communities as important sources of food and traditional medicine throughout history. The destruction of these habitats through developments such as setting up of dams has the potential of robbing communities of their vital sources of food and medicine. The current location where the resettled people live was excised from the Arabel forest, which is a natural forest. The clearance of part of this forest for human settlement and guarding of the remaining forest helped in maintaining the forest’s natural resources, which include traditional vegetables, fruits, edible tubers and medicinal plants. This may have made majority of the displaced people to conclude that displacement and resettlement may have had very minimal adverse effects on their access to indigenous foods and traditional medicine.

When probed further about their assertion that displacement has had very minimal adverse effects on their access to indigenous foods and medicine, some of the respondents noted:

“population increase in our previous settlement had led to the scarcity of these forest resources. Compared to our previous settlement, this place (current settlement) has more forest resources given it has not been exploited a lot and also that we are few here.”

According to the respondents therefore, Marmanet forest, which is adjacent to their current settlement is not only rich in indigenous foods and traditional medicine but also has much greater variety compared to the ones in their previous settlement.

The findings of this study disagrees with that of Andnet (2010) which found development-induced displacement to have robbed communities of food, fuel, fodder, rope, gum, tobacco,

tooth powder, medicinal herbs, housing material among others. However, the difference in findings between this study and that of Andnet (2010) may be due to unsuitability of the land given to the displaced people. As noted earlier, the present settlement was hived off a forest that had not been inhabited for over a hundred years. Lack of human activities in the forest made it more resourcefully endowed than the area the displaced people originally inhabited. There were, therefore, plenty of indigenous foods, herbal plants and other forest resources. This made most of respondents convinced that current settlement had enhanced rather than undermined their access to indigenous foods and traditional medicine.

4.4.5 Effects of Displacement on the Value of Community's Institution of Eldership

The effects of displacement and resettlement on community's socio-economic livelihoods were also examined in the context of the institution of elders. Elders are not only custodians of community's morals but are also instrumental in peace building, dispute management and spiritual guidance. This study holds that elders can only be effective in their roles if they are held in high esteem by members of their community. It is on this basis that the study sought to establish whether displaced people believed that their elders' authority was still high despite being in a new physical environment. When asked to state whether the authority of elders was very high, high, somehow high, low or very low, majority of the respondents stated that the authority of their elders was low. Results of the study in Figure 4.11 below shows that 30.1% and 45.2% of the respondents felt that the authority of their elders was low and very low respectively. However, 9.7% and 6.5% of the displaced people who participated in this study felt that the authority of their elders was very high and high respectively. Some or 8.6% of the respondents described the level of authority of their elders as being somehow high.

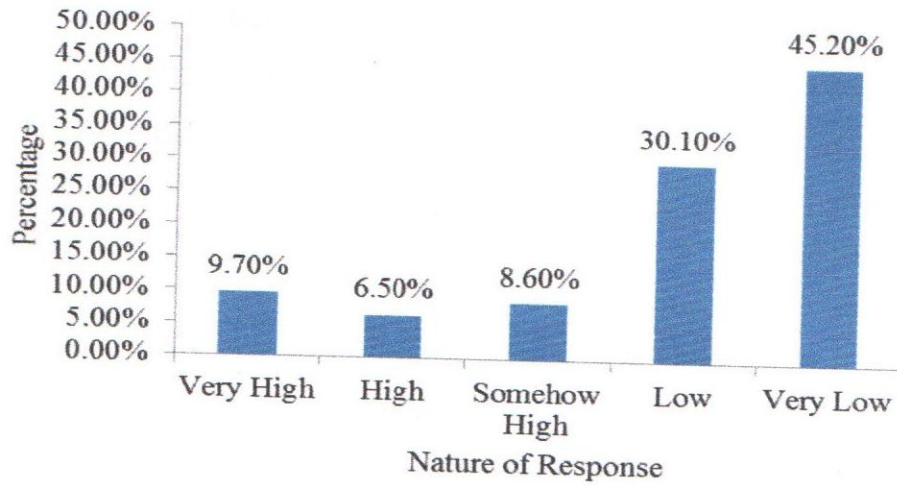


Figure 4.11: Effects of Displacement on the Value of Community's Institution of Eldership

The findings of this study concur with the position of Robinson (2003), which holds that displacements lead to not only disruptions but also erosion of cultural institutions. Although Robinson (2003) is not specific on the kinds of cultural institutions that are adversely affected by displacement; this study holds that the institution of elders is indeed one of the most critical cultural institutions in any society that is bound to be affected by displacement. Elders play a critical role in many African societies. The involvement of community elders in the planning and establishment of Kirandich River Dam (Table 4.2) is a pointer to the significance and value the community attaches to their elders.

This study established that most of the elderly people declined to relocate to the resettlement area and instead remained behind thus robbing displaced people an important age group. Although some of the displaced people have since become elderly, and as such considered as elders, their influence is only confined to the displaced people as noted by some key informants. A young lady in her mid-30s observed that displacement adversely eroded the institution of eldership in their community. Here is her overall observation on what she felt displacement has had on the authority of their elders:

“Our elders lack special features that add value and glamour to the institution of eldership such large herds of cattle, large tracks of lands, deep knowledge of traditional medicine and unavailability of important cultural sites such as shrines. Our elders cannot match their counterparts from the host community, who by virtue of their long occupation of the area have built and nurtured strong cultural institutions and resources that give them a reputation and admiration.”

Although some of the respondents seemed not concerned about the declining influence and stature of their elders in community, this study finds this state of affair as being unfortunate. Elders normally command a lot of respect from their people because of their roles in shaping opinion, giving advice, showing direction and giving guidance. In some communities, elders are the custodians of wisdom, customs, tradition and history of the community. Therefore, lack of an influential institution of eldership in the community may compromise the ability of the community to employ alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to resolve intra-and inter-community disputes and conflicts. Indeed, even the present judiciary is encouraging and supporting indigenous dispute resolution mechanisms since they are less costly, faster and, in many cases, result in win-win situations.

4.4.6 Sources of Livelihood Most Adversely Affected by Displacement

The most affected sources of livelihood affected by displacement and resettlements were farming, livestock keeping, formal employment and formal business. Casual employment and informal business as sources of livelihood were the least affected by displacement and resettlement. Analysis of Table 4.7 below reveals that sources of livelihoods such as farming, livestock keeping, formal employment and formal business was adversely affected according to 35.9%, 21.7%, 17.4% and 15.2% of the respondents respectively. Casual employment and casual business was adversely affected by displacement and resettlement according to 8.7% and 1.1% respectively of the respondents.

Table 4.7: Sources of Livelihood Most Adversely Affected by Displacement

Source of Livelihood	Frequency	Percent
Farming	33	35.9
Formal Employment	16	17.4
Casual Employment	8	8.7
Formal Business	14	15.2
Informal Business	1	1.1
Livestock Keeping	20	21.7
Total	92	100.0

Although most of the respondents conceded that their current settlement had greater potential for farming than their previous settlement due to its predictable rainfall and fertile soils, they were concerned that the poor road transport had made farming more expensive. A male vegetable farmer in his early 40s from the resettled community observed:

“It is very expensive for us to get farm inputs and also reach markets for our produce due to poor roads and inadequate public transport vehicles.”

Therefore, while agricultural yields were three fold higher than those in their previous settlements, there were huge post-harvest losses arising from their inability to transport their fresh produce to the market in time. Reliable market was available in Nyahururu, Rumuruti and Kabarnet town, which were situated tens of kilometers away. The difficulty of farming arising from the factors explained above may have led most of the respondents to conclude that farming as a source of livelihood was the most adversely affected by displacement.

This study could only locate government institutions notably schools and dispensaries as the notable sources of formal employment in the area. Respondents were emphatic that the presence of numerous government, private and non-governmental institutions in the previous settlements offered far more formal employment opportunities compared to their present settlement. There is, therefore, no doubt that displacement from an area with far much superior formal employment opportunities has led the respondents into the conclusion that the move had adversely effected formal employment as a source of livelihood.

Farming as a source of livelihood is a recent development among the displaced people. Otherwise, traditionally, livestock keeping and farming have been the mainstay of the community. Although respondents admitted to having experienced occasional incidences of cattle rustling in their previous settlement, the scale of cattle rustling in their present settlement is quite high as to demotivate them into considering livestock keeping as a source of livelihood. A male informant in his late 50s said:

“We cannot keep livestock here because there are cattle rustlers just a few kilometers from here. We do not want to be attacked by raiders as it happens to our neighbouring communities who keep animals.”

Indeed, Mochongoi area is among the areas within Baringo County that has experienced fatal incidences of cattle rustling. Therefore, the presence of cattle raiding community close to the resettlement area discouraged displaced people from engaging in pastoralism as a source of livelihood.

A study by Dessaelgn (2003) also found that displacement adversely affects people's sources of livelihoods. For instance, similar to the present study, Dessaelgn (2003) observed that development - induced displacements had resulted in population resettlement into areas

characterized by much worse living conditions than the areas abandoned, leading to deterioration of the people's economic situation. Although the area where displaced people were resettled was more fertile and endowed with forest resources, poor road networks, the absence of a vibrant business community in the area and insecurity made the area appear generally worse off than their previous settlement.

4.4.7 Effects of Displacement on the Progress of Children's Education

Education was yet another area that this study purposed to understand how it has been affected by displacement and resettlement. When asked to state how displacement and resettlement had affected the progress of their children's education, majority of the displaced people who participated in this study reported that the progress of their children's education had been undermined by displacement and resettlement.

Table 4.8: Effects of Displacement on the Progress of Children's Education

Effect	Frequency	Percent
Enhanced	2	2.2
Undermined	62	67.4
Somehow Undermined	18	19.6
No Change	10	10.9
Total	92	100.0

As shown in Table 4.8 above, 67.4% of the respondents reported that displacement and resettlement had undermined the progress of their children's education. Further, 19.6% of the respondents indicated that the progress of their children's education had somehow been undermined following their displacement and resettlement. The view that displacement and resettlement undermined the education progress of the children of displaced people was not supported by all the respondents. In fact, 2.2% of the respondents felt that displacement and resettlement enhanced the progress of their children's education. Some or 10.9% of the respondents could not tell whether displacement and resettlement had undermined or enhanced the progress of their children's education.

There were very few primary schools in the area; only two secondary schools were noted with no tertiary institution. Through discussions with heads of the learning institutions, it was clear that learning institutions were ill equipped to provide quality education. An informant observed:

“Schools in this area do not have enough teachers. We also do not have enough classrooms, which force us to hold some lessons under trees. It is not possible for our learners to attain good grades in their examinations under these conditions.”

The heads of institutions also complained of the low transition rates to secondary schools and tertiary institutions; observing that:

“out of 10 children sitting for KCPE and KCSE examinations, only 3 and 1 respectively proceed to the next stage of learning”

The overwhelming assertion by the respondents that displacement had adversely affected the education of their children is in consonance with the observation by Cernea (2000) who asserts that resettlement often interrupts schooling.

4.4.8 Effects of Displacement on Access to Health Services

Human health, just like access to food and water, are critical for human survival. It was thus important for this study to examine whether displacement and resettlement had affected displaced people’s access to health services. Health services in this study meant clean and adequate drinking water and medical care and associated services. When asked to state whether access to health services were very easy, easy, somehow easy, difficult and very difficult to access health services, majority or 58% of the displaced people engaged in this study said that it was difficult to access health services. As Figure 4.12 below shows, 40% of the respondents indicated that it was very difficult to access health services. Respondents who reported that it was easy and somehow easy to access health services accounted for a mere 1% and 1% of the respondents respectively.

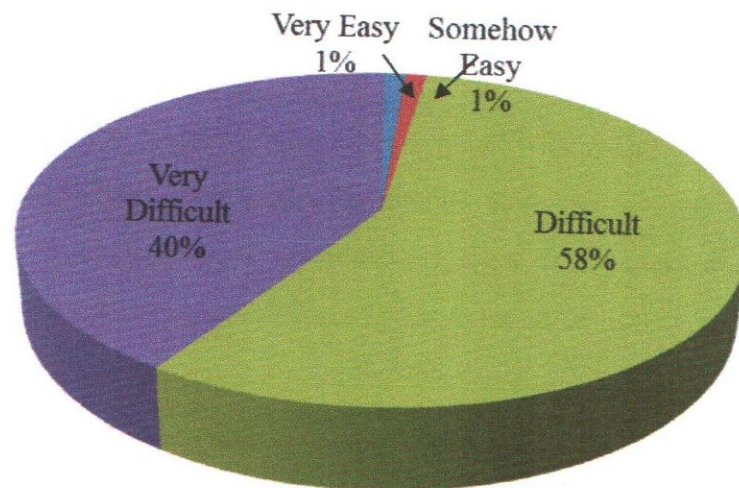


Figure 4.12: Effects of Displacement on Access to Health Services

There is concurrence between the results of this study and that of Muggah (2000), which has equally reported the difficulty displaced people face in accessing health services. Muggah (2000) has argued that the act of relocating persons may lead to the loss of access to community services, which include health and associated services. Noticeably, there was only one public health facility and one private health clinic in the area. The public health facility was not only under-staffed but also lacked essential diagnostic facilities and pharmaceuticals thus confining them to the very basic health care services.

Although the government has rolled out free maternal care services in the country, lack of medical staff and delivery facilities meant that most women in the area were being attended to by traditional midwives. While this area is under the administration of Baringo County government, there was no motorable road linking this place to Kabarnet, the Baringo County government headquarters. Residents are forced to access their county headquarters through the Nyahururu - Nakuru road. Lack of a direct route to the county's referral hospital at Kabarnet town was not only compromising the ability of the residents to access emergency and specialized medical services, but also increasing the cost of accessing other county government services.

Insecurity in the surrounding areas had also hampered private investment in public transport leaving just a handful of public transport operators in the area. Further, increased incidences of insecurity had often forced the few public transport operators available in the area to withdraw their vehicles from the roads. A combination of inadequate health facilities and staffing, poor road conditions, inadequate public transport operators and high cost of transport have made access to health care and services extremely difficult for the displaced people thereby leading to deterioration in human and public health.

4.4.9 Effects of Displacement on Political Representation

This study also sought to establish how displacement and resettlement had affected their participation in local political activities. Although there are several ways of gauging a community's participation in local political activities, this study focused on political representation. When asked to state whether they were fairly represented in local political processes, 48.9% of the respondents said that were fairly represented. This was followed by 23.9% of the respondents who affirmed that their representation in local political activities was somehow fair. However, 19.6% and 3.3% of the displaced who participated in this study

said that their representation in local political activities unfair and very unfair respectively. The results of the study as reported in Table 4.9 below shows that even some (4.3%) of the respondents felt that their representation in local political processes was very fair.

Table 4.9: Effects of Displacement on Political Representation

Representation	Frequency	Percent
Very Fair	4	4.3
Fair	45	48.9
Somehow Fair	22	23.9
Unfair	18	19.6
Very Unfair	3	3.3
Total	92	100.0

Unlike this study which found majority of displaced to be generally satisfied with the level of political representation, a study by Muggah (2000) reported that majority of displaced people are generally dissatisfied with the kind of political representation in their new settlements. Although most of the displaced people engaged in this study stated that they were fairly represented in the local political processes, this study could not find any evidence of effective political representation. As already cited, the area had no meaningful educational and health facilities, there were gross under-staffing in education and health institutions, roads were poor and none motorable, widespread insecurity, residents had no access to clean and adequate drinking water among other essential services. This study could, therefore, not understand exactly what the displaced people meant by fair representation when there were no tangible indicators of effective political representation on the ground.

4.5 Social-Economic Integration and Relations Building Strategies

The third objective of this study was to examine the socio-economic integration and relations building strategies employed by resettled people in their new settlement. Issues examined in this objective were cultural activities, inter-marriages and common pool resources. The following are the results of the study on its third objective.

4.5.1 Organization of Joint Cultural Activities as a Strategy of Relationship Building

It emerged that even though majority of the respondents considered joint cultural activities as being significant in building inter-community relations, less than 15% of the displaced people involved in this study confirmed with certainty that indeed there were joint cultural activities

being held to promote the integration between resettled people and host community. Specifically, 4.3% and 8.7% of the respondents strongly and agreed that joint cultural activities were being held. Nearly half (47.8%) of the respondents were not sure whether cultural activities were being held. It is also clear from the results in Figure 4.13 below that 30.4% and 8.7% of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that joint cultural activities were being held to promote inter-community relations.

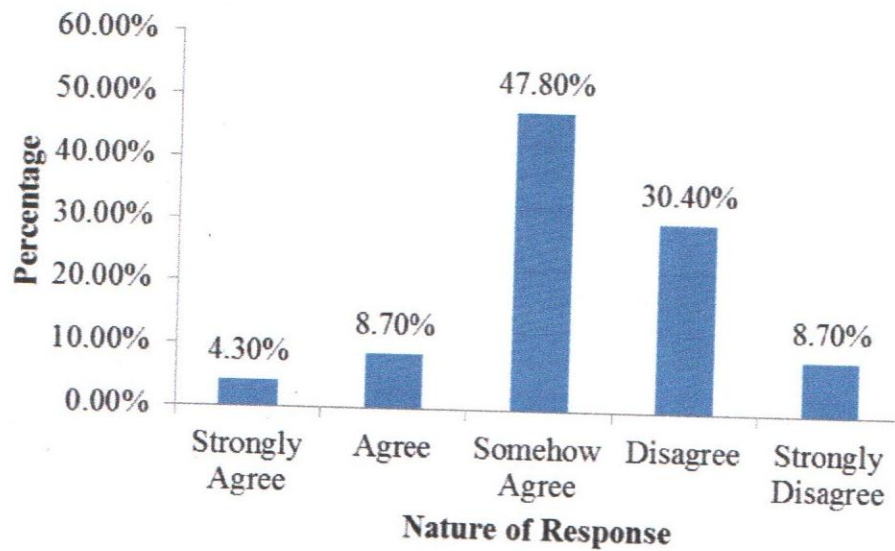


Figure 4.13: Joint Cultural Activities as a Strategy of Relationship Building

The results of the study in Figure 4.13 above shows that majority of the respondents generally agreed-albeit with varying degrees that joint cultural activities were being organized by the displaced people and host community so as to promote relations between them. This issue was made clearer during interviews with selected members of the displaced people and host community. One of the community elders remarked:

“we always join our brothers from the host community or they join us whenever we have ceremonies such as marriages, circumcision, funerals and even graduation ceremonies.”

These cultural activities were pointed out by the respondents as providing an avenue through which displaced people and host community converge thereby cementing inter-community relations.

4.5.2 Importance of Inter-marriages in Building Inter-Community Relations

Inter-marriage is yet another strategy that has been employed since ancient times to build community relations. This study first sought to establish from displaced people how

important they considered inter-marriages as a strategy of building inter-community relations. Results of the study on the importance of inter-marriages show that 29.3% and 32.6% of the displaced people who participated in this study felt that it was very important and important respectively in forging inter-community relations. Inter-marriage as a strategy of building inter-community relations was considered as somehow important and least important by 2.2% and 34.8% of the respondents respectively as shown in Table 4.10 below.

Table 4.10: Importance of Inter-marriages in Building Inter-Community Relations

Level of Importance	Frequency	Percent
Very Important	27	29.3
Important	30	32.6
Somehow Important	2	2.2
Least Important	32	34.8
Not Important	1	1.1
Total	92	100.0

An examination of the study results in Table 4.10 show that 98.9% of the respondents considered inter-marriages as an important – although with varying degree of importance- strategy of building the relations between the displaced people and the host community. When asked further whether there were indeed inter-marriages between the displaced people and the host community, one in five respondents confirmed so. However, some of the displaced people interviewed by this study reported that more girls from the displaced people were getting married to the host community compared to the number of girls from the host community being married by the displaced people. Respondents cited high cost of bride price as the main cause of this disparity.

4.5.3 The relations between the host and resettled communities

This study first found it important to establish the kind of relations that existed between the resettled persons and the host community. An overwhelming majority of the displaced people involved in this study reported that the relationship between them and the host community was generally cordial albeit with varying degrees. As shown in Figure 4.14 below, 14.1%, 69.6% and 15.2% described the relations between them and the host community as very cordial, cordial and somehow cordial. However, 1.1% of the displaced people engaged in this study described the relations between them and the host community as hostile.

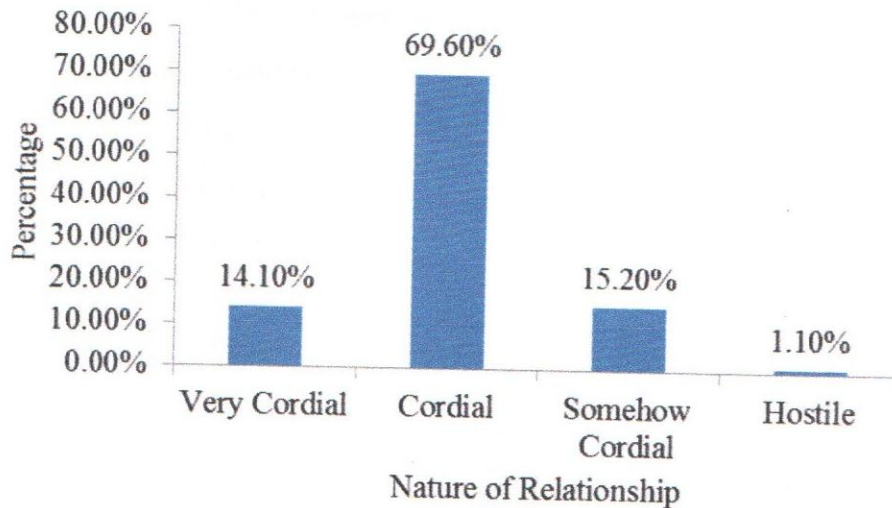


Figure 4.14: The relationship between the host and resettled communities

The strategies employed by the displaced people to build relations between them and the host community seem to be working if results of the study in Figure 4.14 above is anything to go by. It is only 1.1% of the displaced people engaged in this study who said that the relations between displaced and host community was hostile. Discussions with some of the respondents revealed that there had never been any violence between displaced people and community since they settled in the area in late 1990s. One of the area assistant chiefs observed that:

“Although we have received cases of conflicts between individuals from the displaced people and the host community, they have been largely non-violent in nature. We have never allowed individual conflicts to assume community dimension. That is why we feel that there has been no serious conflict between the host community and the resettled people.”

This study, therefore, attributed the high (69.6%) number of respondents who stated that the relations between the host community and the resettled to the absence of noticeable inter-community conflicts in the area.

4.5.4 Use of Common Property Regime as a Strategy in Building Community Relations

The setting up and use of common property as strategy of building inter-community relations was confirmed by less than 20% of the displaced people involved in this study. As shown in Figure 4.15 below, 1.1%, 9.8% and 6.5% strongly agreed, agreed and somehow agreed that the two communities had set out and used common property as a strategy of building relations between them. However, 17.4% and 65.2% of the respondents disagreed and

strongly disagreed that common pool property regime was employed as a strategy of building inter-community relations.

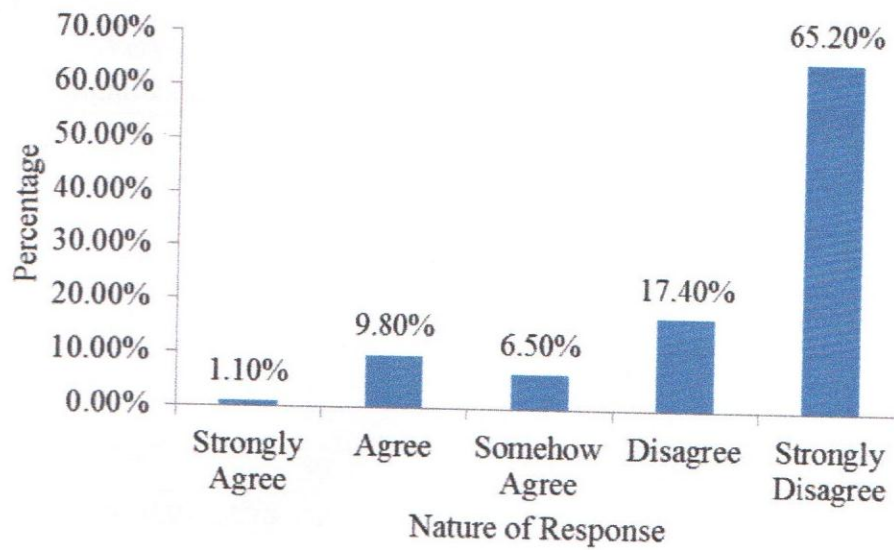


Figure 4.15: Common Property Regime as a Strategy in Building Community Relations

It is clear from the results in Figure 4.15 above that majority of the displaced people engaged in this study felt that common property regime approach was not an effective approach of building the relations between displaced people and host community. Some of the common properties mentioned by the respondents were schools, cattle dip, police post and boreholes. The study could not find any grazing land, forest or natural water bodies that were jointly owned by displaced people and the host community. Perhaps the absence of natural resources such as land and water that were jointly owned by displaced people and the host community led majority of the respondents not to consider common property regime system as a strategy of building relations and cohesion between displaced people and the host community.

4.5.5 The relationship between perceived significance of cultural activities and the nature of inter-community relations

This study established that there was a significant relationship between perceived existence of joint cultural activities and the nature of relations between displaced people and host community (Table 4.11). This conclusion is arrived at given chi-square results ($P < 0.05$) relationship between perceived existence of joint cultural activities and the nature of relations between displaced people and host community. Although the relationship between perceived existence of joint cultural activities and the nature of relations between displaced people and host community was significant, it was weak given Cramer's V value of 0.017.

Table 4.11: relationship between Joint cultural activities and inter-community relations

Nature of Relationship	Cultural Activities					Total
	Very Significant	Significant	Somehow Significant	Least Significant	Insignificant	
Very Cordial	2	4	0	1	6	13
Cordial	2	24	18	9	11	64
Somehow Cordial	5	2	4	3	0	14
Hostile	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	9	30	22	14	17	92

$\chi^2 = 20.141$, $df = 9$, $p = 0.017$, Cramer's $V = 0.017$

Closer analysis of results in Table 4.11 above reveals that all respondents who considered joint cultural activities as very significant in nurturing inter-community relations reported that the relations between displaced people and host community was very cordial against none of their counterparts who considered such activities as being significant, somehow significant or least significant. Further, all the respondents who considered joint cultural activities as least significant reported that the relations between displaced people and host community was hostile. Therefore, the higher level of significance individuals attached to joint cultural activities as a way of promoting inter-community relations, the higher the cordial relations between the displaced people and host community. This confirms that there was indeed significant relationship between perceived significance of joint cultural activities and inter-community relations.

An examination of results in Table 4.11 above reveals that the relationship between the displaced people and host community was very cordial and cordial among respondents who considered joint cultural activities between displaced people and host community as very significant and significant. However, the relationship between the displaced people and host community was perceived as hostile among respondents who considered joint cultural activities between displaced people and host community as least significant. This implied that promotion and organization of joint cultural activities between displaced people and host community could be an effective strategy of building the relations between displaced people and host community.

Respondents informed this study that displaced people and host community invited each other so that they celebrate together marriage, initiation and graduation ceremonies of their children. The act of honouring and attending such ceremonies was interpreted by the host family as a sign of good neighborliness. The respondents also informed this study that failure to accept and honour such invitations could lead to social isolation and lack of reciprocity. Individuals who failed to attend such ceremonies were also seen as not meaning well to the host family and particularly the individual being taken through the rite of passage. These events when held jointly also helped in cementing relations between families and also between the displaced people and host community.

Although most of the displaced were from the Tugen community, and the host from the Kikuyu community, respondents informed this study that they co-existed despite their cultural differences. The only cultural difference noted by the respondents was cattle raiding. Although some of the displaced people admitted that they too conducted cattle raiding as a cultural practice, they reported that they had long abandoned the practice even prior to their displacement and subsequent resettlement in current area. Displaced people thus reported that they had contemplated raiding members of the host community of the few cattle they kept.

4.5.6 The relationship between the importance of inter-marriages and the nature of inter-community relations

This study found that there was a significant relationship between perceived importance of inter-marriages and the nature of the relations between displaced people and host community (Table 4.12). This conclusion is arrived at given chi-square results ($P < 0.05$) relationship perceived importance of inter-marriages and the nature of the relations between displaced people and host community. The relationship perceived importance of inter-marriages and the nature of the relations between displaced people and host community was not only significant but also strong. (Cramer's $V = 0.841$).

Table 4.12: the relations between inter-marriages and inter-community relations

Nature of Relationship	Inter-Marriage					Total
	Very Important	Important	Somehow Important	Least Important	Not Important	
Very Cordial	1	7	0	5	0	13
Cordial	26	18	2	17	1	64
Somehow Cordial	0	5	0	9	0	14
Hostile	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	27	30	2	32	1	92

$\chi^2 = 11.133$, $df = 6$, $p = 0.024$, Cramer's $V = 0.841$

It is clear from results in Table 4.12 that the relationship between the displaced people and host community was very cordial and cordial among respondents who considered inter-marriages between displaced people and host community as very important and important. However, the relationship between the displaced people and host community was hostile according to respondents who considered inter-marriages between displaced people and host community as least important. Inter-marriages between displaced people and host community could therefore be an effective strategy of building the relations between the displaced people and the host community.

The findings of this study are similar to that of Kioko and Bollig (2015), which found inter-marriages as an important and effective strategy of building community relations especially those whose past relationships has been characterized by conflicts. The authors reported in their study increased cases of inter-marriages between the Maasai and Kikuyu communities residing in Naivasha region. Although the area still experiences sporadic ethnic conflicts between Maasai and Kikuyu communities, the study noted that incidences of conflicts between the two communities had reduced significantly. Inter-marriage can create a network of in-laws and their larger social networks of the displaced and host communities. The two communities can use their respective in-law bonds to facilitate peaceful relations between the families of the two communities. However, the influence of this practice may also extend to their friends and neighbours. Through in-law relations the two communities can easily find common ground within which to negotiate on issues that threaten them into inter-community feuds.

4.5.7 The relationship between common property regime and the nature of inter-community relations

This study found that there was no significant relationship between promotion of common property regime and the nature of the relations between displaced people and host community (Table 4.13). This conclusion is arrived at given chi-square results ($P > 0.05$) relationship between promotion of common property regime and the nature of the relations between displaced people and host community.

Table 4.13: Common Property Regime and Inter-Community Relations

Nature of Relationship	Common Property					Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Somehow Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Very Cordial	0	1	5	7	0	13
Cordial	4	7	35	16	2	64
Somehow Cordial	0	0	3	5	6	14
Hostile	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	4	8	44	28	8	92

$$\chi^2 = 3.133, df = 6, p = 0.792$$

Analysis of statistical results in Table 4.13 above on the relationship between promotion of common property regime and the relations between displaced people and resettled people and the relations between displaced people and host community was very cordial, cordial, somehow cordial and hostile to 6.7%, 80%, 6.7% and 6.7% of the respondents respectively who strongly agreed that it was a good strategy of building inter-community relations. The relations between displaced people and host community was very cordial, cordial, somehow cordial and hostile according to 25%, 50%, 25% and 0% of the respondents respectively who disagreed that it was a strategy of building inter-community relations. There was no sharp difference in the nature of community relations between respondents' who disagreed or agreed that promotion of common property regime was a strategy of building the relations between displaced people and host community thus confirming that indeed there was no significant relationship between the two.

Follow up discussions with some members of the displaced community revealed deep seated mistrust between displaced people and host community in their effort to set aside resources such as land as common pool property. Respondents said that host community was very

reluctant at the idea of establishing common pool property. According to the respondents the host community believed that the resettled people were outsiders who were out to annex their natural resources such as land under the disguise of common property regime. The respondents further pointed out that the host community believed that they (displaced people) were outsiders who had no right to any natural resources other than land allocated to them by the government. The simmering mistrust between resettled people and host community over the setting aside of land and other resources as common pool property may have persuaded most of the respondents into concluding that common pool property was not an effective strategy of building inter-community relations.

The findings of the study concur with the findings of a study done by McCay, Bonnie and Acheson (1987) about common pool resource between the host community and newly resettled persons. They argued that host community often treated newly resettled persons as outsiders who were out to deprive them of their entitlement to land. The findings are in agreement with various researches which indicate that newly resettled persons exert pressure on scarce economic resources in settlements (Agrawal, 1994). This, the author observes, may cause tension between resettled persons and host community if not properly managed.

4.6 Coping Strategies to Socio-economic Stress of Displacement and Resettlements

The fourth objective of this study was to examine the strategies adopted by the displaced people to cope with the socio-economic stress arising from displacement. Issues examined in this objective include number of households engaged in livelihood pursuits, livelihood diversification, resource pooling and informal saving schemes. The following are, therefore, the results of the study on the strategies adopted by the displaced people to cope with the socio-economic stress arising from displacement.

4.6.1 Number of household members engaged in income generating activities

One of the coping strategies to the economic stress brought about by displacement adopted by the resettled people was the engagement of several members of a household in livelihood pursuit. Households that engaged only one of its members in livelihood accounted for only 36% of the households. Otherwise, 37% and 17% of displaced people engaged in this study reported that they involved two and three members of households in livelihood pursuit. As Figure 18 below shows 10% of the respondents reported that they engaged as many as four members of their households in livelihood pursuit.

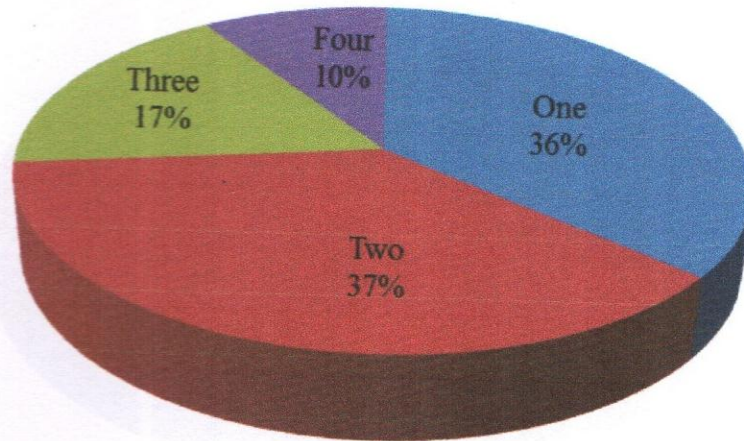


Figure 4.16: Number of household members engaged in income generating activities

Where only one member of the household was engaged in livelihood pursuit, it was most likely to be the household head, according to informal discussions with some of the respondents. The household head and another one member of the household were the main actors in livelihood pursuit. There were households where parents and their grown up children were involved in livelihood pursuit. In other cases, pursuit of livelihood was done by parents, children and relatives they lived with as confirmed by key informants. One of the household heads stated:

“We work as a family since that is the only way we can manage to get incomes that meet our needs. When am in the farm, my wife sells our produce in the market. I help her to ferry vegetable to the market using a bicycle and sometimes a motorbike. Our children also on weekends help us in harvesting tomatoes and vegetables. We all know that this is a difficult work that requires all of us, and that is why we all work together to achieve it.”

4.6.2 Livelihood Diversification as a Coping Mechanism to Socio-economic Stress

Livelihood pursuit from diverse sources was yet another strategy adopted by resettled people to cope with the socio-economic stress arising from displacement. Most of the displaced people who participated in this study reported that they had more than one source of livelihood. As shown in Figure 19 below, 48% and 9% of the respondents stated that they had two and three sources of livelihoods respectively. However, 43% of the respondents indicated that they had only one source of livelihood.

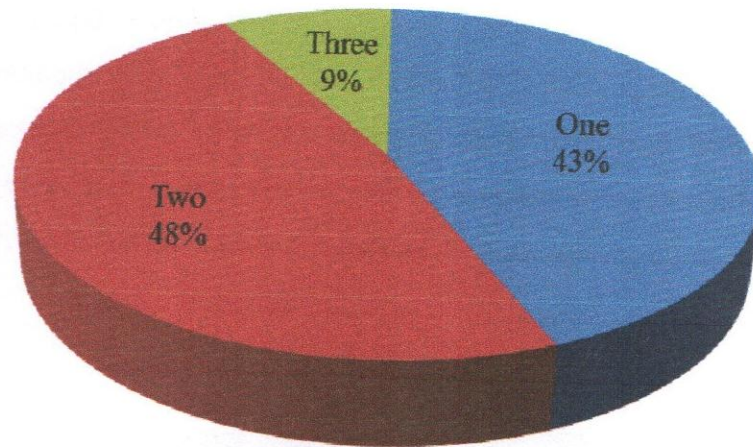


Figure 4.17: Livelihood Diversification as a Coping Mechanism to Socio-economic Stress

Livelihood diversification is often used to insure households from economic shocks so that households still have something to depend on if one source of livelihood becomes difficult to pursue. This study thus found many displaced people engaged in more than one source of livelihood. One of the household heads revealed as follows:

“I plant vegetables and tomatoes, I have a small business at the Centre where I sell things in small quantity, and I also keep some poultry which I sell to get some income. You cannot get enough if you depend on one thing only. That is why I have to do many things so that I can get enough money to buy food, clothing, and pay school fees for my children and also save some money for emergency needs.”

Other studies have also found livelihood diversification as being used a strategy to cope with socio-economic stress. For example, a study by Rahhal (2001), found that individuals undergoing livelihood transitions do pursue livelihood from more than one source as a way of insuring themselves from economic shocks. The study particularly noted that livelihood diversity helped individuals increase their network connections, resources, creativity, and innovation. The displaced people traditionally derived their livelihoods from pastoralism. However, limited grazing land, water and other pastoral resources in the resettled area hindered them from keeping large herds thereby embracing other sources of livelihoods away from pastoralism.

4.6.3 Resource pooling as a Coping Mechanism to Socio-economic Stress

This study also found it important to understand how incomes accruing from the diverse sources of livelihoods were spent by households. With two possible approaches to resource utilization; either individually or collectively, this study sought to understand how households were utilizing resources brought by members of the households especially in situations where more than one member of the household was engaged in livelihood pursuit.

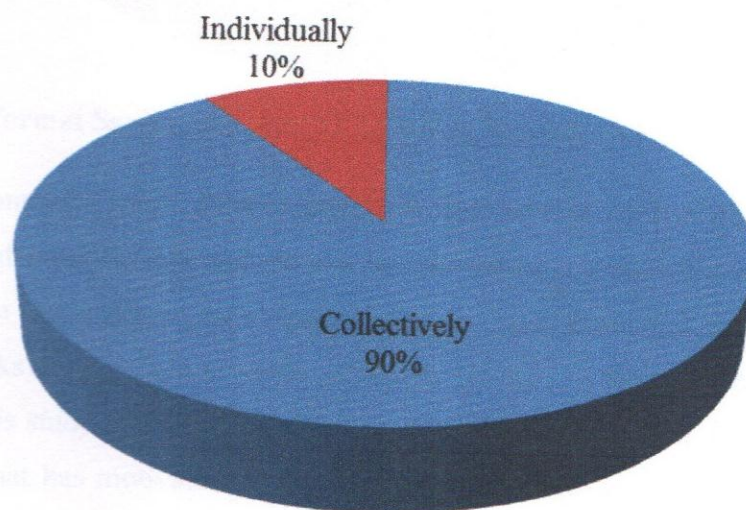


Figure 4.18: Resource pooling as a Coping Mechanism to Socio-economic Stress

As shown in Figure 4.18 above, most of the displaced people who participated in this study reported that their households utilized resources collectively. Respondents who reported that their households utilized households' incomes collectively accounted for 90% of the respondents. It meant that only 10% of the households spent their incomes singly. Collective expenditure meant that all household members with some sources of incomes contributed to a central kitty, which is then used to meet the essential and basic needs of the household.

4.6.4 Informal Saving Schemes as a Coping Mechanism to Socio-economic Stress

Individuals at times act collectively more so when they are convinced that they stand to gain a lot through collective rather than individual actions. It is this perceived benefit of collective action that prompted this study to establish whether displaced people had formed groups to enable them approach problems facing them collectively. This study established that 56% of the displaced people had joined informal savings and lending groups as a strategy of overcoming socio-economic stress of displacement as shown in Figure 4.19 below.

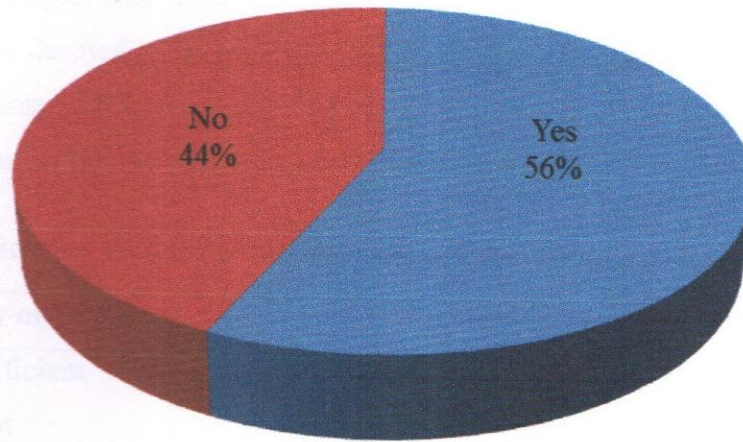


Figure 4.19: Informal Saving Schemes as a Coping Mechanism to Socio-economic Stress

Further discussions with some of the respondents revealed that some of displaced belonged to more than one informal savings and credit schemes. When probed further as to why they had joined more than one scheme, they reported that multiple memberships were a strategy of spreading the risks arising from possible premature collapse of the schemes. The respondents also informed this study that their inability to access financial services from formal financial institutions is what has motivated them to form the informal savings and lending schemes. The respondents' assertion that they formed the schemes to enhance their access to credit is in many respects similar to the findings of the study done by Karen *et al.*, (2010), which found that as high as 81% of the rural populations were accessing credit from informal savings and credit schemes. This study also found that other than provision of financial services to members, these schemes also provided psychosocial support to members. Members supported each other during bereavement, nursing and visiting the sick in hospital, joined members in celebrating rites of passage such as birth, initiations and marriages. In a sense, therefore, the schemes enabled members to build social capital, which then served as social insurance against shocks and stresses of displacement.

4.6.5 Sufficiency of households' incomes to meet Essential Needs

Although there are various ways of measuring successful adaptation or coping with socio-economic stress arising from displacement and subsequent resettlement in a new place, this study used sufficiency of incomes as a measure of successful adaptation. This study thus asked displaced people who participated in the study to state how sufficient they considered their incomes to be in meeting the essential needs of their households. The study adopted a five-point response category of very sufficient, sufficient, somehow sufficient, least sufficient and insufficient. A displaced person was deemed to have adapted successfully to their new settlement if their incomes were very sufficient and sufficient to cater for household needs.

The displaced people who describe their incomes as 'somehow sufficient' and 'least sufficient' will be deemed to be coping with the situation although with some difficulty. An insufficient response will imply a situation in which a displaced person is unable to meet the basic needs of the family and thus has to be assisted externally.

Table 4.14: Sufficiency of households' incomes to meet Essential Needs

Sufficiency of Incomes	Frequency	Percent
Very Sufficient	13	14.1
Sufficient	38	41.3
Somehow Sufficient	12	13.0
Least Sufficient	6	6.5
Insufficient	23	25.1
Total	92	100.0

Results of the study in Table 4.14 above shows that 14.1% and 41.3% reported their incomes were very sufficient and sufficient in meeting essential needs of their households. However, 13%, 6.5% and 25.1% of the respondents stated that their incomes were somehow sufficient, least sufficient and insufficient respectively in meeting the essential needs of their households. Implied in the above results is that about 55.4% of the displaced people had successfully adapted to their new settlement. However, 25.1% of the displaced people had not adapted to their new settlement.

4.6.6 The relationship between numbers of members engaged in livelihood pursuit and adaptation to new settlement

The number of members engaged in livelihood pursuit was measured at interval level. Pearson correlation was then used to measure the relationship between number of members engaged in livelihood and successful adaptation to new settlement. Results in Table 4.15 below suggest that there was a significant relationship between the number of members engaged in livelihood pursuit and adaptation to new settlement. This conclusion is arrived at following test results ($P < 0.05$). The study, further, wishes to point out that given the positive value of r , that there was a direct relationship between the number of members engaged in livelihood pursuit and adaptation to new settlement.

Table 4.15: Number of Members Engaged in Livelihood Pursuit and Adaptation

Number of Members	Sufficiency					Total
	Very Sufficient	Sufficient	Somehow Sufficient	Least Sufficient	Insufficient	
1	0	12	3	6	12	33
2	4	19	4	0	7	34
3	3	6	4	0	3	16
4	6	1	1	0	1	9
Total	13	38	12	6	23	92

$$r= 0.048, P= 0.039$$

An examination of the statistical analysis of the relationship between the number of members of households engaged in livelihood and successful adaptation shows that none of the respondents whose households had only one member engaged in livelihood pursuit described their incomes as very sufficient and somehow sufficient. On the other 50% and 50% of the respondents where their households had 2 and 3 three members respectively considered their incomes as very sufficient. Although the engagement of more than one member of households resulted in sufficient incomes, households' income was noticeably sufficient where 2 and 3 members of the households were engaged in livelihood pursuit.

The strategy of engaging several members of households in livelihood pursuit as a way of raising sufficient incomes to meet households' needs has also been practiced by other vulnerable populations. For example, a study by Barret and Beardmor (2010) of urban households' response to illness of a bread winner in poor urban neighbourhoods, found out that among the Indian urban households, women and children joined the labour force to cushion households from loss of income. This study found that family labour was used in the farms. Men carried farm produce using motorcycles and bicycles to the nearby market for women to sell. Children took care of small animals notably sheep and goats. Women also engaged in commercial poultry farming with some men engaged in charcoal trade.

4.6.7 The relationship between number of sources of incomes and successful adaptation

Using Pearson correlations to test the relationship between livelihood diversification and successful adaptation to socio-economic stress of displacement, the study established that there was a significant relationship between the two. The analysis produced a ($P < 0.05$) and a positive correlation result, which suggested that livelihood diversification was positively

correlated to successful adaptation. The findings of the study presented in Table 4.16 below shows that people with more sources of livelihood described their incomes as being very sufficient and sufficient compared to their counterparts who had one source of income who generally described their incomes as insufficient.

Table 4.16: Livelihood Diversification and Successful Adaptation

Livelihood Diversification	Sufficiency of Incomes					Total
	Very Sufficient	Sufficient	Somehow Sufficient	Least Sufficient	Insufficient	
1	3	7	6	6	18	40
2	4	29	6	0	5	44
3	6	2	0	0	0	8
Total	13	38	12	6	23	92

$r = 0.39, P = 0.034$

The desire to have more incomes is what informs individuals' decision to engage in more than one source of income. As shown in Table 17 above, incomes of the displaced engaged in this study were generally sufficient when they had more sources of livelihoods than when they had only one source of livelihood. About 50% and 50% of the respondents with two and three sources of livelihoods reported that their incomes were very sufficient and sufficient respectively. Further about 71.4% of the respondents with two sources of incomes indicated that their incomes were somehow sufficient against 28.6% respondents with one source of livelihood. These statistics suggest that income status of sampled respondents improved as they ventured into additional sources of livelihoods.

The findings of the current study concur with that of DiTomaso, Post, and Parks-Yancy (2007), which found that livelihood diversification and wellbeing were both significantly related and positively correlated. Livelihood diversity was found by previous study to increase network connections, resources, creativity, and innovation. They also reported that livelihood diversity facilitates problem solving, as diverse sources of livelihood enables individuals to bring different perspectives gained from each of these sources and, which helps in arriving at quality decisions.

The findings of this study are also similar to that of Rahhal (2001), in which pursuit of livelihood from diverse sources having been employed by women who had been displaced by conflicts. While looking at the livelihood strategies of internally displaced persons in Sudan,

Rahhal (2001), found that women living along the highway engaged in different activities such as renting out beds for travelers, processing and selling of food and women's local perfumes, as well as processing and trading of local products such as dried – okra, which they sell in Khartoum. This change in livelihoods activities, he believes, reflects the capability of the displaced persons to adopt different knowledge and skills when uprooted from their familiar sources of livelihood. This study believes that livelihood diversity would lead to wellbeing and therefore successful adaptation to socio-economic stress of displacement.

4.6.8 The relationship between Resource utilization approach and successful adaptation to new settlement

This study measured resource utilization strategy at normal level, with Chi-Square to test its relationship with successful adaptation to new settlement. There was a significant relationship between resource utilization and successful adaptation to new settlement. This result is arrived at given Chi-square results ($P < 0.05$) relationship between resource utilization and successful adaptation to new settlement. Although the relationship between resource utilization and successful adaptation to settlements was significant, it was however, weak given Cramer's V value of 0.148.

Table 4.17: The relationship Resource utilization approach and successful adaptation

Resource Utilization	Sufficiency of Incomes					Total
	Very Sufficient	Sufficient	Somehow Sufficient	Least Sufficient	Insufficient	
Collectively	13	31	12	5	22	83
Individually	0	7	0	1	1	9
Total	13	38	12	6	23	92

$\chi^2 = 13.316$, $df = 9$, $p = 0.028$, Cramer's $V = 0.148$

It is clear from the statistical results in Table 4.17 above that more respondents who indicated that they utilized household's incomes collectively reported that they had very sufficient and sufficient incomes compared to their counterparts who spent household incomes individually. For example, all the respondents who reported collective utilization of resources at the household described their households' incomes as very sufficient. Similarly, 80% of the respondents whose households utilized resources collectively described their incomes as sufficient against only 20% whose incomes were utilized individually.

Resource pooling implied that all income earners within the household were called upon to contribute to the household's expenditure, with each income earner being under obligation to do so. This allowed such households to establish a central purse through which financial expenditures from the households were sourced. Respondents, however, informed this study that resource pooling did not mean that individuals surrendered their entire incomes to this purse. The strategy was only meant to inculcate the spirit of altruism among members and in addition to reminding them of being concerned and mindful of each other's welfare. Resource pooling was also meant to cushion the households during hard economic times and a strategy of managing high cost of living. Respondents also stated that resource pooling provided safety nets to members of households who may lose their sources of livelihood since their daily provisions will still be met even if they had no source of income.

4.6.9 The relationship between membership to savings and credit schemes and adaptation to new settlement

This study found that membership to informal savings and credit schemes was one of the strategies adopted by the displaced people to cope with socio-economic stress of displacement. It was therefore important to find out whether this strategy had any significant bearing on the ability of the displaced people to cope with socio-economic stress of displacement. There was a significant relationship between membership to informal savings and credit schemes and successful adaptation. This is based on the chi-square results ($P < 0.05$) on the relationship between membership to informal savings and credit schemes and successful adaptation. The relationship between membership to informal savings and credit schemes was not only significant but also strong (Cramer's $V = 0.848$) as shown in Table 4.18 below.

Table 4.18: Membership to savings and credit schemes and Successful adaptation

Association	Sufficiency of Incomes					Total
	Very Sufficient	Sufficient	Somehow Sufficient	Least Sufficient	Insufficient	
Yes	7	15	10	1	19	52
No	6	23	2	5	4	40
Total	13	38	12	6	23	92

$\chi^2 = 13.316$, $df = 9$, $p = 0.017$, Cramer's $V = 0.848$

An examination of the statistical analysis results presented in Table 4.18 above shows that all the respondents who were members of informal savings and credit schemes had incomes they

described as sufficient against none of their counterparts who had not joined the schemes. Further, 30% and 71.4% of the displaced engaged in this study reported that they had sufficient and somehow sufficient incomes respectively against 70% and 28.6% of the counterparts who were not members of the schemes. None of the respondents who were members of the informal savings and credit schemes described their incomes as insufficient unlike all the respondents who had joined the schemes who described their incomes as insufficient.

The findings of this study are in many respects similar to that of Achieng (2002), which found that displaced people organized themselves into strong collective action in order to face challenges facing them collectively rather than individually. While looking at internally displaced persons from a gender dimension, Achieng (2002) established that women drew much strength from their social capital. In a study of coping strategies among Kikuyu Internally Displaced Women from Burnt Forest in Kenya, she noted that women built new social and economic networks and strategies for livelihood. She further rejects the notion that women were vulnerable during and after conflicts than their male counterpart. Even though Achieng's (2002) study focused on conflict-induced displacements and women for that matter, the study has nonetheless shown that displaced people never consider their situation entirely as a problem, but rather as a challenge that can be exploited to break new grounds and raise their fortunes in life.

The ability of displaced people who were members of informal savings and credit schemes to cope with socio-economic stress of displacement is perhaps informed by the significance of access to credit and financial services to development. Stewart *et al.*, (2010) has pointed out that access to financial services is critical to individual and community's socio-economic development (Stewart *et al.*, 2010). They observe that access to financial services enables individuals to invest in health, education and income generating activities thus enhancing growth opportunities for the poor. Similarly, a study by Burgess and Pande (2005) on the effects of access to credit by the rural communities in India reported a significant reduction in rural poverty, which they attributed to an increase in savings and borrowing mobilizations. Burgess and Pande (2005) argued that availability of financial services allowed rural households to accumulate more capital and investment, which they can offer as security to acquire longer term investment loans from financial institutions.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This study focused on the opportunity-threat effect of displacement and resettlement through initiated development at Kirandich River Dam of Baringo County, Kenya. The study was guided by the following objectives namely a) to assess the community involvement in developing policies and procedures related to the establishment of Kirandich Dam, b) to examine the effects of displacement and resettlement on the socio-economic livelihoods of the resettled people, c) to establish the socio-economic integration and relation strategies adopted by resettled and host communities d) explore the coping mechanisms adopted by resettled people in response to socio-economic stress occasioned by displacement and subsequent resettlement. Therefore, the summary, conclusions and recommendations focuses on community involvement, effects of displacement, socio-economic integration strategies and coping mechanisms.

5.2 Summary of Findings

This section presents the summary of the findings of the study on the opportunity-threat effect of displacement and resettlement through initiated development at Kirandich River Dam in Baringo County, Kenya. The summary of the following study findings are based on the objectives of the study, data collection and data analysis.

5.2.1 Community Involvement in Developing Policies and Procedures in the Establishment of the Dam

Open gatherings and boardroom meetings were the only sources of information about the planning and establishment of Kirandich River Dam, with open gatherings accounting for 99% of the sources of information about the establishment of the Dam. Individuals or groups that were involved in the planning and establishment of Kirandich River Dam were government officials, political leaders, community elders and professionals, which accounted for 40.9%, 38.7%, 18.3% and 2.2% of the involvement respectively.

Community involvement and consultations with the government about the establishment of the dam centered on compensation, alternative land for resettlement of displaced people, social services and security in the new settlement. Alternative land for resettlement of displaced people, compensation, security and provision of social services accounted for

37.5%, 18.8%, 18.8% and 25% of the issues discussed between community and the government respectively prior to the establishment of the dam.

The amount of land given for resettlement of displaced people was considered as very adequate, adequate and somehow adequate by 28%, 20.4% and 3.2% of the respondents respectively. However, 9.7% and 39.7% of the respondents considered land given to them for resettlement as least adequate and inadequate respectively. In terms of monetary compensation 89.2% of the displaced people considered the compensation as insufficient against 3.2%, 1.1% and 6.5% who considered the compensation as sufficient, somehow sufficient and least sufficient respectively.

On whether community concerns were sufficiently addressed by the government prior to displacement; 29%, 40.9% and 28.3% of the respondents strongly agreed, agreed and somehow agreed respectively. However, 11.8% of the respondents disagreed that their concerns were sufficiently addressed by the government prior to the establishment of the dam.

5.2.2 Effects of Displacement and Resettlement on Socio-economic Livelihoods

Displacement and resettlement had both enhanced and undermined family cohesion according to the respondents. For instance, while 53.7% of the respondents felt that displacement and resettlement had enhanced cohesion of the family, 46.3% stated that it had undermined cohesion in their families. However, 25.8% of the respondents seemed unsure as to whether their families were more cohesive or not following their displacement and subsequent resettlement.

Majority of the respondents agreed that displacement and resettlement led to the loss of cultural artifacts. In particular, 48.4%, 7.5% and 22.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, agreed and somehow agreed that displacement and resettlement had led to loss of cultural artifacts, with only 21.5% of the respondents who disagreed that they had lost their cultural artifacts as a result of displacement and resettlement.

Majority of the respondents felt that displacement and resettlement had very minimal effect on their access to traditional medicine and indigenous foods. For instance, 63.4% of the respondents pointed out that displacement and resettlement had least extent affected their access to traditional medicine and indigenous foods. Further, 21.5% of the respondents felt that displacement and resettlement had not in any way affected their access to traditional

medicine and indigenous foods. However, 4.3%, 1.1% and 9.7% of the respondents felt that displacement and resettlement had to a great extent, extent and some extent respectively affected their access to traditional medicine and indigenous foods.

As to whether displacement and resettlement had lowered or elevated the institution of eldership, 30.1% and 45.2% of the respondents felt that the authority of their elders was low and very low respectively following their displacement and resettlement. However, 9.7% and 6.5% of the respondents felt that the authority of their elders was very high and high respectively. Some or 8.6% of the respondents described the level of authority of their elders as being somehow high.

Sources of livelihoods such as farming, livestock keeping, formal employment and formal business was adversely affected by the displacement and resettlement according to 35.9%, 21.7%, 17.4% and 15.2% of the respondents respectively. Casual employment and casual business was adversely affected by displacement and resettlement according to 8.7% and 1.1% of the respondents respectively.

Displacement and resettlement had undermined the educational progress of displaced people according to 67.4% of the respondents. Further, 19.6% of the respondents indicated that the progress of their children's education had somehow been undermined following their displacement and resettlement. However, 2.2% of the respondents felt that displacement and resettlement enhanced the progress of their children's education. Some or 10.9% of the respondents could not tell whether displacement and resettlement had undermined or enhanced the progress of their children's education.

Access to health services became difficult following displacement and resettlement according to 58% of the displaced people engaged in this study. Further, 40% of the respondents indicated that it was very difficult to access health services. Respondents who reported that it was easy and somehow easy to access health services accounted for a mere 1% and 1% of the respondents respectively.

When asked to state whether they were fairly represented in local political processes, 48.9% of the respondents said that were fairly represented. This was followed by 23.9% of the respondents who affirmed that their representation in local political activities was somehow fair. However, 19.6% and 3.3% of the displaced people who participated in this study said that their representation in local political activities was unfair and very unfair respectively.

The results of the study also showed that even some (4.3%) of the respondents felt that their representation in local political processes was very fair.

5.2.3 Social and Economic Integration and Relations Building Strategies

The organization of joint cultural activities was one the strategies adopted to build the relations between displaced people and host community. However, as to whether joint cultural activities as a strategy of building inter-community relations could only be confirmed by less than 15% of the respondents. Specifically, 4.3% and 8.7% of the respondents strongly and agreed that joint cultural activities were well received. Nearly half (47.8%) of the respondents were not sure whether cultural activities were being held. Further, 30.4% and 8.7% of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that joint cultural activities were being held and were well received as a strategy of promoting inter-community relations.

Promotion of inter-marriages between members of the displaced people and that of the host community was yet another strategy used to build inter-community relations. This strategy was described as being very important, important, somehow important and least important by 29.3%, 32.6%, 2.2% and 34.8% of the respondents respectively in building inter-community relations (Table 4.11).

Common property regime was also a strategy employed by the displaced in their effort to build inter-community relations. However, only 1.1%, 9.8% and 6.5% strongly agreed, agreed and somehow agreed that it was a viable strategy of building inter-community relations. Otherwise, 17.4% and 65.2% of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed that common pool of property regime system was a viable strategy of building inter-community relations (Figure 4.15).

The strategies employed by displaced people to build their relations with host community seemed to be working given the nature of relations between them and the host community. The relationship between displaced people and host community was very cordial, cordial and somehow cordial according to 14.1%, 69.6% and 15.2% of the respondents respectively. However, 1.1% of the respondents described the relations between displaced people and host community as hostile (Figure 4.14).

5.2.4 Coping Strategies to Socio-economic Stress of Displacement and Resettlement

One of the coping strategies to the economic stress brought about by displacement adopted by resettled people was the engagement of several members of a household in livelihood pursuit. It was only 36% of the households that engaged one of their members in livelihood pursuit. Otherwise, 37%, 17% and 10% of the households engaged two, three and four members of households in livelihood pursuit respectively (Figure 4.17).

Livelihood pursuit from diverse sources was yet another strategy adopted by displaced people to cope with the socio-economic stress of displacement. About 48% and 9% of the displaced people who participated in this study reported that they had two and three sources of livelihoods respectively. However, 43% of the respondents indicated that they had only one source of livelihood (Figure 4.17).

Collective utilization of household incomes derived from diverse sources of livelihoods and by different members of the households was also another strategy employed by displaced people to cope with the socio-economic stress of displacement. With two possible approaches to resource utilization; individually or collectively, 90% of the respondents stated that their households utilized households' incomes collectively. It was only 10% of the households that spent their incomes singly. Collective expenditure meant that all household members with some sources of incomes contributed to a central kitty, which was then used to meet the essential needs of the households.

Formation of informal savings and credit schemes was yet another strategy adopted by displaced people to cope with socio-economic stress of displacement. Majority of 56% of the displaced people had joined informal savings and schemes as a strategy of overcoming socio-economic stress arising from the displacement.

5.3 Conclusions

In this section, the study presents the empirical and theoretical conclusions.

5.3.1 Empirical Conclusions

The interpretation and analysis of the data collected from interview schedules and discussions with informants reveal that there was no effective community involvement in the planning and establishment of Kirandich River Dam. This was due, in part, to undesirable forums of involvement and domination of planning and decision making forums by government functionaries, government friendly personalities and unenlightened individuals (elders), who

had no capacity to interrogate technical issues about the Dam. As a result, the displaced people were not only inadequately compensated but also were resettled in an area that lacked essential human survival services such as health, water, schools, security and roads.

Displacement and resettlement had adversely affected the displaced people in many important areas of life. For instance, displacement had undermined people's access to health services, education, and secure and reliable sources of livelihoods. Displacement had also eroded the esteem and prestige of the institution of eldership and loss of cultural artifacts and symbols. However, displacement had enhanced people's access to traditional medicine and indigenous foods, participation in political activities and family relations and cohesion.

The relationship between displaced people and host community was largely cordial. This was in part due to promotion and tolerance toward inter-marriages and joint cultural activities. However, attempts to set in place common property regime system as a way of enhancing inter-community relations was not only opposed by many members of the host community but was also undermining the gains made through promotion of inter-marriages and joint cultural activities.

Engagement of several members of a household in livelihood pursuit, pursuit of livelihood from several and diverse sources, collective utilization of households' incomes and formation of informal savings and credit schemes were effective strategies employed by displaced people to cope with the socio-economic challenges of displacement. These strategies enabled displaced people to build strong social and economic capital that cushioned them during hard economic times.

5.3.2 Theoretical Conclusion

This study was guided by Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction Model and Cultural Ecological Theory. Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction Model was used to explain the socio-economic effects of displacement on the displaced people. The Cultural Ecological Theory was used to understand adaptation strategies the people had adopted to cope with socio-economic stress of displacement. 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. The model points out that population displacement is a multi-faceted process characterized by eight simultaneous components: landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, and 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. Displaced people lost land, homes and even livelihoods. They lacked essential services such as health, water, security and schools in their new settlement. Displacement also resulted in family separations, loss of cultural artifacts, and erosion of the authority of elders among others. This study, therefore, agrees with IRR's argument that forced displacement results in landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, and food insecurity, and increased morbidity, loss of access to common property and services, and community disarticulation.

The Cultural Ecological Theory seeks to establish how and in what way different aspects of cultures are differently affected and changed as a result of these cultures' adaptation to their environment. The main concern of Cultural Adaptation Theory is to explain how particular cultural features and patterns characteristic of different areas adapt themselves to a totally new cultural environment. Displaced people, who were mainly from the Tugen community, are socialized within a cultural tradition different from that of their neighbours in the new settlement area. Pastoralism, which is a major feature of the Tugen community as a source of livelihood was no longer tenable in the new settlement due to limited grazing area and other pastoral resources. Farming, for instance, which differs markedly from pastoralism as a source of livelihood was generally executed with much ease owing to the availability of fertile land and reliable rainfall in the new settlement. Further, displaced people formed informal savings and credit schemes, engaged in livelihood diversification as well as deployment of more than one member of the household in livelihood pursuit. Displaced people promoted inter-marriages and joint cultural activities in order to build their relations with host communities and further get adapted to their new settlements. This study also concurs with The Cultural Ecological theory's argument that individuals modify their cultural features to suit the prevailing cultural environment. The two theories have been found to be adequate in explaining the opportunity-threat effect of displacement and resettlement through initiated development at Kirandich River Dam of Baringo County, Kenya.

5.4 Recommendations

This current study makes a number of recommendations for policy that need to be put in place to make future development- induced displacement more humane to the displaced people and the host community. The study has also made recommendations on areas that more research needs to be undertaken on.

5.4.1 General Recommendations

Although the institution of eldership remains an important social structure especially on issues that requires negotiation and building of relationships between communities on one hand and community and development agencies on the other hand, there is need to incorporate professionals and young people when it comes to negotiations on development projects that may result in population displacement or sharing of proceeds from natural resource extraction. Though elders may be selfless and well-meaning in their participation in the planning and establishment of development projects or extraction of natural resources in their areas, most of the issues under negotiation and deliberations may be too technical for elders to comprehend and therefore contribute from an enlightened stand point. Therefore, incorporating professionals on a team of elders' negotiating on behalf of the community may go a long way in enriching their technical and interpersonal capacity thereby improving their effectiveness.

This current study found that 56% of the displaced people had formed and joined informal savings and credit schemes. The study, however, noted the presence of numerous informal savings and credit schemes with each having just a handful of members. The study also noted that a significant number or 44% of the displaced people had not fully embraced these schemes despite their significance in harnessing and promoting a culture of savings and advancing credit to members on flexible terms. This study recommends for merging of these schemes to enable them benefit from economies of scale. There is also need for campaigns to encourage members who have not joined the schemes given their actual and potential contributions to community development.

5.4.2 Recommendation for Policy

Community Involvement in Developing Policies and Procedures in the Establishment of Kirandich River Dam

This current study found that the compensation framework for the people displaced following the establishment of Kirandich River Dam excluded community assets such as schools,

churches, health centers, policing facilities, social networks and the social capital displaced people have built over the years. This made compensations given to the displaced people too inadequate due to the exclusion of community assets in the compensation scheme. There is, therefore, need for comprehensive review of current compensation framework so as to include community assets both tangible and non-tangible.

Effects of Displacement and Resettlement on Socio-economic Livelihoods

This current study also found that Mochongoi area where the displaced people were resettled following the establishment of Kirandich River Dam, lacked basic social services such as health, education, water and public transport, which undermined the displaced people's ability to educate their children, access proper health care, and adequate clean and safe drinking water, ferry farm produce to markets among others. This study recommends that future resettlements should be preceded by construction of health facilities and deployment of medical personnel, building of schools, construction of roads linking the area to markets and other important destinations, building police posts and deployment of adequate security officers, and construction of boreholes or provision of piped water in places earmarked for resettlement.

Social and Economic Integration and Relations Building Strategies

This current study found out that the resettled people have been left on their own to build their social and economic relations with the host community. This current study recommends for government's consideration of building community relations and integration as part of the resettlement program.

5.4.3 Areas for Further Research

This current study found that displacement had not adversely affected cohesion and integration of displaced people with members of the extended family left in their previous settlement. Although the study found no significant strategies being used by the displaced people to promote linkages between them and members of the extended family who were not displaced, this study nonetheless recognizes the importance of these linkages to the overall well-being of the displaced people in their new settlements. This study, therefore, suggests further research in the following areas:

- i. An examination into the strategies employed by displaced people to maintain strong linkages between them and their counterparts who were not displaced during the establishment of Kirandich River Dam

- ii. The effectiveness of the above strategies in aiding the adaptation of displaced people in their new settlement
- iii. The effects of the above strategies on the cohesion between resettled people and the host community.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR THE RESPONDENTS

PART A: Demographic Profile

1. What is your place of residence?

.....

2. What is your gender?

Male

Female

3. In which age category do you belong?

18-28 Yrs

51-61 Yrs

29-39 Yrs

62-72 Yrs

40-50 Yrs

Over 72 Yrs

4. What is your Religion?

Roman Catholic

Muslim

Protestant

Evangelical

Evangelical

Traditional religion

5. What is your highest level of formal education?

No formal education

College

Primary

University

Secondary

6. What is your main source of livelihood?

Farming

Informal business

Formal employment

Livestock keeping

Casual employment

Others. Specify.....

Formal business

PART B: Community Involvement in the Establishment of Kirandich River Dam

7. How did you get to learn that Kirandich River Dam was going to be established in your area?

- Public gathering
- Boardroom meetings
- Others. Specify.....
- Print media
- Electronic media

8. Who among the following was most involved in the announcement of the establishment of Kirandich River Dam?

- Political leaders
- Religious leaders
- Community Leaders
- Others. Specify.....
- Government officials
- Non-governmental organizations
- Local Professionals

9. Who among the following negotiated with the government on behalf of the community over the establishment of the Dam?

- Community elders
- Community professionals
- Local civic leaders
- Others. Specify.....

10. Kindly state some of the issues discussed in your consultations with the government over the establishment of Dam?

.....
.....

11. How adequate would you describe the consultations that took place between the government and the community before the establishment of the Dam?

- Very adequate
- Adequate
- Somehow adequate
- Least adequate
- Inadequate

12. Briefly explain your response above

.....
.....

13. To what extent would you agree that the issues raised by the community were adequately addressed?

Strongly agree

Disagree

Agree

Strongly Disagree

Somehow agree

14. Explain your response above

15. How adequate would you describe the time given to the community to vacate the area for the establishment of the Dam?

Very adequate

Least adequate

Adequate

Inadequate

Somehow adequate

16. Briefly elaborate on your response above

17. Which of the following best describes the adequacy of land given to you as compensation?

Very adequate

Least adequate

Adequate

Inadequate

Somehow adequate

18. Which of the following income generating activities would you say is most suitable in the settled area

Crop farming

Bee keeping

Livestock keeping

Fishing

Others.

Specify.....

19. Briefly elaborate on your response above

20. State some of the support you have received from the government to enhance your income generating activities

21. To what extent would you agree that the amount of money given as compensation to displaced people was adequate?

Great extent

Least extent

Extent

No extent

Some extent

22. Briefly explain your response above

.....
.....

PART C: Effects of Displacement and Resettlement on Socioeconomic Livelihoods

23. Which of the following statements is true about the number of members of your household that was relocated to present settlement?

All

Half

A quarter

Three quarters

24. How would describe the effect the number of members of households that was relocated has had on the cohesion of extended family

Greatly enhanced

Enhanced

Somehow enhanced

Undermined

Greatly undermined

25. Briefly explain your response above

.....

26. Which of the following statements best captures the amount of moveable property that you managed to migrate with?

All

Half

A quarter

Three quarters

27. To what extent would you agree that you lost some of the cultural artifacts due to the displacement?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Somehow agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

28. Which of the following statements is true about the availability of indigenous/forest food in your present settlement compared to the former settlement?

- Indigenous food is more available
- Indigenous food is less available
- There is no indigenous food
- Cannot tell the availability of indigenous food

29. To what extent would you agree that this area is endowed with medicinal plants compared to your previous settlement area?

- Great extent
- Extent
- Some extent
- Least extent
- No extent

30. Which of the following statements best describes the authority of your community elders following displacement and subsequent resettlement in this area?

- Very high
- High
- Somehow high
- Low
- Very low

31. Briefly explain your response above

.....
Which of the following sources of income would you say was affected most by displacement for the establishment of the Dam?

- Formal employment
- Casual employment
- Others. Specify.....
- Farming
- Livestock keeping

32. Explain how the above source(s) of income was affected by displacement

33. How would you say the educational progress or opportunities of children has been affected by the displacement and resettlement?
- Highly enhanced Somehow undermined
 Enhanced No change
 Undermined
34. Briefly explain your response above

35. How would you say the displacement has affected your access to health services in this area?
- Very easy Difficult
 Easy Very difficult
 Somehow easy
36. Elaborate on your response above

37. Which of the following best captures the quality of water for domestic use in the resettlement area?
- Very high Low
 High Very low
 Somehow high
38. How would you describe the adequacy of water for livestock use in the resettlement area?
- Very adequate Least adequate
 Adequate Inadequate
 Somehow adequate
39. Which of the following best describes the current level of social networks in the community?
- Very high Low
 High Very low
 Somehow high
40. To what extent would you agree that the current level of social network in the community has been occasioned by the displacement?
- Strongly agree Agree

- Somehow agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

41. Explain your response above

.....

42. How fair would you say the resettled people are being treated with regard to political representation?

- Very fair
- Fair
- Somehow fair
- Unfair
- Very unfair

43. Briefly explain your response above

.....

PART D: Social Economic Integration and Relations Strategies

44. How would you describe the relationship between the host and resettled community?

- Very cordial
- Cordial
- Somehow cordial
- Hostile
- Very hostile

45. Briefly explain your response above

.....

46. To what extent would you agree that resettled and host community share common property resources such as grazing grounds?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Somehow agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

47. How significant would you say it is for community to organize common cultural activities for community integration?

- Very significant
- Significant
- Somehow significant
- Least significant
- Insignificant

To what extent would you agree that the host and resettled community are undertaking joint cultural activities

Strongly Agree

Disagree

Agree

Strongly Disagree

Somehow agree

PART E: Coping Strategies to the State of Socioeconomic Stress of Displacement

48. State the number of members of your household who are engaged in income generating activities
.....
49. How would you describe the sufficiency of incomes to cater for household's monthly needs?
- Very sufficient Least sufficient
 Sufficient Insufficient
 Somehow sufficient
50. On average how many sources of incomes would you say members of the resettled community are engaged in?
- 1 3
 2 4
Others. Specify.....
51. Briefly explain why people seek incomes from the number of sources cited above
.....
52. State whether the household's income (by different members) are spent individually or collectively
- Individually Collectively
53. State whether you are a member of any association within or outside the community
- Yes No
54. If yes, outline the benefits derived from the association(s)
.....
55. How important would say it is for communities to inter-marry in this area?
- Very important Least important
 Important Not important
 Somehow important
56. To what extent would you say there are inter-marriages between the host community and resettled persons?
- Great extent
 Extent
 Some extent
 Least extent
 Non extent

Thank you for participating in this study

APPENDIX II

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

PART A: Community involvement

1. How were the views of the community sought in the initial stages of the Kirandich River Dam project development?
2. What were some of the issues that community's views were sought on before the establishment of the dam?
3. What and how were the effected members of the community compensated?
4. Apart from the compensation, how else were the displaced people assisted to relocate and settle in their new settlement?
5. What is your overall assessment of community's involvement in the planning and development of procedures leading to the establishment of the dam?

PART B: Threats and opportunities of displacement and resettlement

6. Explain the challenges you may have experienced during displacement and resettlement
7. Explain the impact of displacement on your neighborhood relations (intra and inter communal)
8. Describe your community's socioeconomic activities and how they have been affected by displacement?
9. What are some of the cultural artifacts you lost due to displacement?
10. What are some of the social facilities you found in your new settlement?
11. Explain whether and how displacement and resettlement have affected your previous social relation and associations?

PART C: Socio-economic cohesion strategies

12. Explain how you and other displaced persons were received by the host community
13. State the inter-community associations you have developed between you and the host community
14. Have there been in any forms of conflict with the host and surrounding community?
15. What are the cultural differences between you and the host community?
16. Explain the impact of displacement on your neighborhood relations

PART D: Coping mechanisms to socioeconomic stress of displacement and resettlement

17. Outline some gains you may have realized due to the displacement
18. Explain some of the strategies you have employed to improve on your household's incomes?

APPENDIX III
LETTER OF RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Telephone: 254-020-2213471, 2241349, 254-020-2673550
Mobile: 0713 788 787 , 0735 404 245
Fax: 254-020-2213215
When replying please quote
secretary@ncst.go.ke

P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA
Website: www.ncst.go.ke

Our Ref:

NCST/RCD/14/013/126

Date:

18th February, 2013

Richard Kimutai Rono
Egerton University
P.O.Box 536
Egerton.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application dated *5th February, 2013* for authority to carry out research on "*Opportunity-Threat effect of displacement through initiated development: The case of Karandich River Dam of Baringo County, Kenya.*" I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Baringo County** for a period ending **31st December, 2013.**

You are advised to report to **the District Commissioners and the District Education Officers, Baringo County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.


DR M.K. RUGUTT, PhD, HSC.
DEPUTY COUNCIL SECRETARY

Copy to:

The District Commissioners
The District Education Officers
Baringo County.

"The National Council for Science and Technology is Committed to the Promotion of Science and Technology for National Development".

EGERTON UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

APPENDIX IV
RESEARCH PERMIT

CONDITIONS

1. You must report to the District Commissioner and the District 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)/ four(4) bound copies of your final report for Kenyans and non-Kenyans respectively.
6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice.



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

RESEARCH CLEARANCE
PERMIT

GPK60553mt10/2011

(CONDITIONS - see back page)

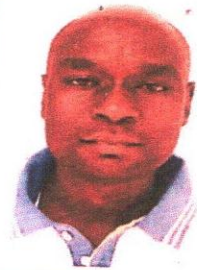
PAGE 2

PAGE 3

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Miss/Institution
Richard Kimutai Rono
(Address) Egerton University
P.O. Box 536 Egerton
has been permitted to conduct research in

Research Permit No. NCST/RCD/14/013/126
Date of issue 16th February 2013
Fee received KSh 1,000

Location
District
County
Baringo
on the topic: Opportunity Threat effect of
displacement through initiated development
The case of Karandich River Dam of Baringo
County, Kenya



for a period ending 31st December, 2013
Applicant's Signature
Secretary
National Council for Science & Technology

