



Determinants of social and economic development of internally displaced persons in Rongai Sub-County in Nakuru County, Kenya

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<p>Chief Editor Web: www.ijfdc.org Email: info@ijfdc.org</p> <p>Editing Oversight Impericals Consultants International Limited</p>	<p>Abstract: <i>The purpose of this study was to assess the determinants of social and economic development of internally displaced persons in Rongai Sub-County in Nakuru County, Kenya. The study was guided by Community development Theory. The study adopted the descriptive research design. The target population of this was 1200 IDPs and 17 chiefs. Data was collected from respondents using questionnaires and interview guide. Quantitative data was analyzed using statistical techniques with the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Qualitative data was grouped; coded and categorized picking on cross-cutting issues and then compiled, analyzed, and interpreted. From the findings marital status; social interaction, collective action employment status, age, religion, marital status, income and sex/gender were the determinants of social and economic development of IDPs in Rongai Sub- County. This study concluded that, determinants of social and economic development in Rongai Sub-County manifested at different levels; household level, internally displaced persons and community level factors. Recommendations are that Kenya government institute a policy that guides internally displaced persons contribution to socioeconomic development, revise internally displaced persons management policies to accommodate internally displaced persons settlement and integration. Kenya government in partnership with UNHCR should ensure all displaced persons in the camps are well provided with social amenities including setting up adequate classrooms, teachers, and education facilities and adequate hospitals, equipment and healthcare workers as provided in the local and international laws.</i></p> <p>Keywords: <i>Socio-economic development, internally displaced persons, law and order, employment status</i></p>
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1.1 Background of the study

According to United Nations Human Rights Council (2020), internally displaced persons (IDPs) refer to individuals forced to flee from their homes due to armed conflict, violence, human rights violations, and natural or human-made disasters without crossing the internationally recognized border of their state. Whereas IDPs often suffer in the same conditions as refugees, they have not been accorded special status under international law with rights specific to their forced displacement (United Nations Human Rights Council, 2020). Displacement remains the most significant humanitarian challenge on socio economic

development in the region where they are placed. An estimated 68.5 million people are forcibly displaced around the globe, with about 40 million people as refugees and 3.1 million as asylum seekers. It is also estimated that 85% of the world displaced people are in the developing countries, 10 million people are stateless, while 44, 400 people a day are forced to flee their homes because of conflict and fear of persecution (United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR], 2019).

According to Casteli (2018) regions around the world experienced inadequate socioeconomic development. The wealth gap between the rich and poor is widening due to various discriminative policies being adopted by states. Many more people have limited employment and livelihoods opportunities. Social protection is lacking. Health and education services suffer due to a lack of government investment and qualified personnel. It is this mixture of factors that eventually result in the displacement of the people from rural to urban areas (Castelli, 2018).

Internally displaced persons are more vulnerable to violence, abuse, sexual exploitation, disease, and abduction than the general population in the state. Also, the IDP population often suffers from an acute shortage of essential services such as food, shelter, clothing, health, and education (Woldemichael, Kidane and Shimeles, 2022). Most internally displaced persons are trapped in war zones and sometimes used as human shields by various belligerent parties in conflict (United Nations Human Rights Council, 2020). Zhou, Grossman, and Ge (2023) opined that IDPs tend to live in camps around cities and sometimes in rural areas. They face integration obstacles from their host communities since they are often viewed as an economic burden. They are seen to add pressure to social services such as education and health, which may already be strained (Zhou, et. al., 2023). IDPs may also increase tensions that may elevate political and security concerns in the state.

The most affected countries are Nigeria, Sudan, DRC, Somalia, Central Africa Republic, South Sudan, and Ethiopia. Nigeria has 2 million displaced persons. The DRC host at least 2.2 million IDPs. The Republic of South Sudan hosts 1.9 million internally displaced persons. Ethiopia and Libya host 258,000 and 304,000 IDPs respectively (Ademuyiwa, Opeke and Odetola, 2020). While Cote de Ivoire, Cameroon, and Kenya host 301,000, 177,000, and 138,000 IDPs respectively, in East Africa, Somalia has the highest IDPs population of 1.1 million people (Zhou, Grossman, and Ge, 2023). Adelaja (2021) noted that in Nigeria, IDPs can have a negative impact on the host communities' housing conditions, wellbeing, security, livelihoods and food production, and education, leading to further repercussions on the wellbeing of host community residents. On the other hand, IDPs can also contribute to the local economy by creating new markets and demand for goods and services, as well as by bringing new skills, knowledge, aid flow, and changes in social norms to the host communities (Fajth, Bilgili, Loschmann, and Siegel, 2019). Nigeria is a country confronted with the dual challenges of increasing forcibly displaced population and rising malnutrition among its most vulnerable. Nigeria is home to 41% of the region's IDP population (UNHCR, 2022), and it has seen a considerable increase in forced displacements owing to violent conflicts, among other factors, since 2011. This displaced population has been systematically incorporated into host communities through formal settlements established by the government, community leaders, or non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as through host community families (UNHCR, 2023). Similarly, there is an increase in food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly among children. Children under the age of five make up around a third of Nigeria's food insecure population, and as a result, they face a significant risk of mortality owing to acute malnutrition

(UNICEF, 2023).

In Ethiopia, Tsegay (2022) did a study on re-displacing the displaced in Metekel and noted that Ethiopia is among developing countries where internal displacement has occurred due to a variety of reasons. He added that the unstable circumstances force the displaced households to face various difficulties, including being herded together in camps, being exposed to detrimental weather and health risks that come with internal displacement, not having secured supply of necessities, and not having the comfort of social bonding.

According to Andrea & Darynne (2019), the triggers of internal displacement in Somalia include insecurity, conflict, war and lack of protection. Errico, Mariani, Pietrelli and Rosati (2022) asserted that in Africa it was estimated that violent conflicts and other disasters displaced 2.7 million Africans. There were 997,000 displaced persons in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) alone, while the number of people displaced in the Central Africa Republic was 206,000, 75 percent of the displacement is caused by conflict (Errico et. al., 2022).

Okwaro (2022) noted that the causes of internal displacement are intricate and can be attributed to environmental change, natural disasters and development projects amongst other varying causes. Arakelova (2020) asserted that in most developing parts of the world, development-induced displacement usually involves the forcible eviction of individuals out of their usual places of abode. As such, it is a social problem that impacts the lives of the people affected. Indeed, people are forced to leave their homes as a result of big development projects.

In Kenya, Klopp (2019) noted that the changes in the social and economic development of Rongai Sub-County in Nakuru County as a whole since 2008 were influenced by the massive internal migration of the population within the region. The settlements that IDPs move in are often not managed, and they are overcrowded and insecure. The settlements are ravaged with malnutrition and inadequate sanitation, causing prevalent Diarrhea and Cholera. In the camps, people are exposed to sexual violence (Arakelova, 2020). The eviction by landowners who own the land in which IDPs informally settle has been seen as a threat to development. Socioeconomic development in the region has been put to strain due to conflict between the host community and the IDPs.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The social and economic development of the Nakuru County since 2008 to date has showed mixed dynamics due to the presence of IDPs which is characterized by both positive and negative tendencies. In Rongai Sub-County, the huge influx of IDPs necessitated a different approach with the Government of Kenya lacking the capacity to handle these huge numbers (Refugee Consortium of Kenya [RCK], 2019). Nakuru County has been a gracious IDPs host county for decades. Internally displaced persons communities have significant flow of resources as well as engage in income generating activities and trade with the host communities (Momodu, 2019). However, this benefit of internally displaced persons has not been vividly reflected in the Kenyan case as government and senior politicians continue to insist on the refolement of Rongai Sub-County internally displaced persons and termination of Rongai Sub-County internally displaced persons camps because they are a cost and not beneficial to the region (Kirui & Mwaruvie, 2012). It has been observed that IDPs have an adverse economic impact on the host

communities, which has resulted in homelessness, brought about economic hardship, increased the IDPs' susceptibility to psychological violence, and ultimately led to their death. However, there remains no concrete information on how age, sex/gender, marital status, employment status and income determine the socio-economic development of IDPS in Rongai Sub-County in Nakuru County. This study sought to evaluate the determinants of social and economic development of internally displaced persons in Rongai Sub-County in Nakuru County, Kenya.

1.3 Study Objective

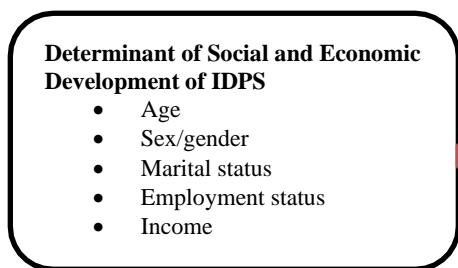
The study sought to evaluate the determinants of social and economic development of internally displaced persons in Rongai Sub-County in Nakuru County, Kenya.

1.4 Significance of the study

The findings of the study would provide useful information about internally displaced persons in relation to the determinants of their social and economic development. The report could also be used as a guide for policymakers as they develop regulations to regulate the social and economic development implications of IDPs.

1.5 The Conceptual framework

Independent variable



Dependent variable

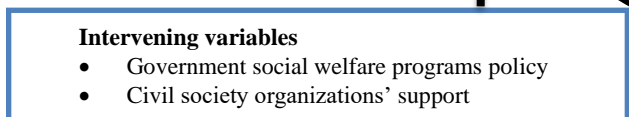


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

Source: Own conceptualization, 2023

1.6 Literature review

This session presents theoretical review and empirical literature review. Gaps in literature are also identified.

1.6.1 Theoretical review

Community Development Theory

The proponent of community development theory was Sanders (1958). He saw community development as a process moving from stage to stage; a method of working towards a goal; a program of procedures and as a movement. Community Development Theory is the most practical framework for social workers seeking lasting change for individuals and the communities and societies in which they live. It focuses on the centrality of oppressed people in the process of overcoming externally imposed social problems

(Allison Tan, 2009). Community development is a holistic approach grounded in principles of empowerment, human rights, inclusion, social justice, self-determination and collective action (Kenny, 2007). Community development considers community members to be experts in their lives and communities, and values community knowledge and wisdom. Community development programs are led by community members at every stage, from deciding on issues to selecting and implementing actions, and evaluation. Community development has an explicit focus on the redistribution of power to address the causes of inequality and disadvantage.

There are potential outcomes at both individual and community level. Children and families directly involved in community development initiatives may benefit from increases in skills, knowledge, empowerment and self-efficacy, and experience enhanced social inclusion and community connectedness (Kenny, 2007). Through community development initiatives, community members can become more empowered, such that they can increasingly recognize and challenge conditions and structures which are leading to their disempowerment or negatively impacting their wellbeing (Ife, 2016). At a community level, community development and empowerment initiatives can achieve long-term outcomes such as stronger and more cohesive communities, evidenced by changes in social capital, civic engagement, social cohesion and improved health (Campbell, Pyett, & McCarthy, 2007; Kenny, 2007; Wallerstein, 2006). Community development initiatives are likely to work well in disadvantaged communities such as those who host internally displaced persons camps where they can alleviate some of the impacts of disadvantage on children and families by building social and economic inclusion (Ife, 2016).

Members of the community feel like they matter when they are noticed for the positive ways and also involved in decision making. Such issues go ahead to affect the way in which a community undertakes its livelihood activities and how the different institutions in the area relate (Willetts, Sally, Naomi & Keren, 2014). A true community encourages, expects and rewards member involvement characterized by high degree of interaction, with other community members. The theory relates well with the issue of social and economic development influenced by internally displaced persons in Rongai sub-county. This is because this is an area characterized by individuals from different communities an indication that they are of different norms and beliefs which at the end have to function together. They have to agree on the institutions that they are to use including the livelihood activities that are to be undertaken. With reference to Talcott Parsons, it is clear that communities are always on the move to establish social order amongst them (Leon'tev, 1998). This may not be possible without the achievement of goals set which is through motivation. Culture plays a key role here and this could be a contributing factor to the conflict that has been experienced in Rongai over the years due to the existence of different communities which are characterized by different cultures. The existence of various cultures in an area also determines the level of participation in the existing livelihood activities. Communities participate in different economic activities in order to meet their needs and this explains why the struggle for scarce resources may not cease soon in this area.

Identifying and investigating the structures of community power remains one of the central challenges of community development theory and practice. Researchers have long sought to understand and measure the distribution of power in organizations, local communities, nations and around the world. Lack of Cultural diversity is a major epidemic in this world today. There are many large metropolis areas

and small towns that do not want to deal with the diversity. Many in these cities regardless if they are rural or urban do not want to accept diversity in their community. This theory is well placed in this study to enable the researcher to interrogate the impact of internally displaced persons by using a two-pronged view of analyzing their costs as well as benefits they pose to the host. This theory allows understanding of the socio-economic costs and profits linked to the existence of internal displacement persons by interrogating how government and international donors support mechanisms towards internal displacement persons result into positive influence on host communities with time. However, the theory has shortfalls as it stands, it is not possible to clarify whether the effect Rongai sub county internal displacement persons have to the host is positive or negative.

1.6.2 Empirical review

Determinant of Social and Economic Development of IDPs

According to Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (2018), social and economic development of IDPs is determined by both individual/household level and community level factors. Marital status, income and education were particularly found to be the key individual level factors that influenced the social and economic development of IDPs among the internally displaced persons. At the community level, trust and solidarity, social interaction and collective action were found to be the key drivers in the social and economic development. According to Casteli (2018) regions around the world experienced inadequate socioeconomic development. The wealth gap between the rich and poor is widening due to various discriminative policies being adopted by states. Many more people have limited employment and livelihoods opportunities. Social protection is lacking. Health and education services suffer due to a lack of government investment and qualified personnel. It is this mixture of factors that eventually result in the displacement of the people from rural to urban areas (Castelli, 2018).

In Africa, it is estimated that 12 million economic migrants are in Africa (IOM, 2014). The economic migrants often respond to socioeconomic deprivations such as a lack of governmental services for citizens and perceived more excellent employment opportunities in abroad of neighboring states (Williams, 2018). In Somalia, for instance, the low level of economic activities in rural areas has resulted in massive rural to urban migration. The thirst for economic opportunity has led to the emergence of camps for displaced persons in Mogadishu, Hargeisa IDPs fall under three main categories according to the factors that led to their displacement. The first category consists of IDPs who have fled due to insecurity and Educationist important in and whenever this element is missing, people must move to a place that it can be found easily. Lack of is a crucial driver of social and economic of displacement in Africa and the world (ICRC, 2018).

According to the study by UNHCR (2023), violence against women and girls is widespread in the most displaced camps. Gender based violence (GBV) is so predominant in the camps because it strongly linked to the embedded culture of gender discrimination in society. It is also caused by inadequate social, economic, and political opportunities which perpetuate men's power over women. In the world today, the society distributes gender roles based on sex, age, socioeconomic conditions, ethnicity, nationality, and religion. Gender relations between women and men are characterized by different privileges of power and authority determining leadership and subordination within society (UNHCR, 2023). It is a result of this deep structural attitude against women and girls that violence against women and girls is even more potent than the usual settings (UNHCR, 2023). This has been slowing down socio and

economic development. According to Hennion (2014), the new overcrowded environment gives the head of the household's extra responsibility of sustaining socio and economic development livelihoods creating an environment where domestic violence is likely. Further, upon arrival in the new environment, women lose the protection and freedom they had in their home before displacement (Hennion, 2014). Sackey (2020) did a study on the conflict-induced displacement in the West-Guji and Gedeo Zones of Ethiopia. This study attempted to examine the socio-economic impacts of internal displacement on both displaced and host households. Primary data were gathered from 613 randomly selected households. Propensity score matching method was employed to measure the socio-economic impact of internal displacement on both groups of households. Sensitivity analysis was checked using Rosenbaum bounds and the Mentel-Henzel procedures. The results revealed that internal displacement had a negative impact on socioeconomic situations of both displaced and host households. Specifically, the findings indicate that 74.63% and 23.37 % decrease in annual income of displaced and host households, respectively. In addition, unemployment rate increased by 37.17% and 4.08%, respectively, between displaced and host households due to internal displacement. Furthermore, household consumption, production, access to education, and health care were negatively and significantly affected by internal displacement. This study was done in Ethiopia and the findings may not be generalized in Kenyan Context.

In low-income countries, significant internal population displacement is likely to affect most, if not all, the socio and economic development. IDPs, for example, are often the poorest in their respective countries having to leave their work and lagging behind in socio and economic development. IDPs in these countries are often subject to discrimination and other inequalities in host communities. The camps in hosting areas may also provide IDPs with limited access to adequate water, sanitation and energy services. Displaced children may also be out of school for an extended time period and receive lower quality education. Lack of infrastructure in many temporary settlements, furthermore, is similarly likely to affect the socio and economic development (Herson, 2017). IDPs, moreover, often face significant food security challenges in hosting areas (FAO, 2020). In some countries, in addition, IDPs have been a source of peace and security-related challenges in hosting areas, including the target of recruitment by armed groups. Such security-related risks are often significant, but difficult to quantify in economic terms.

Emily (2020) did a study on the social and economic determinants of resettlement of IDPS in Uasin Gishu county Kenya. An Ex post facto comparative research design was adopted in the study. The study design relied on group comparisons to determine reasons or causes for the current status of the IDPs' resettlement in Uasin Gishu county of Kenya. A random sampling approach was used to sample 192 IDP households who were out of camps and 192 households of IDP in camps. Quantitative data collected in the field were analyzed using descriptive statistics, while qualitative data from focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were coded into theme and analyzed qualitatively. The study found out that in as much as many IDPs had been resettled some were still in camps awaiting the resettlement packages promised by the government. Most of the IDPs were either farmers or from the business community. They were waiting for land promised by government and construction of houses. Resettlement had challenges like finances, hostility from host communities and failure on the part of the government in identifying the genuine IDPs. The humanitarian organizations did not involve the IDPs in planning for their resettlement hence the lack of understanding of the extent to which aid could be offered during resettlement. The study however, the did not look into influence the social and economic development

of internally displaced persons which this study sought.

There is extensive literature on the issue of internally displaced persons in the world and Africa. The literature available highlights determinant of Social and Economic Development, influence of internally displaced persons on socio and economic development and coping mechanism of internally displaced persons in mitigating their negative influence on socio and economic development. The internally displaced persons in Kenya have, to a large extent, been documented by institutions such as UN, IDMC, ICRC, Human Rights Watch, among others. However, the documentation of Rongai Sub-County within Nakuru County in Kenya is not exhaustive enough to capture the influence of internally displaced persons on the social and economic development, determinant and effective coping mechanism of internally displaced persons in mitigating their negative influence on socio and economic development.

1.7 Study design and methods

This study adopted a survey type of descriptive research design. Mixed methods approach were applied in gathering both qualitative and quantitative data. It combines specific, detailed insights from qualitative research as interviews and the generalizable, easily replicable data from quantitative research (such as surveys) (Creswell, 2017). Mixed methods offer enormous potential for generating new ways of understanding the complexities and contexts of social experience, and for enhancing capacities for social explanation and generalization. Nakuru County is one of the forty-seven counties in Kenya. The capital and largest town is Nakuru, with a population of 2,162,202 (KNBS, 2019), it is the third most populous county in Kenya after Nairobi County and Kiambu County. With an area of 7,496.5 km², it is Kenya's 19th largest county in size. This study was carried out in Rongai which is a Sub- County in Nakuru County and which is located about 30 kilometers west of Nakuru Town. Rongai was chosen due the fact that it housed the recently Resettled Persons. The region was also selected because it was among the worst hit by the 2007/2008 post-election violence and bore the largest numbers of displaced persons.

The target population of the study included the resettled internally displaced persons and local administrators (chiefs) in Rongai Sub County. Rongai Sub County had a total of 1200 internally displaced persons (Nakuru County Development Plan, 2017-2022). According to the 2019 Census report, the Rongai sub county has 17 locations with a total of 17 local administrators (Chiefs). This formed the sampling frame. Internally displaced persons were targeted in this study since they provided relevant information to the study. Local administrators formed part of this study by virtue of their leadership in the in IDPs household setting. According to Vonk (2017), a target population is the group whose characteristics the researcher intends to study. Asiamah, Mensah and Oteng-Abayie (2017) defined population as the total sum of elements that share some common characteristics that the researcher intends to target in a study.

The researcher used random sampling to select 3 local administrators (Chiefs) as respondents that was considered most relevant to the study. Researchers divide participants into subgroups called strata based on their characteristics (gender, educational attainment among other) that they share. Once divided, each subgroup was randomly sampled using probability sampling method. The study estimated that the number of IDPs in the study area is 1200 and since the target population of IDPs in this study was greater than 100 ($N > 100$), Yamane (1967) formula was used to compute sample size of IDPs as follows.

$$n = N / (1 + Ne^2)$$

Where: n = Sample size, N = Population Size, e = Margin of error (0.05)

$$N= 1200$$

$$e= \text{Margin of error (at 95\%, e=0.05)}$$

$$n=1200/ (1+1200 \times 0.05^2)$$

$$n=1200/ (1+1200 \times 0.0025)$$

$$n=1200/ (1+3)$$

$$n=1200/ (1.95)$$

$$n=300$$

The sample size of this study was 300 internally displaced persons in Rongai Sub County and three local administrators (chiefs). Singh and Masuku (2014) defined sample size as a group of elements that is selected from the general population and is deemed representative of that population. An appropriate sample size is important because it guarantees accuracy and reliability of the study’s findings. The following Table 1 indicates sample size.

Table1: Sample Size Matrix

Participants	Target Population	Sample size	Sample Techniques
IDPs	1,200	300	Yamane formula
Chiefs	17	3	Random Sampling
Total	1200	303	

Source; Researcher, 2023

From Table 1, the sample size of this study was 3003 comprising of 300 internally displaced persons and 3 local chiefs. The chiefs were selected randomly. Data collection is the process of collecting and evaluating information or data from multiple sources to find answers to research problems. The instruments that were used for collection of data relevant to this study were questionnaires and interview guides.

Questionnaires were used to collect data from 300 internally displaced persons. The questions in the questionnaires were both structured (present the respondents with a fixed set of choices, often called closed questions) and unstructured (they do not limit responses but do provide a room for respondents’ answer, sometimes referred to open-ended questions). Questionnaire was divided into four parts. The first section sought demographic information of the respondents. The second section assessed the determinant of Social and Economic Development of internally displaced persons in Rongai Sub-County in Nakuru County, Kenya. The third section determined the implications of internally displaced persons on socio and economic development in Rongai Sub-County in Nakuru County, Kenya. The fourth section focused the effective coping mechanism of internally displaced persons in mitigating their influence on socio and economic development in Rongai Sub-County in Nakuru County, Kenya. Some of the questions were designed with alternative answers expressed in a Likert scale. The questionnaire was structured according to the specific objectives of the study and self-administered by the researcher.

The interview guide facilitated the collection of in-depth data which were not be possible through the questionnaires; clarification of questions and to facilitate flexibility of the questions. Interview guides was used to collect information from a total of 3 local chiefs. Therefore, a total of 3 participants were interviewed. The researcher allowed them to participate by choice and they were assured of confidentiality for the gathered information. The interview guides contained demographic information

of the respondents and was designed according to the research objectives.

After getting the university's authorization to go ahead with data collection exercise. Authorization was also sought from the County Government of Nakuru, and the local authorities in Ongata Rongai internally displaced person complex. Once permission was granted, the researcher embarked on a familiarization tour of the various camps in Rongai Sub County one week before the actual data collection. The researcher was assisted by the local chiefs in identifying IDPs. The selected IDPs were provided with questionnaires after a brief explanation and was asked to provide responses. The researcher also arranged suitable times to meet and interview the chiefs. The researcher allowed sufficient time for the respondents to provide their answers while taking field notes on relevant information during the study activity.

A reliable measurement is not always valid. The results might be reproducible, but they are not necessarily correct. A valid measurement is generally reliable if a test produces accurate results, they should be reproducible. In this study, the reliability and validity of the research instruments were tested. The approaches that were used in testing the reliability and validity of the instruments were as discussed below.

In this study, data was collected from 10 participants who did not participate in the actual data collection. Therefore, reliability of the instruments was ascertained by re-administering the questionnaires to the same sampled respondents in two weeks interval to determine its re-productivity. The scores obtained from each test were correlated to get the coefficient of reliability. In order to obtain accurate reliability, Gupta (2017) asserted that a standard minimum value of 0.6-0.9 is recommended. The study ensured construct validity by deriving relevant representative questions to cover the study objectives. To test and improve the validity of questionnaires, the researcher first carried out a pilot test with 10% of the total sampled respondents. The researcher then consulted research experts to verify whether the instruments are valid. After the construction of the questionnaires and interview guides, the researcher reviewed items with the help of supervisors. The suggestions given were incorporated to validate the instruments. The raw data were sorted, edited, cleaned, coded and arranged serially according to the type of data whether qualitative or quantitative. The coded data were then entered accordingly on the computer software for analysis by the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. Quantitative data was analyzed through descriptive statistics while qualitative data was analyzed by arranging them according to the research questions and objectives and presented in a narrative form. Finally, study results were presented in form of tables and figures. The analyzed data was recorded using frequency tables and percentage.

Before commencing with data collection, the researcher considered some ethics by seeking permission from relevant institutions which were the Catholic University of Eastern Africa, the researcher sought permission from the National Commission for Science, Technology and innovation (NACOSTI), which licenses all researchers to undertake research in Kenya and Rongai Sub County office in Nakuru County as requirements before the study. Since the study involved human participants, participants in the study were provided with the necessary information to decide whether to participate in the research. To assure adequate ease to participants, all sensitive and difficult questions were carefully and confidently tackled. The participants received fair consideration with no bias traces.

1.8 Study findings and discussion

Rate of Response

To establish the total number of the respondents who actively participated in the study by answering and submitting the questionnaires and those who took part in the interviews, analysis of the response rate was presented in Table 2. The table indicates that the response rate for internally displaced persons were 294 which gave 98% of the total IDPs. The non-response rate shows that 6 IDPs did not submit their questionnaires which represent 2% of the IDPs. The 3 chiefs were interviewed which gave respondent rate of 100%. Therefore, the reported response rate of the study was 99.0% of the total sample (303) that gave the study a high degree of representativeness that could be relied upon to generalize the respondents' views on the study. This was in tandem with Mugenda (2013) who indicated that for a descriptive study, response rate of 50% was good while 70% was excellent. This indicated that the data gathered from the 297 respondents demonstrated a good representation of this research.

Table 2: Response Rate

Response Rate	Frequency	Percentage
Response	297	99%
Non response	6	1.0%
Total	198	100

Source: Field data, 2023

Demographic Information of Respondents

This section contains the respondents' demographic information which was based on their gender, age bracket, marital status and level of education of internally displaced persons of Rongai Sub-County in Nakuru County. The findings obtained from this section were represented in the tables and figures as shown.

Gender

The researcher sought to establish gender distribution of the internally displaced persons of Rongai Sub-County in Nakuru County. The findings were presented in Figure 1 in terms of percentage. Findings indicated that majority (55.4%) of the respondents who participated in this study were female while 44.4% were male. These findings revealed that female respondents dominated this study. The respondents were mainly female implying that female comprises a bigger percentage in the area under study. However, the study also had male participants. Gender distribution was found to be appropriate in giving information related to this study. As per Human Rights Watch (2014), internal displacement often leads to a deterioration of living standards because IDPs tend to lose their property, assets, capital, income and livelihoods. They also often struggle to find new livelihood opportunities in host areas. This is true for men and women alike, but women face greater challenges.

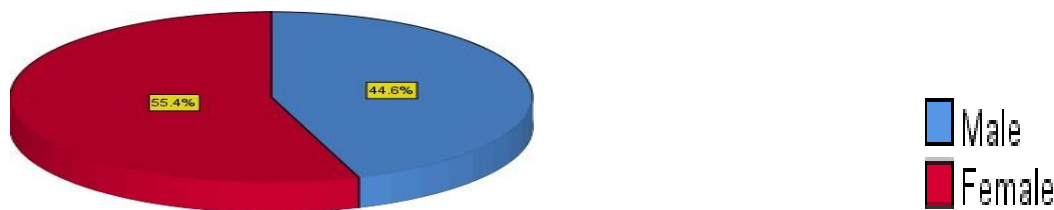


Figure 2: Gender Distribution
 Source: Field data, 2023

Age Bracket

The age distribution of the respondents who participated in this study was also analyzed. The study findings in Figure 3 revealed that 45.9 percent of the respondents were between 31 to 40 years of age, followed by those in the 21-30 year’s age bracket at 34.7 per cent. Respondents who were below 20 years of age were 11.2 percent and 8.2% were above 40 years as illustrated in Figure 4.2 below. This was an indication that most of the internally displaced who participated in this study were of youthful age below 40 years. This farther could show that age was well distributed and could therefore give reliable information of the study.

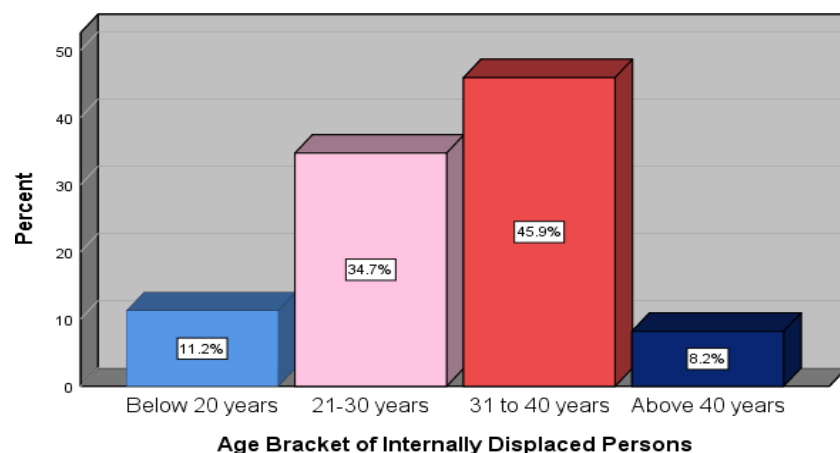


Figure 3: Respondents’ Age
 Source: Field data, 2023

Marital Status

Findings in Figure 4 Show that majority (51.7%) of the internally displaced persons of Rongai Sub-County who participated in this study were married, 16.7% were widow, 18.0% separated and divorced, 16.7% were widow and 13.6% were single. This implies that majority of respondents were married. Marital status has significant influence of internally displaced persons on socio and economic development. It would appear that married internally displacement of persons had much influence on socio and economic development.

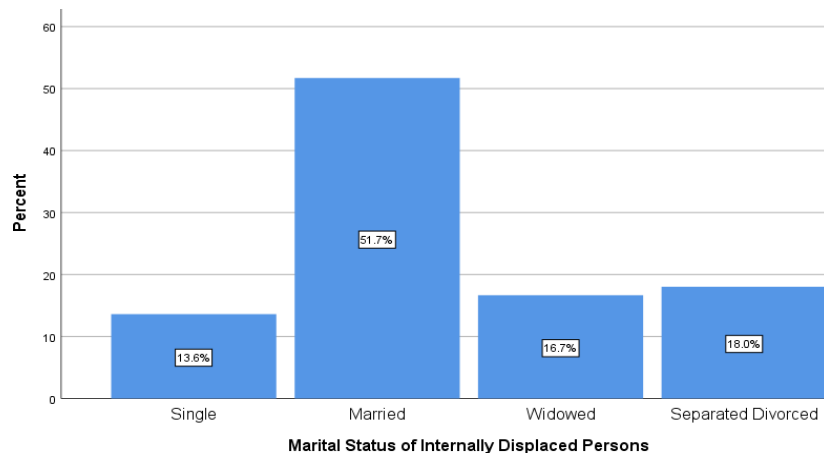


Figure 4: Marital status of the respondents
 Source: Field data, 2023

Level of Formal Education

The researcher established the academic qualification of the respondents. This was aimed at finding out whether there was relationship between internally displaced persons and the social and economic development in Rongai Sub-County. The results were shown in Figure 5. According to the findings in Figure 5, the majority (43.9%) of internally displaced persons who participated in this study had secondary school level of education, 27.6% were technical college holders. There were also respondents who had gone to university at 16.7% and 11.9% were having primary level of education. This was an indication that all respondents who participated in this study had education background therefore could have full knowledge of the study. It is on this account that respondents’ level of education was considered an important profile for analysis in this study. This means that educated respondents have an understanding of the influence of internally displacement on the social and economic development of Rongai Sub-County in Nakuru County.

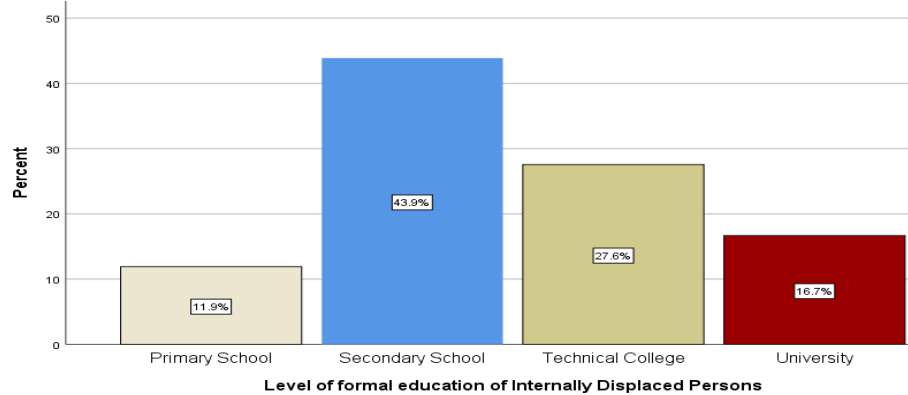


Figure 5: Response on Level of Education
 Source: Field data, 2023

The Determinant of Social and Economic Development

This section addresses determinant of social and economic development of internally displaced persons in Rongai Sub-County in Nakuru County. Internally displaced persons in Rongai Sub-County who

participated in this study were asked whether there are determinants of social and economic development. Findings were presented in the Tables 3.

Table 3: Determinants of Social and Economic Development

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	287	97.6
No	7	2.4
Total	294	100

Source: Field data, 2023

Two hundred and eighty-seven, 287(97.6%) of the participants agreed that there were determinants of social and economic development while 7(2.4%) disagreed and it was a “yes” or “no” question. From the analysis it could be concluded that there are determinants of social and economic development in Rongai Sub-County because of household level, internally displaced persons and community level factors. This finding coincides with the findings of Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (2018) which noted that social and economic development of IDPs is determined by marital status, social interaction, collective action among others are the key drivers in the social and economic development. Individual respondents gave their views on the determinant of social and economic development of internally displaced persons in Rongai Sub-County in Nakuru County as follows;

Participant A stated: *“Among the factors that determine social and economic development of internally displaced persons in Rongai Sub-County has been the gap between the rich and poor limited employment and livelihoods opportunities, lack of social protection, and poor condition of health and education services”*. Participant B stated: *“Low-income, lack of governmental services, low level of economic activities in internally displaced persons areas has result in massive demand for social and economic development”*.

These findings coincides with Herson (2017) who noted that the camps in hosting areas sometimes provide IDPs with limited access to adequate water, sanitation and energy services. Displaced children may also be out of school for an extended time period and receive lower quality education. Lack of infrastructure in many temporary settlements, furthermore, is similarly likely determine the socio and economic development.

Respondents were further asked to indicate the determinants of social and economic development of internally displaced persons in Rongai Sub-County. Findings were presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Determinant of Social and Economic Development of IDPs

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Religion	55	18.7
Age	65	22.6
Sex/gender	17	5.7
Marital status	52	17.7
Employment status	76	25.9
Income	29	9.9
Total	294	100

Source: Field data, 2023

Table 4 shows that most, 76(25.9%) of the respondents indicated that employment status was one of the memberships as a determinant of social and economic development of IDPs, 65(22.6%) indicated age, those who indicated religion were 55(18.7%), 52(17.7%) indicated marital status, 29(9.9%) indicated income and 17(5.7%) indicated sex/gender. It was therefore concluded that employment status, age, religion, marital status, income and sex/gender as determinant of social and economic development of IDPs. Interviews narrated the following information.

Participant 1 stated: “The perceived impact on the labor market and the ability of hosts to sustain their livelihoods is central in social and economic development of IDPs. The presents of large numbers of displaced people in Rongai Sub-County camps has been perceived as increasing competition for jobs and placing an upward pressure on wages and improved working conditions. As this has important implications for the ability of hosts to meet their basic needs, this has resulted in better living condition of both the host community and the IDPs hence contributing to social and economic development in the region. Low-income, lack of governmental services, low level of economic activities in internally displaced persons areas has result in massive demand for social and economic development”.

1.9 Conclusion

In conclusion, the determinants of social and economic development in Rongai Sub-County were in different levels; household level, internally displaced persons and community level factors. Marital status, social interaction and collective action were the key drivers in the social and economic development in Rongai Sub-County. It was further revealed that employment status, age, religion, marital status, income and sex/gender as membership were also determinants of social and economic development of IDPs in the region. The gap between the rich and poor limited employment and livelihoods opportunities, lack of social protection, and poor condition of health and education services, low-income, lack of governmental services, low level of economic activities in internally displaced persons camps has resulted to massive demand for social and economic development hence become determinant of social and economic development in the region.

1.10 Recommendations

On the determinants of social and economic development of internally displaced persons, government in partnership with UNHCR should ensure all displaced persons influenced camps are well provided with social amenities including setting up adequate classrooms, teachers, and education facilities and adequate hospitals, equipment and healthcare workers as provided in the local and international laws. The stakeholders should also explore the need for temporary or makeshift schools and hospitals to manage high displaced persons influenced and host community numbers.

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