

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND RESETTLEMENT OF INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PEOPLE IN NANDI COUNTY OF KENYA
CASE STUDY: TINDERET DISTRICT

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MASTERS IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACE BUILDING

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DECLARATION

I, Kemboi Patrice Cheruiyot, declare that this dissertation is my original work and has never been submitted anywhere for the award of a degree or for any other purpose. In any instances where the work of others has been used, due acknowledgement has been made.

Signature.....



Kemboi Patrice Cheruiyot

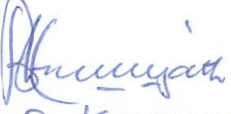
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APPROVAL

This Thesis entitled: "Role of civil society organizations in resettlement of internally displaced people in Tinderet District, Kenya prepared and submitted by Kemboi Patrice Cheruiyot in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Conflict Resolution and Peace building has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with grade of


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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my family members for the love and which has made me reach this far.

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This research study has been as a result of the efforts of several individuals. Indeed, am greatly indebted to my supervisor Dr. Mwanike Roseann for all the guidance and help accorded to me during this study. On the same note, my sincere gratitude and thanks go to the Almighty God for enabling me reach this far in the field of academia.

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ACRONYMS

EFA	Education For All
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
IE	Inclusive Education
KIU	Kampala International University
MFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
IDA	International Development Association
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF Fund	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
US	United States

ABSTRACT

Development projects and war regularly lead to the internal displacement and involuntary resettlement of tens of millions of people each year. Though most “internally displaced people” settle spontaneously, a significant proportion is involuntarily resettled into planned “camps” and “settlements”. Drawing on a vast and rapidly growing literature, this study sought to establish the salient roles of civil society organizations in the resettlement of the internally displaced people in Tinderet district within Kenya.

On this note, all other authors' works similar to this particular study were revisited and this formed the basis of the researcher's review of related literature. A descriptive survey design was employed since the whole study was about explaining a scenario / an event or occurrence. In the process of data collection, questionnaires and interview guides were employed after which data was analyzed and presented in percentages and frequency distribution tables.

The findings from the study revealed that civil society organization had played a significant role in the resettlement of the internally displaced people. Their contributions were seen in the aspects of; medical care, housing facility provision, food provision, resettlement package and education service provision. Recommendations were made which called for; Incentive provision to marginalized communities, Initiation and strengthening of disaster preparedness department, gazetting of more land for the internally displaced and eradication of cattle rustling vice among others.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This chapter presents the background, problem, statement, purpose, specific objectives, questions, scope and significance of the study.

Until very recently, the theory, policy, and practice of resettlement for people internally displaced by development and war have been treated as intellectually and practically exclusive. Decision makers and scholars working on the subject are frequently beholden to narrow disciplinary and bureaucratic interests and are unable or unwilling to look across institutional boundaries. As a result, policies and programmes intended to resettle populations have been clustered into two discrete (and disparate) narratives.

A discussion of the total number of displaced persons in Africa and Kenya in particular is important in highlighting the magnitude of the displacement problem, however, the numbers of people originally displaced remaining displaced are subject to dispute in many countries because of varied definitions of what constitutes displacement or difficulty, particularly in internal displacement situations, and in tracking the numbers.

According to the Forced Migration review report by Oxford University (April, 2008), for years, conflicts in Kenya have brought the familiar images of starving Kenya children in the lime light of many people. This has reinforced the

widespread view of Africa as a region destined for disaster- its people the victims of an unavoidable human tragedy. Though the Kenyan government and all other African governments are recognizing mistakes of the past; and they are implementing reforms aimed at improving competitiveness and efficiency, most of African countries- Kenya being inclusive, are still balanced on a knife edge. This is greatly attributed to less and less support from international agencies for the efforts made by the Africans.

It has been estimated that more than 6 million people in Africa have fled their own countries to escape civil conflict while close to 12 million people have been internally displaced having fled from their villages in search of greater security in other parts of the country. All too often, starvations have been used as a weapon in Africa's conflicts. Ending conflict is a precondition for food security in countries like Kenya, Sudan, and Rwanda and so on. This clearly portrays why such agencies like Oxfam, UNICEF, WEP, and Red Cross have been involved in responding to the challenge of food security (Oxfam Report: May, 1993)

1.2 Statement of the problem

As the first decade of the 21st century folds, Kenya stand a poised between promise and performance between the vision of a prosperous future and the reality of the present abounding with opportunities but fraught with challenges, risks and uncertainties. From the time of its independence in 1963, the country has experienced an economic transformation; it has also undergone profound

social change, and developed new forms of democratic participation in national and community affairs.

With such a vision however, Kenya is still clouded by threats and dangers. HIV epidemic is still far from conquered, other diseases and armed conflict are still raging around Kenya's borders and within its territorial boundaries, corruption in almost all sectors of the economy has also slowed down economic growth of the economy. Important to note however is the fact that as daunting as the political economic and social challenges facing the country may be, there has been a refreshing openness in the way in which both the governments and people of Kenya are facing up to these issues. To capitalize on such inherent strengths Kenya has been blessed with continued external and internal support of all sorts that is both local and international agencies like World Food Programme, World Vision, Red cross society, **UNICEF**, and so on. This study is therefore intended to explore the role played by such international agencies in the resettlement of the internally displaced people.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to establish the role played by civil society organizations in resettlement of the Internally Displaced Persons in Kenya with Tinderet district serving as an illustrative example.

1.4 Objectives the Study

- (i) To establish the causes of the internal displacement of people in Kenya with Tinderet district serving as an illustrative example.
- (ii) To establish the contributions of civil society organizations and other Stakeholders in the resettlement of the internally displaced persons within Kenya.
- (iii) To establish the challenges faced by civil society organizations and other Stakeholders in the resettlement of the internally displaced persons within Kenya.
- (iv) To suggest measures on how the problem of internally displaced people can be overcome in the area of study and for Kenya as a whole.

1.5 Research questions

- (i) What are the causes of the internal displacement of people in Kenya?
- (ii) What are the contributions of civil society organizations and other Stakeholders in the resettlement of the internally displaced persons in Kenya?
- (iii) What challenges do civil society organizations and other Stakeholders experience in the resettlement of the internally displaced?
- (iv) How can the problem of internally displaced people be overcome in Kenya?

1.6 Scope of the study

Geographically, the study was carried out in Tinderet district within Kenya. Focus was put on the role played by civil society organization in the resettlement of internally displaced people in Kenya. Theoretical studies in the disciplines of political science, Management, Sociology, Philosophy, and human geography were embraced. This study was conducted between the months of January and September 2010.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study is thought to contribute to a thorough understanding of the causes of internal displacement of people, the role of civil society organizations and other stakeholders in the resettlement of such people and challenges encountered in the resettlement of internally displaced which form the basis of this study. The study is also thought to enhance more researches in the same sphere since it will have given literature and techniques of such future studies to be conducted

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a revisitation of the theories, laws, and concepts and the related literature by giving a discussion of other author's work in line with the causes of internally displaced, the roles played by civil society organizations in their resettlement, the challenges faced in their resettlement and measures suggested on how to address the problem of internally displaced persons.

2.1 Definite review of Internally Displaced Persons

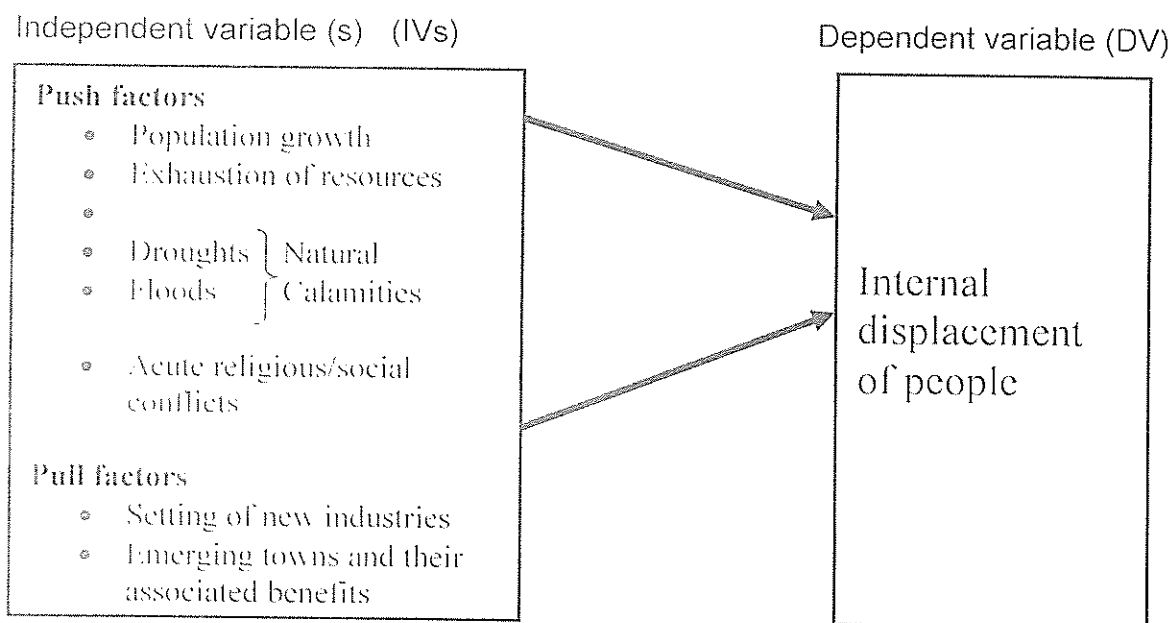
According to the Hyogo Declaration, an internally displaced person (IDP) is someone who has been forced to leave their home for reasons such as religious or political persecution or war, but has not crossed the nation and/or an international border (UN DOC 2 February, 2005).

The National policy for Internally displaced persons report (2004) considered the Internally displaced persons as those persons or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence in particular, as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human –induced disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

2.2 Conceptual Review

This study was based internal theory of movement which was put forward by Bhende and Kanitker. According to them, internal movement of people is attributed to two factors that is; push factors and pull factors. Push and pull factors constitute the independent variables and internal movement of people which is the effect constitutes the dependent variable. This helped the researcher to generate a conceptual frame work of many to one variable- implying many independent variables and a single dependent variable.

Figure 1: Conceptual Frame work



Source: Researcher generated

2.3 Theoretical Perspective

This study was based on internal theory of movement as put forward by Bhende and Kanitker (2001). In their perspective, Bhende and Kanitker argue that while studying the movement of people, it is important to find out why some people move and others do not. They further argue that; because no generalization about selectivity in movement is universally true, except for the age selectivity, the study of factors behind movement and displacement of people become more complex. In their own views, they however observed that factors behind internal movement are basically two that is, push and pull factors. Push factors include high natural rate of population growth- which creates pressure on resources, exhaustion of natural resources, droughts, floods and acute social, religious or political conflict compelling people to move to other places for reasons of safety. Pull factors may include establishment of new industries in which case new people may come while making the remnants become displaced. Their deduction was that some variables may operate either as push or pull factors.

2.4 Causes of Internally Displacements

2.4.1 *Social Strife*

Recent writing on ethnicity in Africa stresses the role of the colonial state as the architect of ethnic groups, through the creation of administrative units that were subsequently labeled in ethnic terms (UNICEF, 1992). This approach has emphasized the extent to which ethnic consciousness was externally imposed in a context of unequal power relations. The colonial legacy in Africa created uneven

development in agrarian commercialization, transport investment and educational opportunity, and thus the location of an ethnic group's home territory determined its access to public goods, such as education. Groups located near the colonial capital, a rail line or port, or centers of colonial commerce were well situated to take advantage of these opportunities. In the end, his captured and attracted people from marginalized settings to come and settle in proximity to such fringes.

In the Republic of Kenya report (1999) attempts to make cross-regional global comparisons. It is indicated that Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with the largest number of politicized communal or ethnic groups, defined as groups which experience economic or political discrimination. According to defined criteria, or groups which "have taken political action in support of their collective interests", and that these groups comprise more than 40 per cent of the population of the region. In the same report, a listing of possible forms of ethnic inequalities arising from exclusions from access to land, to production factors (labour, inputs), to formal and informal employment, and to organizations and representation was made. It was also highlighted that numerous examples of ethnic tension and violence in the African countryside are rooted in severe conflicts over access to scarce resources – including the conflicts between farmers and Masai herders in Kenya and Tanzania, between local Nuni and Mossi immigrants in Western Burkina Faso, and between local fishermen from Kayar and migrant fishermen from Saint-Louis in Senegal. All such cases have subjected people to movements from their custodial places in the void of chaos.

Brockerhoff and Hewett (1998) as cited in Sifuna (1990) argue that post-colonial undemocratically elected governments in Africa, often brought into power by an interest group or ethnic group, are responsible for creating inequalities among the communities through exclusionary practices. Their weak legitimacy incites them to adopt a divide and rule approach, and to create marked inequalities in access to resources, frequently manipulating and exacerbating the language of ethnicity. A political machinery of patronage is used in many African states to exclude certain groups from decision-making at all levels, whether local, regional or national. An example of the material effect of preferential access to resources along ethnic lines is the study conducted by Brockerhoff and Hewett which found ethnicity to be a significant factor in explaining the pattern of child mortality in Kenya. Children of the ethnic group of the country's president, the Kalenjin, were 50 per cent less likely to die before age five years than others, despite their almost exclusively rural residence. The researchers also discovered that levels of complete childhood immunization were significantly higher among groups with high-level government representation, because such political influence gave them better access to health clinics and well-paved roads.

According to the UN report of (April, 2010) to the Security Council, tribal clashes and inter-communal violence frequently lead to the displacement of several hundred, sometimes several thousands of people in the region south of Sahara. It was reported that cattle rustling, migration- related incidents, and other inter-

communal disputes remained conflict drivers in most parts of Africa, Kenya being inclusive UN SG, April 2010.

Abagi (1999) holds that; the allocation of government resources in post-colonial Kenya has followed an ethnic pattern, in which important political and administrative individuals have favoured the home region, own tribe or clan. During President Kenyatta's regime (1963- 1978), certain parts of the Kikuyu community gained considerably, while President Moi (1978 – 2002) granted similar advantages to his tribe - the Kalenjin. These practices resulted in seriously unbalanced modern development and inequalities in the country, and contributed to ethnicity becoming an important site of identification and conflict.

State weakness has played a significant role in the uneven development patterns and in causing and prolonging violent conflict in the region of East Africa. In less accessible parts of country, the central government has not consistently monopolized the use of force, provided infrastructure and social services, or protected property and personal security.

Taking example of the post-election crisis of December 2007, the authorities ordered the disbanding of people from camps without guarantee of their security. John Holmes a United Nations emerging coordinator described the situation in Kenya as a humanitarian crisis (Holtzman and Nezman, 2004). Kenya's minister for special programmes ordered the disbanding of internally displaced persons

with no guarantee of their security and this raised alarm- where by the UN secretary General's representatives on the humanitarian rights of IDPs raised concerns regarding the responsibility of both the international community and national authorities to ensure that IDPs are free to choose where to reside.

Cattle rustling in northern, North Western and North Eastern parts of Kenya has greatly distributed peace and security within the country. Cattle resides from Turkana land have carried out attacks against their neighbors in search for cattle. These not only raid for livestock but also ransacked homesteads taking food and property. In many instances, lives have been lost and women raped. The consequence of such brutal acts is the destruction of social and economic life of the effected populations as a result of displacement from villages into camps.

2.4.2 Foreign and internal agency influence

For decades, leftist guerillas, rightwing paramilitaries, transitional drug trafficking organizations and US backed government forces have used violence to control resources and territory particularly, in rural areas far from the nation's population centers (UNDP, 2003) as sited in World Bank report (2000).

(i) The Protocol and the Guiding Principles annexed thereto shall have legal effect and shall be implemented within, and throughout, the Republic.

(iii) Without prejudice to all existing laws, the Protocol and the Guiding Principles

Shall apply to the treatment, human rights, protection, and assistance of all internally displaced persons in the Republic.

- (iii) Notwithstanding that it is the primary duty and responsibility of the Minister to provide protection and assistance to internally displaced persons under S.4 (1) of this Act, all public officials, bodies or persons, public or private actors concerned with protecting and assisting internally displaced persons in the Republic shall act in accordance with the Protocol and the Guiding Principles.
- (iv) The arbitrary displacement of persons is prohibited under this Act. No person or persons shall be displaced by virtue of large- scale development projects which are not justified by compelling and overriding public interests in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Draft Protocol, read together with Principles 6 and 7 the Guiding Principles in particular.
- (v) Public and private sectors engaged in large-scale development projects which are justified by compelling and overriding public interests shall bear the costs for relocating and/or compensating persons displaced by such projects.
- (vi) A person shall be guilty of a criminal offence under this Act if, with intent, such a person-
 - a. Causes the arbitrary displacement of persons, or aids or abets such displacement;
 - b. Impedes access to internally displaced persons, or aids or abets impediment to such access;

c. Causes harm to internally displaced persons, or aids or abets such harm;

d. Causes harm to humanitarian personnel, or aids or abets such harm;

2.4.3 Occurrence of natural hazards

Large communities in Kenya have at one time or the other been forced or obliged to fled their homes or places of habitual residence as a result or in order to avoid the effects of other natural or human induced disasters. However, where as the government of Kenya can not stop the occurrence of natural hazards and some of the human induced crises, with collective efforts and proper planning, the chances of such turning disasters and minimize their impact on the affected population and the economy can be reduced.

2.5 Contributions of civil society organizations in the resettlement of IDPs

The impact of conflicts in Africa has been devastating. At the end of 2002, Africa was afflicted by 3 wars and 14 violent conflicts. Some 15 million Africans are internally displaced, and 45 million have sought refuge in neighboring countries. Tens of millions of Africans have lost their lives either directly or indirectly as a result of war and violent conflict over the past decade, many because of disease and malnutrition exacerbated by conflict. The prevalence and costs of conflict have caused many international partners and or agencies to become increasingly involved directly in post conflict reconstruction and indirectly in conflict

prevention (World Bank, 2004). What is still remaining as a challenge is the fact that such agencies like UNICEF, IDA, Red Cross and so on, can not impose solutions to disagreements among interest groups but still then, they have played a facilitative role by providing analyses and encouraging transparency.

2.5.1 Health

Lack of adequate health care is one of the biggest problems that IDPs face today. They are totally dependent on the international community for the delivery of health services. The medical infrastructure may be ravaged by the conflict or some other disaster.

For instance IDPs in Kenya have an extremely poor health status because their lack of access to health facilities. At the few operational clinics and other health facilities, the settled population is given priority over the IDPs. IDPs are more at risk of malnutrition than resident populations because they lack access to adequate quantity and quality of food, are largely deprived of clan assistance, and lack access to income generating activities. Other contributing factors are lack of access to proper housing, and to drinking water and sanitation. Attempts of the international community to provide access to water and sanitation to the IDPs are frequently undermined by the settled population claiming these services for themselves and using the argument that IDPs are not involved in maintaining water sources (wells). Finally, the ongoing insecurity limits humanitarian access in a general sense and contributes to the poor health and nutritional status of IDPs.

In brief, there is a growing global awareness of the impact of war on the mental health of refugees. International commitment to help is increasing. Certain areas of work need to be further improved. Greater international cooperation and information exchange will remedy the chaos of crisis situations. Given the impact

of war on large populations, care on individual basis is not realistic. Community-based psychosocial rehabilitation has to be privileged and integrated in the primary health care services to create sustainable responses. At the earliest possible, people with chronic mental disorders and severe trauma should be detected and treated. Non-mental health personnel, given appropriate technical support, have been efficient in responding to the psychosocial distress of refugees. It is also known that long term mental health responses to crisis can lead to the reconstruction of relevant, effective and sustainable mental health services. Thus NGOs could play an outstanding role to overcome these problems.

2.5.2 Education

Comprehensive information campaign will commence that uses a range of media technologies to inform the public of all key developments with regard to this Strategy and its implementation. Recognizing that it is necessary to deepen relationships between the people and the Government, the public information campaign includes participation of key Ministries and government representatives at community dialogues. Hence, various NGOs use education as instrument to communicate, interact and transform the society, because it is the foundation of any national development.

2.5.3 Food

This basic necessity has been managed very wisely on the basis of well grounded empirical data. Civil societies usually put into account the condition of, inter-alia, the elderly, disabled, orphans, widows and returning IDPs though the amount of food supply is meager. Consequently, the Civil Societies often:

1. Address the food security needs of the food insecure:

2 Provide psycho-social and other support as required together with food security strategy:

2.6. Challenges faced in resettlement of people

The internally displaced people in Western Kenya expressed their desire to return to their homes only if there was guaranteed security. In addition, they expressed the need for a resettlement package consisting of food, agricultural inputs like seeds, and tools, mosquito nets, blankets and household utensils (Oxfam, 1993). Since demands could not be easily availed to them by the governments and or other agencies concerned, they opted to stay in camps other than going to strange areas without a firm stepping stone.

The Human rights report 2008 highlights that; although many civil society organizations have attempted to resettle the displaced in East Africa, the services offered are still demanding. It was cited for example that the services provided in form of education, and health among others, by such sectors were over stretched failing to meet the demands of the returning population in most parts of Africa.

The returns process itself leads to the outbreak of local conflicts between returnees and residents over access to scarce resources, including water and land. For this and other reasons, such as lack of access to services, including education and health services, the return process is giving rise to significant

movements. Such secondary movements take two forms; people who return to their rural place of origin either retrace their steps to go back to their place of displacement, or they move from their rural place of origin to the nearest town (ODI, August 2007).

2.6.1 Challenges of NGOs

In recent years, Africa has moved up the world's political agenda: the Millennium Declaration included the intent to meet the special needs of Africa, with particular reference to poverty reduction, institutional development, conflict prevention and resolution. This plan has been suggested to provide an economic and social development which recognized "that peace, security, democracy, good governance, human rights and sound economic management are conditions for sustainable development. [African leaders] are making a pledge to work, both individually and collectively, to promote these principles in their countries, sub-regions and the continent

Most of these initiatives, though undoubtedly positive, are about proposing big solutions to big and interconnected problems of poverty, conflict and governance. IDPs appear, if they appear at all, as the product of armed conflict. There is little identification of the particular and ongoing vulnerabilities of IDPs, particularly the long-term displaced. What is needed alongside these macro-level strategies are concrete legal and policy solutions to the specific vulnerabilities of IDPs.

There is no lack of knowledge about what to do to protect and assist IDPs, rather the problems are either a lack of will on the part of the state concerned to attempt to provide such protection and assistance or a lack of commitment on the part of

the international community to support or replace the host state in these roles. In cases where a state's policies and actions are themselves the primary cause of the displacement of large numbers of people within its own borders, IDPs find themselves falling outside categories for which there are clearly defined lines of responsibility.

The primary cause of the weak legal framework for IDPs is that the rights of individuals have ultimately been subordinated to the principles of state sovereignty and non-intervention. That the ability to provide protection and assistance is constrained by the politics of sovereignty is acknowledged as ludicrous by the British Minister for International Development, in evidence to a Parliamentary Committee [Darfur, Sudan: the Responsibility to Protect, United Kingdom International Development Select committee report, March 2005], considering the international response to the mass killings and displacement in Darfur, western Sudan.

There is now a growing consensus that when a state fails to protect its civilians from harm, the international community has a responsibility – and perhaps even an obligation – to ensure protection. There are a growing number of cases in Africa and other parts of the world where the scale of human rights abuses and humanitarian calamity have triggered armed intervention.

2.6.2 Challenges of IDPs

Protection concerns include access to assistance, discrimination in aid provision, enforced relocation, sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment of children into fighting forces, loss of documentation, safe and voluntary return or resettlement and issues of property restitution.

Lack of equitable access to assistance: IDPs have the right to request and to receive protection and assistance from national authorities. States have in general been willing to respond quickly in providing humanitarian assistance to

tsunami-affected populations, and those states needing assistance from abroad did so in collaboration with the international community. However, governments must not block access to those in need when they themselves are not in a position to provide adequate assistance. Restrictions on the delivery of aid, such as excessive delays to obtain the necessary permits to reach affected populations, should be avoided.

Discrimination: After natural disasters, discrimination may arise in the distribution of humanitarian and reintegration assistance and in decisions regarding relocation and resettlement. As affirmed in the Guiding Principles, assistance must be provided in accordance with the long-established principles of impartiality and neutrality, without discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion or caste or privileging those uprooted by a natural disaster over those displaced by conflict. Inequities in aid distribution not only violate humanitarian principles but also risk creating tensions which can further threaten the security of IDPs and complicate their integration as well as frustrate moves towards national reconciliation.

Women and children abuse: The Guiding Principles call for special attention to the needs of women and children. They experience increased vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence, especially in camps, where they risk higher levels of domestic violence. When food is not delivered directly to women and when they are excluded from camp management and from the design of relief and reintegration plans, women's vulnerability to sexual exploitation and abuse increases dramatically. Women also have special needs as regards access to health services and in the area of reproductive health. Children who have lost their homes and families are particularly at risk of military recruitment.

Trafficking: This is another serious risk that is heightened when people are displaced, families separated, children orphaned and livelihoods destroyed.

Insufficiency in education: Prompt return to school after a natural disaster is important to minimize disruption to the education to which displaced children are entitled, and is also critical for their psychosocial well-being. School attendance can reduce children's exposure to risks, including trafficking and military recruitment. Access to education for non-displaced as well as ID children will also be constrained where IDPs are sheltered in school buildings. Resettling IDPs to more appropriate temporary accommodation will open opportunities for educational access not only for IDPs but also for children from the broader community.

Loss of documentation: Lack of documents can lead to denial of access to health, education and other essential public services as well as to mechanisms to seek property restitution or compensation. Obtaining replacement documentation can be difficult and time-consuming, but is something to which IDPs are entitled.

Participation of IDPs: IDPs can find themselves excluded from decision making, for instance regarding the location and layout of camps and settlements, the manner in which aid is distributed, the type of food and other items supplied, and other matters central to their daily lives. This can heighten the sense of helplessness inflicted by a natural disaster, undermine the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance, and even put IDPs' physical security at risk, in particular that of women.

Voluntary return and resettlement: After the emergency stage of a disaster is over, displaced persons will usually require assistance to rebuild their lives. National authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to facilitate this, by establishing the conditions - as well as providing the means - for IDPs to return voluntarily, in safety and dignity, to their places of origin, or to resettle in another part of the country and to facilitate their reintegration. In addition to rebuilding homes and other infrastructure, this may include assistance to enable the displaced to re-establish previous livelihoods (e.g. rehabilitating damaged

agricultural land, business assets or fishing boats) or providing the displaced with training and assistance for developing new sources of income.

After a disaster, it may be that governments wish to designate certain areas as 'buffer zones' or 'exclusion zones' in which reconstruction is prohibited. Such decisions have implications for IDPs' freedom of movement and, in some instances, for property rights and their ability to make a living. Where the authorities determine that exclusion zones legitimately should be enforced, such decisions must be taken in close consultation with the displaced, who should receive compensation for property and land lost as a result, as well as assistance in relocating and re-establishing their livelihoods and residence elsewhere. It is essential that such decisions do not discriminate against certain ethnic, religious or other groups or among persons displaced for different causes, such as in cases where natural disasters strike areas with existing displaced populations as a result of armed conflict or civil strife.

On the other hand, IDPs may choose not to return to their original homes, particularly if their displacement is protracted and they have begun rebuilding their lives elsewhere. Authorities are sometimes anxious to promote return as a symbol of normalization after the chaos brought on by a disaster. However, they should respect IDPs' right to choose whether to return to their place of origin or to resettle elsewhere, and in either case should assist them to reintegrate.

Property issues: Property issues may pose especially complex problems - particularly where a natural disaster has wiped out landmarks used for demarcation and where residents may not have had formal evidence of land ownership in the first place, or where records have been destroyed. When regulations on registration and inheritance discriminate against women they find it hard to regain property, especially when their husbands have been killed. Experience has shown that the designation or establishment of a dedicated administrative body to handle property claims with a mandate for mediation, adjudication (subject to appeal to courts) and flexible types of remedies is the

most effective way of handling such large-scale property issues. Addressing the property issues resulting from displacement crises can also be an opportunity to address any long-standing inequities or inefficiencies in registration and cadastral schemes generally, as well as to modify laws and policies to ensure that customary rights and non-traditional forms of ownership evidence are recognized.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter identifies the appropriate methodology that was undertaken in the research study. It specifically describes the research design chosen, the population, and environment, the methods of data collection, presentation, and analysis.

3.2 Design

The study employed a descriptive survey design viewed as the most appropriate for this study that is, in determining the role of civil society organizations in the resettlement of internally displaced people in Kenya with particular focus on Tinderet district in Kenya. This was chosen because descriptive survey designs are used to secure evidence on existing situations and conditions and to identify standards or norms with which to compare present and hence plan for way forward. In addition, descriptive research results are used in suggesting, recommending or formulating the actions and remedies to take from the current situation. Keith Punch (2003) as cited in Orodho (2004) argues that descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing events or situations. He adds that it is an accumulation of database that is solely descriptive- it does not necessarily seek to explain relationships, test hypotheses, make predictions or get at meanings and implications.

3.3 Environment

The study was conducted in Tinderet district, Kenya. The key informants were the administrators and key workers of World Vision International and the internally displaced people within Tinderet district, Kenya.

3.4 Research Population

The research respondents for this particular study were; the selected administrators and staff of World Vision International, and the internally displaced people in the area of study.

3.5 Sample Selection and Size

The subjects for this study were particularly the Administrators and key workers of World Vision International and internally displaced people who were purposively chosen within Tinderet district, Kenya. Stratified random sampling was chosen with which the researcher employed Slovene's formula to determine the sample size as illustrated.

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

Where n = Sample size

N = Population size

1 = Constant

e = Is the confidence interval which

Should be around 0.05 or 95%

2 Is square

Therefore $n = \text{Target population}$

Amin (2005)

Table 1: Sample Size

Category of Subjects	Parent population	Sample size
World Vision staff	16	16
Internally Displaced	141	104
Total	157	120

Source: *Primary data 2010*

3.6 Data Presentation and Analysis

Data collected was scrutinized through processing, editing and coding to ensure accuracy and consistency after which it was analyzed and presented in percentages and frequency distribution tables. Quantitative analysis was achieved by using computer applications.

3.7 Data Collection Tools

The study was conducted after securing an introductory letter from the Director Institute of Open and Distance Learning, Kampala International University, to authorities in World Vision and in the area of study. On granting permission, Self Administered Questionnaires (SAQS) were then administered to the targeted

respondents to gather data after which they were collected for analysis of the data.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The study primarily engaged all respondents viewed relevant to the theme under study. Accordingly, extreme confidentiality had to be promised and this was effected by promising secrecy to selected respondent's information provided.

3.9 Limitations of the study

The limitations to this study were mainly in areas of cooperation and financial inadequacies. Since the subject matter required information from internally displaced persons, some of them were uncooperative during interview because they wouldn't know the relevancy of the research. The researcher, however, made all effort to counsel such respondents into compliance; this called for ultimate empathy by the researcher in the process.

However, the reluctance of the respondents delayed the research time table and put some unexpected financial expenses. With minimum income and limited resources data collection may be done with a lot of difficulty. The research however, came up with a budget prior, which guided the entire expenditure in the process of research.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter is concerned with data presentation, interpretation and analysis of the findings from the field. The study was meant to establish the role of civil society organizations in resettlement of internally displaced people in Tinderet district, Kenya.

The study findings were presented as deduced from the questionnaires and interview guides from the key informants. For purposes of analysis, percentages and frequency distributions tables were applied and in this case, data was presented in line with the objectives of the study and the predetermined research questions. Analysis of data was made possible by resorting to computer use. SPSS version: 11 - a Statistical Package for Social Scientists was used for analysis.

A total of 120 questionnaires were given out but only 90 were received back. This was attributed to negligence of the respondents whereby some misplaced them while others got spoiled. The analysis of the data was therefore based on those questionnaires, which the researcher had managed to secure back from the respondents. The response rate was therefore estimated to be 75percent.

Table 2: Profile of respondents

Variable (s)		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age	Below 15	9	10.0
	16-20 years	20	22.2
	21-23 years	34	37.8
	24-25 years	17	18.8
	25 years+	10	11.1
Total		90	100.0
Gender	Male	28	31.1
	Female	62	68.8
Total		90	100.0
Marital status	Single	32	35.5
	Married	58	64.4
Total		90	100.0

Source: *Primary Data 2010*

Table 2 portrays the profile of respondents in terms of age, gender and Level of education.

In terms of age of the respondents, those who were below 15 years constituted the lowest proportion being 10%, those in the age range of 16-20 constituted nearly 23%, while those in the age range of 21-23 constituted nearly 38%, 24-25 years formed close to 19% and those above 25 years of age constituted close 11% of the respondents.. It is clear from the above findings that most of the respondents on average were between the age range of 20 and 23 years of age.

As regards the gender of the respondents, table 2 above shows that the female constituted the highest proportion which was close to 69% while that of the male being slightly greater than 31%. However, this can not provide a guarantee that most of the internally displaced people are of female gender in the area of study a female since- it is widely acknowledged the rate migration among the males is surpassing that of females. The reason for such low rates of male respondents could be attributed to bias and the likely hood of boys to dodge revealing their identities whenever asked

Table 2 above further portrays the profile of the respondents in terms of marital status. The findings from the table show that out the respondents used for this particular study, nearly 36% were single and close to 65% were married.

4.1 Causes of internal displacement of People in Tinderet district, Kenya

Table 3: Responses as to whether rebel activities are responsible for internal displacement of People in Tinderet district, Kenya

Variable (s)		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Rebel Activities	Strongly disagree	1	1.1
	Disagree	15	16.6
	Neither agree nor disagree	9	10.0
	Agree	20	22.2
	Strongly Agree	45	50.0
Total		90	100.0

Source: *Primary Data 2010*

Table 3 above shows the views of the respondents regarding the causes of internal displacement of people.

The findings that 50 percent (50 %) and close to 22.3% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that rebel activities were responsible for the internal displacement of people in Tinderet District. Those who strongly disagreed and disagreed that rebel activities were not responsible for the internal displacement of people in the area of study constituted 1.1percent (1.1%) and close to 17% respectively.

Table 4: Responses as to whether Social Strives are responsible for internal

Variable (s)		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Social Strife	Strongly disagree	10	11.1
	Disagree	5	5.6
	Neither agree nor disagree	5	5.6
	Agree	45	50.0
	Strongly Agree	25	27.7
Total		90	100.0

displacement of People in Tinderet district, Kenya

Source: Primary Data 2010

Table 4 above shows the views of the respondents as to whether social strife was partly responsible for the internal displacement of people in Tinderet District. Accordingly, 50 percent (50%) and nearly 28 percent (27.8%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively that social strife was responsible for the internal displacement of people. Those who strongly disagreed and disagreed constituted nearly 11.2 percent (11.14%) and nearly 5.6 percent (5.5%) respectively.

Table 5: Responses as to whether cattle rustling is responsible for internal displacement of People in Tinderet district, Kenya

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Cattle rustling	Strongly disagree	24	26.7
	Disagree	9	10.0
	Neither agree nor disagree	6	6.6
	Agree	21	23.3
	Strongly Agree	30	33.3
Total		90	100.0

Source: Primary Data 2010

As regards the cattle rustling as being among the causes of internal displacement of people in Tinderet District, the responses of the respondents indicated that the cattle rustling was partly responsible for internal displacement of people. This is reflected in table 5 above whereby close to 33.4 percent (33.3%) and close to 23.4 percent (23,3%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that cattle rustling was responsible for the internal displacement of people. Those who strongly disagreed and disagreed that cattle rustling was responsible for the internal displacement of people constituted nearly 27 percent (26.7%) and approximately 10 percent of the respondents respectively. Basing on the findings of the study whereby more than a half of the respondents agreed that cattle rustling was a cause factor for IDPs and on what earlier scholars had written, one can be driven to conclude that cattle rustling was responsible for internally displaced people in the area of study.

Table 6: Responses as to whether forced migration is responsible for internal displacement of People in Tinderet district, Kenya

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Forced migration	Strongly disagree	4	4.4
	Disagree	3	3.3
	Neither agree nor disagree	10	11.1
	Agree	38	42.2
	Strongly Agree	35	39.0
Total		90	100.0

Source: *Primary Data 2010*

Table 6 shows the views of the respondents regarding forced migration as being among the causes of internal displacement of people. Accordingly, nearly 43 percent (42.2%) and approximately 39 percent (39%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively that forced migration was partly responsible for the internal displacement of people in the area of study. Those who strongly disagreed and disagreed constituted close to 4.5 percent (4.4%) and close to 3.4 percent (3.3%) respectively. Those who were un sided constituted nearly 11 percent (11.1)

Table 7: Responses as to whether natural calamities are responsible for internal displacement of People in Tinderet district, Kenya

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Natural Calamities	Strongly disagree	2	2.2
	Disagree	8	9.0
	Neither agree nor disagree	15	16.6
	Agree	35	38.8
	Strongly Agree	30	33.3
Total		90	100.0

Source: Primary Data 2010

Regarding natural calamities as being among the causes of internal displacement of people in Tinderet District, table 7 shows that nearly 34 percent (33.35) of the respondents strongly agreed while close to 39 percent (38.8%) that natural calamities were a cause factor for the internal displacement of people. Those who were unsided constituted close to 17 percent and those who strongly disagreed and agreed constituted nearly 2.2 percent (2.2%) and close to 9 percent (9%) respectively.

4.2 Contributions of civil society organizations and other Stakeholders in the resettlement of the internally displaced persons within Kenya

Table 8: *Responses as to whether civil society organization have availed housing facilities to IDPs*

Variable		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Provision of Housing	Strongly disagree	10	11.1
	Disagree	6	6.7
	Neither agree nor disagree	4	4.4
	Agree	16	17.7
	Strongly Agree	54	60
Total		90	100.0

Source: *Primary Data 2010*

Table 8 gives the views of the respondents about the roles played by civil service organizations in the resettlement of the internally displaced within the area of study and for Kenya as a whole. Accordingly, approximately 60 percent (60.0%) strongly agreed and nearly 18 percent (17.7 %) agreed that civil service organizations had provided housing facilities the IDPs while almost 12 percent (11.1%) and nearly 7 percent (6.7%) disagreed and strongly disagreed that civil service organizations had provided housing facilities the IDPs.

Table 9: Responses as to whether civil society organization have availed
medical care to IDPs

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Medical care	Strongly disagree	7	7.7
	Strongly disagree	7	7.7
	Disagree	13	14.4
	Neither agree nor disagree	4	24.4
	Agree	40	44.4
	Strongly Agree	26	29

Source: *Primary data 2010*

Table 9 above gives the views of the respondents in regard to provision of medical care. It is evident from the findings that close to 45 percent (44.4%) of the respondents strongly agreed and nearly 29 percent agreed that civil service organizations were providing medical care to the internally displaced. Those who strongly disagreed and disagreed constituted close to 8 percent (7.7%) and 14.5 percent (14.4%) respectively. It is however noticed that some of the respondents never disclosed their perception as to whether civil service organizations were providing medical care (i.e. nearly 4.5%).

Table 10: Responses as to whether civil society organization have avail food to IDPs

Variable	Frequency	Frequency	Percentage
Food provision	Strongly disagree	2	2.2
	Disagree	4	4.4
	Neither agree nor disagree	0	0
	Agree	46	51.1
	Strongly Agree	38	42.2
Total		90	100.0

Source *Primary Data 2010*

The responses of the subjects in table 10 reflected that civil service organizations were providing food to the internally displaced in Tinderet district. This is evidenced by their responses whereby 51 percent and 42 percent agreed and strongly agreed respectively that civil service organizations were providing food to the internally displaced in Tinderet district . Those who strongly disagreed and disagreed constituted nearly 2.3 percent (2.2%) and close to 4.5 percent (4.4%) respectively.

Table 11: Responses as to whether civil society organizations offer resettlement package to IDPs

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Resettlement package	Strongly disagree	6	6.6
	Disagree	7	8.0
	Neither agree nor disagree	3	3.3
	Agree	48	53.3
	Strongly Agree	26	28.8
Total		90	100.0

Source: Primary Data 2010

Table 11 shows the views of the respondents as to whether civil society organizations have been providing a resettlement package to the internally displaced in the area of study. Accordingly, the findings conveyed that civil service organizations have been providing a resettlement package to the internally displaced in Tinderet district in Kenya as this was evidenced by the responses whereby nearly 54 percent (53.3%) agreed and nearly 29 percent (28.8%) percent strongly agreed while the those who strongly disagreed and disagreed constituted close to 7 percent (6.6%) and approximately 8 percent respectively.

Table 12: Responses as to whether civil society organizations offer resettlement package to IDPs

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Education services	Strongly disagree	10	11.1
	Disagree	17	19.0
	Neither agree nor disagree	9	10.0
	Agree	20	22.2
	Strongly Agree	34	37.7
Total		90	100.0

Source: *Primary Data 2010*

Regarding the provision of educational services by civil society organizations to the internally displaced, nearly 38 percent agreed strongly and close to 23 percent agreed that civil service organization were playing a role in the provision of education services to the internally displaced. Those who strongly disagreed and disagreed constituted 11 percent and approximately 19 percent respectively.

Specific Objective 3 revisited: To establish the challenges faced by civil society organizations and other Stakeholders in the resettlement of the internally displaced persons within Kenya.

4.3 Challenges faced by civil society organizations and other Stakeholders in the resettlement of the internally displaced

Table 13: Responses as to whether lingering insecurity is a challenge in the resettlement of IDPs

Variable	Percentage		
	Frequency	(%)	
Lingering insecurity	Strongly disagree	9	10
	Disagree	0	0
	Neither agree nor disagree	4	4.4
	Agree	36	40
	Strongly Agree	41	45.6
Total	90	100.0	

Source: *Primary Data 2010*

In table 13, it is observed that lingering insecurity was advanced as being among the challenges whereby close to 46 percent (45.6%) strongly agreed and approximately 40 percent agreed that insecurity was a threat to the functioning of civil service organizations. Those who disagreed only constituted 10 percent of the respondents.

Table 14: Responses as to whether less government support is a challenge in the resettlement of IDPs

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Less government support Strongly disagree	14	15.6
Disagree	2	2.2
Neither agree nor disagree	5	5.6
Agree	22	24.4
Strongly Agree	47	52.2
Total	90	100.0

Source Primary Data 2010

Table 14 above further portrays that less government support was an impeding factor to the proper functioning of civil service organizations towards the resettlement of the internally displaced. With this, close to 53 percent (52.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed while nearly 25 percent (24.4%) agreed that there was less government support. Those who strongly disagreed and disagreed constituted close to 16 percent and nearly 2.3 percent of the respondents respectively.

Table 15: Responses as to whether domestic wrangles are a challenge in the resettlement of IDPs

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Domestic wrangles among couples	Strongly disagree	8	8.9
	Disagree	18	20
	Neither agree nor disagree	7	7.8
	Agree	40	44.4
	Strongly Agree	17	18.9
Total		90	100.0

Source *Primary Data 2010*

Table 15 shows that domestic wrangles in the small units set up for the internally displaced was yet another challenge cited being faced by civil society organizations in the resettlement of the internally displaced. In this case, close to 44.5 percent of the respondents agreed, and nearly 19 percent strongly agreed that domestic wrangles were a challenge in the resettlement of the internally displaced. Those who disagreed almost 10 percent and approximately 20 percent strongly disagreed.

Table 16: Responses as to whether insufficient funds is a challenge in the resettlement of IDPs

variable		Frequency	Percentage
Insufficient funds	Strongly disagree	12	13.3
	Disagree	0	0
	Neither agree nor disagree	9	10
	Agree	29	32.2
	Strongly Agree	40	44.4
Total		90	100.0

Source *Primary Data 2010*

As it has been the case on most parts of the African continent, insufficient funds has been an outstanding obstacle in the propelling of the cardinal undertakings. Accordingly, in table 16, nearly 32.3percent agreed while close to 45 percent strongly agreed that there was a problem of insufficient funds. Those who disagreed constituted close to 13.4 percent of the respondents.

Table 17: Responses as to whether inadequate land is a challenge in the resettlement of IDPs

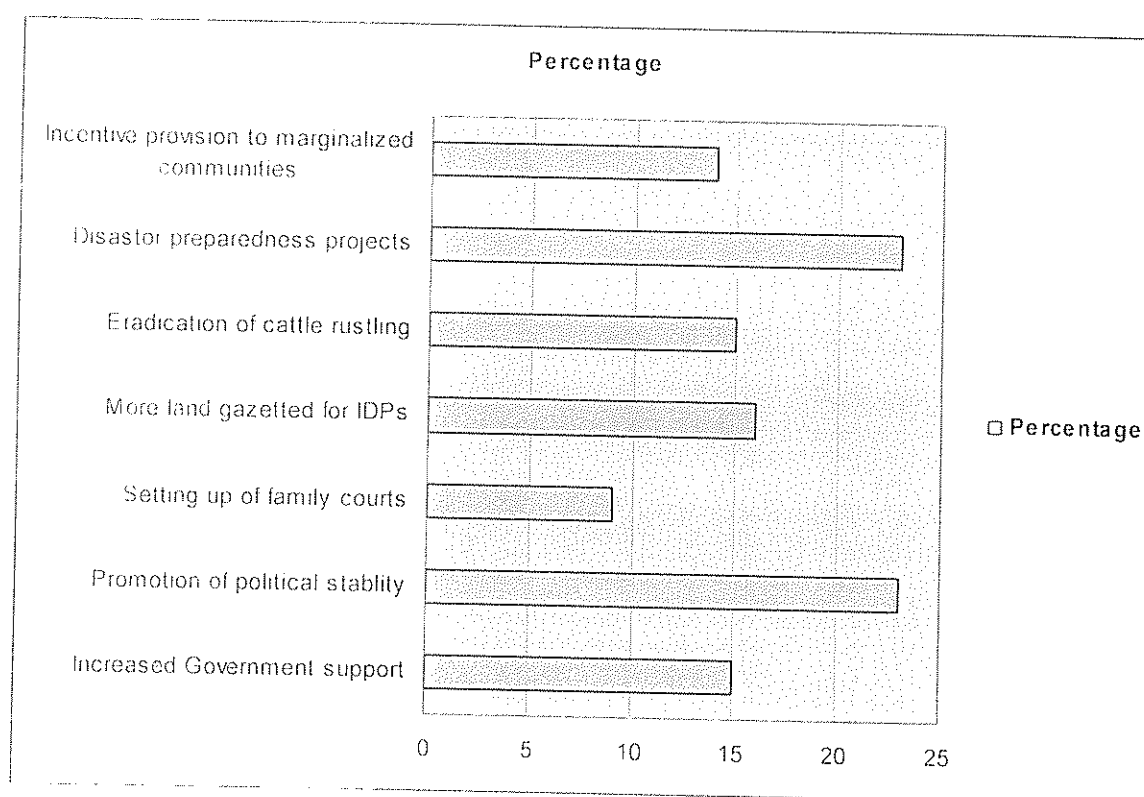
Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate land for resettling the displaced	Strongly disagree	8	8.9
	Disagree	19	21.1
	Neither agree nor disagree	13	14.4
	Agree	29	32.2
	Strongly Agree	21	23.3
Total		90	100.0

Source *Primary Data 2010*

Although Africa is a huge continent with large tracts of un used land, many of its people are living on degraded pieces leaving the minority rich with vast pieces of land. The problem of inadequate land for the resettlement of the internally displaced people has persisted for years. Table 18 conveys that civil service organizations were facing a challenges of inadequate land for resettlement of the internally displaced. In this case, 32 percent of the respondents agreed while nearly 24 percent strongly agreed that civil society organizations were faced with the challenge of inadequate land for the internally displaced.

4.4 Measures on how the problem of internally displaced people can be overcome in the area of study and for Kenya as a whole.

Figure 2: Suggested measures on how the problems of the internally displaced can be overcome in the area of study and for Kenya as a whole



Source *Primary Data 2010*

Figure 2 shows the views of the respondents about the measure which ought to be undertaken so as to address the problem of the internally displaced people.

Incentive provision to marginalized communities

Of the total responses given, 14 percent (14%) suggested for increased Incentive provision to marginalized communities and this requires provision of basics such food, medical care, and other facilities needed for the day to day lives of the poor.

Disaster preparedness projects

From the views of the respondents given regarding the measures to be undertaken, 23 percent of the views called for the establishment of projects meant for disaster preparedness. Such projects can foster a quick encounter of catastrophes at their introspect.

Eradication of cattle rustling

Of the total responses given, 15 percent (15%) of the responses given suggested for the reduction and/or eradication of cattle rustling which has been a common practice to people of the countryside and there a cause of discomfort.

Gazetting of more land for the internally displaced

From the views of the respondents given regarding the measures to be undertaken, 16 percent of the views called for the gazetting of more to cater for those communities whose land has been degraded and therefore rendered un-productive.

Setting up family courts

From the views given by the respondents, 9 percent of the responses given suggested for the establishment and strengthening of family courts to address all those emerging issues which have been disrupting family stability in many settings.

Increased government support

Regarding the views of the respondents in line with the measures to be undertaken to address the problem of the internally displaced, 15 percent of the views suggested for increased government support and 23 percent called for the promotion of political stability all which required strong influence and/or intervention of the government

Over view of the findings

It is quite clear from the above findings that the problem of internally displaced is a crucial issue in the area of study and to the entire country as a whole. It is also evident that if such is to be addressed, all the various stake holders have to merge hands. Otherwise without such, then the problem of internal displacement of people will continue to persist.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Findings

Causes of internal displacement of people

The findings from the study showed that there were several causes of internal displacement of people in Tinderet district. Such causes included among others; social strife, cattle rustling, natural calamities like droughts, insecurities, forced migrations. It is observed that such causes were in line with those cited in the reports of UNICEF (2003), UNDP (2003/2004) and World Bank (2000).

Role of civil society organizations in the resettlement of the IDPs

The findings from the study revealed that civil society organizations had played a significant role in resettlement of the internally displaced people. Their contributions were seen in the aspects of; medical care, housing facility provision, food provision, resettlement package and education service provision. This findings were in line with the prior studies done by World Bank,(World report, 2004)

Challenges faced in the resettlement of IDPs

The findings from the study indicated that civil society organizations and other stakeholders in the resettlement of internally displaced people are facing a lot of hurdles. Such challenges presented included; lingering insecurity, less

government support, domestic violence, insufficient funds and inadequate land for resettling the displaced.

Measures on overcoming internal displacement problem

the measures suggested on how the problem of internally displaced people can be overcome in the area of study and for Kenya as a whole included among others; incentive provision to the marginalized communities, fostering of disaster preparedness projects, eradication of cattle rustling, gazetting of more land to cater for the internally displaced, increased government support, promotion of political stability and setting of family courts to address domestic wrangles..

5.2 Conclusions

Taking into account that the primary responsibility for meeting the protection and assistance needs of the internally displaced rests with the Government of the Republic of Kenya. There is an urgent need for the development of a coherent migration policy which should give emphasis to fundamental human rights standards that balance respect for individual rights with protection of ethnic and national groups from discrimination; consider special legislation for internally displaced persons to distinguish them from other groups of forced migrants, in particular refugees; ensure resolution of the many problems confronting internally displaced persons, in particular by improving their access to food, medicine and shelter, protecting them from discrimination and threats to their personal security and granting all internally displaced persons forced migrant

status to facilitate their access to basic services; provide solutions to problems of internal displacement, including the safe, voluntary and dignified return of the displaced to their places of origin, bearing in mind that solutions must take into account the wishes of the displaced and include as options integration in the place in which they currently reside or resettlement elsewhere in Kenya, in accordance with human rights standards concerning freedom of movement and choice of residence.

Development of the policy for the internally displaced itself should involve the active participation of NGOs, civil society and academic experts, in particular in conducting research, monitoring situations, deciding on the components of the policy and mobilizing broad public support for it. To this end, enabling NGOs to function effectively and to gain access to areas of displacement is considered as an essential element.

Crucial to the development of a coherent migration policy is improved relationships between ethnic and national groups in areas of integration. To this end, education and training are recommended for both host communities and internally displaced persons as well as training of national and local authorities and lawyers and the judiciary in the rights of the displaced and in the principle of non-discrimination.

It is essential that non-governmental organizations be provided with the resources to play a strong role in organizing the needed training seminars and workshops. The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement could serve as a

framework for such programmes. Emphasis should be placed on the importance of having uniform standards govern the relationship between local and national authorities so that the practices of authorities at all levels would conform to international human rights agreements.

Strengthened cooperation between the Government and regional and international organizations is important so that civil service organizations can better complement and support local and national efforts. Such cooperation should include unimpeded access for these organizations to areas of displacement as well as an expanded presence, when needed. Furthermore, a migration policy should guarantee that international humanitarian principles providing for the protection and safety of humanitarian workers are respected and ensure that those responsible for the abduction and murder of local and international humanitarian staff are prosecuted.

At the international level, the Government should facilitate the access and support the efforts of international humanitarian organizations in responding to the assistance, protection and reintegration and development needs of the internally displaced. Support should be given in particular to the role of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in facilitating the coordination of the international response, as well as to the various international organizations and NGOs that carry out vitally needed programmes.

5.3 Recommendations

- (i) Incentive provision has to be provided to marginalized communities in this case, it requires an increment in provision of basics such as; food, medical care, and other facilities needed for the day to day lives of the poor. With such provisions made available to humble households, the tension that is created as people battle to meet the basics culminating into strife will be addressed.
- (ii) Initiation and strengthening of disaster preparedness department has to be managed to encounter catastrophes at the introspect. Such a department is meant to sensitize the masses of predicted occurrences and also, prepare in advance for the consequences of such catastrophes.
- (iii) The vice and/or habit of cattle rustling should be eradicated among the practitioners through disarmament and setting up of strong units to control the vice. On the same note, political atmosphere needs to be improved by settling the disputes among communities and homesteads and by also setting up family control units.
- (iv) The fact that Africa is blessed with vast tracts of virgin land does not guarantee that all the masses have access to such. Some communities have ended up living on degraded tracts of land which are almost barren. To have the problem inadequate for the resettlement of the internally displaced, more land should be gazetted to cater for such categories of people. Therefore, the

concerned authorities should put following points into consideration whenever they approach IDPs:

- Provide for the basic material needs of camp-based refugees, including shelter, health, water and sanitation, education and non-food items.
- Support comprehensive HIV and AIDS prevention and care programmes in collaboration with the Government.
- Build the capacity of the authorities to widen the protection and asylum space and strengthen partnerships in order to improve basic services for refugees
- Promote better access to public services and other rights, such as to work and naturalization, for urban refugees.

5.4 Areas for further Study

The problem of internal displacement of people is not an issue that has just emerged. This has been a cardinal problem for centuries. Having this study conducted in only a given part of Kenya cannot therefore provide a clear picture of the entire country. The researcher is therefore optimistic that there is need for further studies in as far as the problem of internally displaced people is concerned and possible measures to address such a problem.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

Dear respondent,

This questionnaire is to help the researcher gather information on the roles played by civil society organizations in the resettlement of internally displaced people in your region. Your responses will be treated with highest confidentiality. To ensure the same, do not write your name or any other form of identity anywhere on this form. Give your responses in the spaces provided as honestly as possible. Where alternative responses are given, mark your choice by putting a tick [✓] in the box next to the appropriate answer.

1.0 Section A: Profile of Respondents

1.1 Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

1.2 Age: Below 15 ☐ 16 - 20 ☐ 21-23 ☐
 24-25 ☐ 25 and above ☐

1.3 Marital status: Single ☐ Married ☐

1.4 Number of children or dependants if any.....

2.0 Section B: Causes of IDPs, roles played by civil society organizations in their resettlement and challenges faced in their resettlement. Your respective answers are to range from 1 = Strongly disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Neither agree nor disagree
4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly Agree.

Section C: Causes of internally displaced people

Case	Variables	1	2	3	4	5
2.1	Rebel activities					
2.2	Civil strife					
2.3	Cattle rustling					
2.4	Forced migration due to undergoing developments					
2.5	Natural calamities					

Identify any other if not in the above.

- i)
- ii).....
- iii).....
- iv).....

3.0 Section C: Roles played by civil society organization in the resettlement of IDPS.

Your respective answers are to range from 1 = Strongly disagree; 2 = Disagree;

3 = Neither agree nor disagree

4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly Agree.

Case	Variables	1	2	3	4	5
3.1	Provision of housing					
3.2	Health facilities (Medical care)					
3.3	Provision of food					
3.4	Provision of resettlement package					
3.5	Provision of education					

Identify any other if not in the above.

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

4.0 Challenges faced by civil society organizations and other stakeholders in the resettlement of IDPS.

Your respective answers are to range from 1 = Strongly disagree; 2 = Disagree;

3 = Neither agree nor disagree

4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly Agree.

Case	Variables	1	2	3	4	5
4.1	Lingering insecurity in communities					
4.2	Less Government support					
4.3	Domestic/family /homestead wrangles among couples					
4.4	Insufficient funds					
4.5	Inadequate land for resettling the displaced					

Identify any other if not in the above.

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

4.0 Section C: Remedies to the problem of internally displaced people

4.1. Suggest possible ways on how civil service organizations can overcome the barriers encountered in the resettlement of internally displaced persons?

i)

.....

ii).....

.....

iii)

.....

4.2. Suggest possible ways of addressing the problem of internally displaced persons

which need to be undertaken by government

i)

.....

ii)

.....

iii).....

.....

Thank you!!

APPENDIX II

BUDGET FOR CONDUCTING RESEARCH

Item	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Total cost
1	Reams of paper	6	300	1,800/=
2	File folders	3	40	120/=
3	Note book	1	100	100/=
4	Pens	4	60	240/=
5	Pencils	2	6	12/=
6	Typing expenses	8 reprints	500	4000/=
7	Printing Expenses	8 reprints	500	4000/=
8	Transport Costs		10,000	10,000/=
9	Miscellaneous			5,000/=
	Total			25,272/=

APPENDIX III

PLAN FOR DATA PRESENTATION

Table 1: Profile of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age: 25 and above		
24-25		
21-23		
16-20		
Below 15		
Gender: Male		
Female		
Marital status:		
a) Single		
b) Married		
No of children or dependants (i.e. If chosen (b))		

Table 2: Causes of Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

[illegible]

Table 3: Roles of Civil society organization in the resettlement of IDPS

[illegible]

Table 3: Challenges faced by civil society organization in the resettlement of IDPS

[illegible]

APPENDIX IV

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO WORLD VISION

World Vision

TINDERET IPA

12/04/2010

RE: ABEL PATRICK CHERUJIYOT

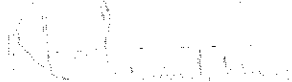
WV/2K/00024/2010/101

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The bearer of this document is a master's student at Kampala International University and has requested our office to allow him collect data from the programme area for his writing of the thesis.

Any assistance accorded to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,



Abraham Chelangat

12/04/2010

APPENDIX V

WORK PLAN FOR THE RESEARCH STUDY

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July
Proposal	XX						
Writing							
Writing Literature		XX					
Gathering Data			XX				
Data Analysis				XX			
Writing First Draft					XX		
Writing Final Draft						XX	
Final presentation							XX

APPENDIX VI

TRANSMITTAL LETTER FROM IODL

**INSTITUTIONAL
IDENTITY**

Open Road, Kasungu, P.O. Box 30090 Kampala, Uganda
Tel: (256) 011-2668131 Fax: (256) 011-831974
Email: admin@iodl.org ug@iodl.org www.iodl.org

**INSTITUTE OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR**

Kampala, Uganda

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Sir/Ms/Mr/Introduction,

I am a Bachelor's Student (Cherri) at Reg. No. MCR/10024/81/DF a student of the Institute of Open and Distance Learning, Kampala. I have been involved in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building of Kampala since September 2008 in the Institute of Open and Distance Learning. I have been involved in research on "Civil Society and resettlement of internally displaced persons in Kampala District, Uganda, the last data collection stage of the research project. I am writing to you to request for your assistance in the research study.

I am writing to you to request for your assistance in the necessary assistance.

