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

FAITH MUMBI NDUNGU

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

EGERTON UNIVERSITY

AUGUST, 2014
DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION

Declaration

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

Signature………………………………… Date………………………………

FAITH MUMBI NDUNGU
AM17/2413/09

Recommendation

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

Signature………………………………… Date………………………………

PROF. WOKABI MWANGI (PhD)
Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies
Egerton University.

Signature………………………………… Date………………………………

DR KIBET NGETICH (PhD)
Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies
Egerton University.
DEDICATION

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

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

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

DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION .......................................................... ii  
COPYRIGHT ....................................................................................................... iii  
DEDICATION ...................................................................................................... iv  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ..................................................................................... v  
ABSTRACT ......................................................................................................... vi  
TABLE OF CONTENTS .................................................................................... vii  
LIST OF TABLES ............................................................................................. ix  
LIST OF FIGURES ............................................................................................ xi  
ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS ................................................................. xii  

CHAPTER ONE ........................................................................................................ 1  
INTRODUCTION .................................................................................................. 1  
1.1 Background to the Study .............................................................................. 1  
1.2 Statement of the Problem ........................................................................... 3  
1.3 Objectives of the Study ............................................................................... 3  
1.3.1 Broad Objective ..................................................................................... 3  
1.3.2 Specific Objectives ............................................................................... 3  
1.4 Research Questions .................................................................................... 3  
1.5 Justification of the Study .......................................................................... 4  
1.6 Scope and limitations of the Study ............................................................ 5  
1.7 Definition of Terms ................................................................................... 6  

CHAPTER TWO ..................................................................................................... 7  
LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ..................................... 7  
2.1 Introduction ................................................................................................ 7  
2.2 Overview of Resettlement ......................................................................... 7  
2.2.1 Factors influencing the IDPs decision on resettlement ....................... 9  
2.3 Theoretical Framework ............................................................................. 14  
2.3.1 Impoverishment, Risk and Reconstruction Model ............................... 14  
2.3.2 Rational Choice Theory ...................................................................... 16  
2.4 Conceptual Framework ............................................................................. 17  

CHAPTER THREE .................................................................................................. 19  
METHODOLOGY ................................................................................................ 19  
3.1 Introduction ................................................................................................ 19  
3.2 Research Design ........................................................................................ 19  
3.3 Study Area .................................................................................................. 19  
3.4 Population of the Study ............................................................................ 21