UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

SCHOOL OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

POLICY AND PLANNING IMPLICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS HOSTING INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) IN KENYA: A CASE STUDY OF AFRAHA STADIUM IDP CAMP

BY

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Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment for the Requirements of Master of Arts in Planning Degree of the University of Nairobi

DECLARATION

DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to all those displaced by the post-election violence in Kenya. Your strength and courage radiated hope when Kenya as a country was on the verge of collapse.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to the internally displaced persons who freely and openly shared their experiences. This research work would not have been possible without you. While you willingly shared your present situation and challenges, you also had solutions to the challenges that you were facing. This, I found outstanding. Gratitude also goes to local and central government officers and the humanitarian agencies who patiently took time to share information and resources.

I would also like to thank Professor Ndegwa for the guidance and inspiration provided when undertaking this research work.

ABSTRACT

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are increasing becoming a challenge to Kenya. Whether displaced by conflict, disaster or development initiatives, the IDP population is often left to grapple with no basic needs and destroyed livelihoods. The contribution that urban planning can make to elevate, prevent or respond to the needs of the displaced is the gap this research work sought to fill.

This research work recognizes that internally displaced persons (IDPs) exist even in countries that are considered peaceful, such as Kenya. The research work also reveals that IDPs existed even before the 2007 post-election violence. The post-election violence only served to bring to prominence the problem facing IDPs which existed from many years.

The study objectives were to a. Identify immediate needs of displaced populations and their spatial implications. b. Assess the type and adequacy of response services required by displaced populations. c) Propose a policy and planning framework.

The main research methods used include a. A desk review of existing literature. b. Focus Group Discussions c. Face-to- face interviews. d. Observation. e. Photography. Data collected was analysed through spread sheets tabulation.

The main findings indicate that a. Kenya has no policy addressing IDPs b. Food, shelter, education, safety and security, and water and sanitation are some of the immediate needs facing IDPs, and they also have spatial implications. These needs are also often not met adequately. Non-governmental agencies at national and national levels were largely involved in response operations. Government of Kenya at the local level also supported the agencies with technical officers such as social workers.

This research work goes ahead to propose measures that should be put in place to address the spatial needs of displaced populations through plans and implementation approaches. Such include the setting aside of land to host displaced populations, involvement of local authorities and practitioners in response initiatives involving displaced populations and sectoral minimum standards that need to be applied. Also recommended is the development of a policy on IDPs.

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ACRONYMS

GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GOK	Government of Kenya
GP	Guiding Principles
IA	International Agencies
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IDMC	International Displacement Monitoring Centre
KRC	Kenya Red Cross
MCN	Municipal Council of Nakuru
MoSSP	Ministry of Special Programmes
SS	Sphere Standards
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

CHAPTER 1.0: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Violence erupted in various parts of the country following the announcement of President Mwai Kibaki as the winner of the 2007 presidential elections. As a result, lives were lost, property and sources of livelihood destroyed. According to figures provided by the Government of Kenya, over 1,000 people lost their lives and an estimated 500,000 others were displaced (GoK, 2008). Additional statistics by the Kenya Red Cross indicate that about 350,000 people made their way to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps (KRC, 2008).

The Kenya Red Cross led and coordinated humanitarian response initiatives that were addressing the needs of the displaced populations. Some of the response operations included the identification of land where IDP camps were to be set up and addressing needs basic needs such as providing food, shelter, clothing, and water and sanitation facilities amongst others.

The setting up of IDP camps was seen as a major step in recognizing the needs of the displaced and subsequently responding as required. Those displaced by the post-election violence contributed to additional numbers of those displaced internally in Kenya. For instance, Evangelical Churches of Kenya estimate that over 60,000 people were displaced by the Mount Elgon Conflict (EVK 2008). In addition, statistics provided by Practical Action in 2003 indicate that 164,457 people were displaced by conflicts in pastoral areas of the North Frontier Districts of Kenya (PA, 2003).

Figure 1: A set of houses razed down during the post-election violence
Source:Mwau/IRIN

It is against this background that this research sought to identify the emerging spatial responses and the needs of displaced populations. The study also analyzed the governance mechanisms that were in place at the camp.

The issue of internally displaced persons is not affecting Kenya alone. In the Guiding Principles for Internal Displacement, the United Nations point out that over twenty five million people in some fifty countries around the world have been uprooted within their country by conflicts and human rights violations. An equal number or more are displaced as a result of natural disasters or development projects. Responding to the protection and assistance needs of the internally displaced is therefore one of the key challenges of the world today (UN,2004). This therefore means that the habitat of such populations as well as

the services and facilities they are able to access is essential. Their adequacy or the lack of it is also important.

1.2 Problem Statement

Internally Displaced Persons lack a policy and implementation framework that addresses their needs. The total number of displaced persons continues to increase with limited resource and response initiatives from Government.

Follow-up issues

This research sought to identify the spatial needs of internally displaced with the displaced population in Nakuru district being the informants. Specific research looked at the services that could be accessed immediately, following the emergency that displaced them. This implies needs that relate to space. An analysis of institutions responding to the needs of those displaced was conducted.

Displaced communities have a right to life and dignity, which implies the need to have amongst other provisions, basic needs. Access to water, hospitals, education, sanitation and recreational facilities are examples of facilities that will ensure that communities live in a dignified way, in areas where they are seeking refuge. This brings an important question to the fore. Has Kenya got guidelines or policies that ensure that the displaced live in a dignified manner?

Reports by the government of Kenya and Kenya Red Cross, highlighted the lack of access to basic services in areas where displaced populations were taking refuge. Communities were taking refuge in areas without water, toilets and shelter. School going children could not report to school immediately because of limited or lack of access to educational facilities. People taking refuge in open grounds were being attacked during the night(KRC,2008). Sexual abuse was on the increase in areas where communities were taking refuge or fleeing.

The Kenya Red Cross capacity to establish temporary places of refuge were being overstretched (KRC,2008).

Spatial needs that emerge when populations are displaced were evident during the 2007 post-election violence. It is important to note that Kenya has time and again faced the challenge of addressing the needs of displaced populations and refugees hence the need to study the challenges and responses. Planners have the challenge to ensure that those displaced by natural or man-made causes are taken into account, as a means towards ensuring that we are prepared for disaster. As we plan for communities, it is imperative to take into account the consequences faced by populations when disaster strikes and in this regard, planning for their needs cannot be avoided.

1.3 Key Research Questions

1.3.1 Primary research question

What are the needs of IDP populations that have spatial implications and what mechanisms have been put in place to respond to the needs?

1.3.2 Secondary research questions

a. What/ who determines the location of IDP camp sites?
b. What determines the number of people to be sheltered at a particular site?
c. Who is responsible for providing services where the internally displaced are sheltered?
d. Adequacy of institutional structure though which response activities are being channelled.
e. Have gender and vulnerable groups concerns been taken into consideration?
f. What are the implications of emerging spatial needs and what lessons can be learnt?

g. What are the lessons learnt in responding to emergencies that displace populations.

1.4 Research Objectives

a. To identify immediate needs of displaced populations and their spatial implications;
b. Assess the type and adequacy of response services required by displaced populations;
c. Propose a policy and planning framework.

Assumptions

Displaced populations have a right to life and dignity. The protection of those displaced and provision of basic services are imperative if the right to life and dignity are to be realized.

The case study in Nakuru serves to inform the situation facing displaced populations in other parts of the country, regardless of their cause of displacement.

1.5 Justification of the Study

The study provided insight to the causes of displacement in Kenya. In addition, the needs of Internally Displaced Persons that have spatial implications were analysed. The study contributes to knowledge by highlighting specific problem areas that can be addressed by urban planners. The existing practice with regard who responds to the needs of the displaced and the extent of their involvement helped to investigate the adequacy of response initiatives. In addition, policy and planning frameworks that can harness legal and response initiatives were also analysed. Without such an examination, it would be difficult to know the contribution that urban planning can make towards addressing challenges facing IDPs.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study covered Afraha Stadium IDP Camp that was located in Nakuru district. The camp has a total population of 1370 people.

The study drew respondents from the 1370 people who were hosted at the site. Individual respondents were also drawn from government and non-governmental agencies that were involved in projects at the site.

The site was chosen because it was the first site to be established within the district, following the chaos. It was also chosen because it hosted people coming from various ethnic backgrounds. The camp was also one of those highlighted as a site where private and public sector partnerships were forged in assisting those displaced.

1.7 Purpose of the Study

The study examined the causes of displacement , needs of those displaced and their adequacy. Physical and social considerations for planners of human settlements were used to inform this study.

The purpose of this study was to assess the needs of displaced populations that have spatial implications. Whether displaced by natural calamities such as earthquakes, development projects or political instability, populations displaced have immediate needs that emerge, owing to the disruption of their normal lives. Those who are uprooted from their homes/ areas of residence end up requiring places to shelter them. For instance this is often the case when disaster or conflict strikes. In addition this research looked into the existing co-ordination mechanisms that were responding to the post-election crisis and their related spatial implications. The Afraha Stadium IDP Camp in Rift Valley Province, was used as a case study. The Kenya Red Cross Society was officially appointed by the Government of Kenya as the official body mandated to address the needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as well as coordinate

cross sectoral actors that are also responding to the crisis. More specifically, this study will analyze the spatial related needs of IDPs.

In addition, this study will analyze the effectiveness of the co-ordination structures in addressing spatial needs of IDPs.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Camps for the internally displaced are temporary in nature. The researcher risked losing the research site and population, especially with the return of IDPs to their home. Despite the temporary nature of the camps, the magnitude in numbers and continued occurrence calls for response that recognizes the gravity of the matter.

Government of Kenya indicated that more than three hundred and fifty thousand people were uprooted from their homes during the 2007 post-election violence, and many found their way into IDP camps (GoK,2008). When hundreds of thousands of people end up in unplanned for and temporary sites for shelter, various questions emerge. Is the country prepared to respond to the needs of displaced populations? Who is charged with the responsibility of planning for the displaced? In the absence of planning and response mechanisms for the displaced, how do the people end up surviving? Such are the questions the study seeks to answer. This study will also seek to advance recommendations that relate to displaced populations, which need to be taken into account when planning for human settlements.

Camp managers were apprehensive over external actors gaining conducting research at the camps as cases of abuse had previously been reported.

Queries were used to fill in the gaps and provide clarifications.

1.9 Charts and tables

Charts and tables were used document qualitative data collected from key informants.

1.10 Organization of the Study

The research was organized in several chapters as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduces the study problem. The history of the problem is also highlighted. Also stated are the research questions. The chapter further indicates the study objectives, assumptions and justification of the study; scope and organization of the study

Chapter 2: Reviews various literature and policy documents at national and international levels. Also reviewed are concept and definitions that are applicable in displacement situations, as well as the causes of displacement.

Chapter 3: and research methodology and study limitations.

Chapter 4: Looks at the study area in-depth. Institutions administrating in the area are studied. Also researched are the factors contributing to conflict in the area.

Chapter 5: Discusses the needs that emerged and more specifically those that had spatial implications. The governance structures administrating the camp are also discussed. In addition, the adequacy of services is assessed. The participatory process in the establishment and management of the camp is analyzed.

Chapter 6: The chapter draws the conclusion from the findings, makes recommendations and suggests issues that should be taken into

considerations when finalizing policies and implementation plans that are in the process of being developed.

CHAPTER 2.0: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The literature reviewed the definition of terms on internal displacement, internally displaced persons, conflict and how the terms have been conceptualized and applied in the past. The participation of those displaced in decision making processes is also reviewed in relation to participation as a method and process of engagement.

In addition, literature reviewed the global and national understanding of the research topic. The global and contexts of internal displacement were also reviewed. The occurrences at the global level and how it relates to Kenya was also reviewed. The needs of the displaced are also highlighted, and actors who responded.

The underlying root cause of internal displacement at the global and national levels was analyzed. Responses by the global and national communities to the varying causes of displacement were also analyzed. How the different communities respond/relate to those displaced helped to inform the interpretation of policies/convention at international and national levels.

In strengthening the understanding of conflict, internally displaced persons and spatial implications, the review captures the understanding and interpretations of various scholars. Reflection provided also look at whether the needs of the displaced vary, depending on the cause of displacement.

A review of international and national instruments and implementation guides as they relate to the subject matter are also provided.

2.2 Definitions

2.2.1 Conflict.

The Academic Leadership Research Group defines conflict as a disagreement through which the parties involved perceive a threat to their needs, interests or concerns (ALRD, 2009). The ALRD put emphasis on key issues to take into consideration with regard to conflict and are relevant in this study include

a. A conflict is more than a mere disagreement - it is a situation in which people perceive a threat (physical, emotional, power, status, etc.) to their well-being. As such, it is a meaningful experience in people's lives.
b. Participants in conflicts tend to respond on the basis of their perceptions of the situation, rather than an objective review of it. As such, people filter their perceptions (and reactions) through their values, culture, beliefs, information, experience, gender, and other variables. Conflict responses are both filled with ideas and feelings that can be very strong and powerful guides to our sense of possible solutions.
c. As in any problem, conflicts contain substantive, procedural, and psychological dimensions to be negotiated. In order to best understand the threat perceived by those engaged in a conflict, we need to consider all of these dimensions.

2.2.2 Internally Displaced Persons

The Guiding Principles on internal Displacement define internally displaced persons as "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to 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-made

disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (GP, 2009)

The GPs identify that although all persons affected by conflict and/or human rights violations suffer, displacement from one's place of residence may make the internally displaced particularly vulnerable. Following are some of the factors that are likely to increase the need for protection:

a. Internally displaced persons may be in transit from one place to another, may be in hiding, may be forced toward unhealthy or inhospitable environments, or face other circumstances that make them especially vulnerable.
b. The social organization of displaced communities may have been destroyed or damaged by the act of physical displacement; family groups may be separated or disrupted; women may be forced to assume non-traditional roles or face particular vulnerabilities.
c. Internally displaced populations, and especially groups like children, the elderly, or pregnant women, may experience profound psychosocial distress related to displacement.
d. Removal from sources of income and livelihood may add to physical and psychosocial vulnerability for displaced people.
e. Schooling for children and adolescents may be disrupted.
f. Internal displacement to areas where local inhabitants are of different groups or inhospitable may increase risk to internally displaced communities; internally displaced persons may face language barriers during displacement.
g. The condition of internal displacement may raise the suspicions of or lead to abuse by armed combatants or other parties to conflict.

Internally displaced persons may lack identity documents essential to receiving benefits or legal recognition; in some cases, fearing persecution, displaced persons have sometimes got rid of such documents.

2.3 Concepts

2.3.1 Conflict

A review of studies and audits conducted in countries affected by conflict revealed that conflict is one the most common causes of internal displacement around the globe (Wisner, 2003). The 2007 post-election displacement revealed that Kenya is no exception. Wisner points out those conflict situations are very complex and temporary for most countries. According to Weisner, long-term interventions that may have been put in place dictate how manageable conflict can be in the immediate term. Countries which do not have long-term legislative measures which address conflict grapple with conflict for long periods, as the formulation processes are being entered into.

2.3.2 Community Participation in decision making in disaster situations

Displaced affected populations need to be actively involved in the assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes (Sphere Project 2000). The participation of all groups affected while taking into consideration local capacities and long-term implications is imperative. This informed the selection of those interviewed when this study was undertaken. The participation of those affected when disaster strikes in decision making processes is primarily looked at though the domain of disaster governance (Bankoff, 2003).Frersks argues that it is the domain where disaster knowledge and management is mediated and altered through political and governance practices and institutions. Studying disaster governance helps shed light how disasters affect the state, society and how the two relate (Frerks, 2003).

When highlighting the importance of involving social actors in response initiatives following the massive displacement of people, Arkel points out that the power balance/ struggles which ensure are triggered by people's interpretation of the reality which surrounds them. Through government's

response when the 1999 earth quake occurred in Turkey, the scholar analyses community involvement through response initiatives. He highlights how people's confidence in government diminished though the lack of immediate leadership and response when thousands were displaced. He however points out that confidence was re-established when government involved those affected in management and response structures which were set up. As a result, those affected directly or indirectly felt equally responsible and contributed to providing solutions (Arkel 2000).

2.4 Objective One: Identifying the causes of displacement and needs of the displaced

Research work conducted in the past by academic institutions, civil society organizations and the United Nations indicated that Kenya has had a history of internally displaced populations in various parts of the country. This therefore means that displacement is not a new phenomenon. An analysis into the causes of displacement and response accorded to IDPs in such circumstances informed the development of the conceptual framework that guided this work. In addition, literature review in this area contributed to the development of the research instruments that were applied in the field and further contributed to the analysis that informed the conclusions and recommendations sections.

Displacement has been as a result of various reasons that include

i. Disasters

ii. Development

iii. Conflict

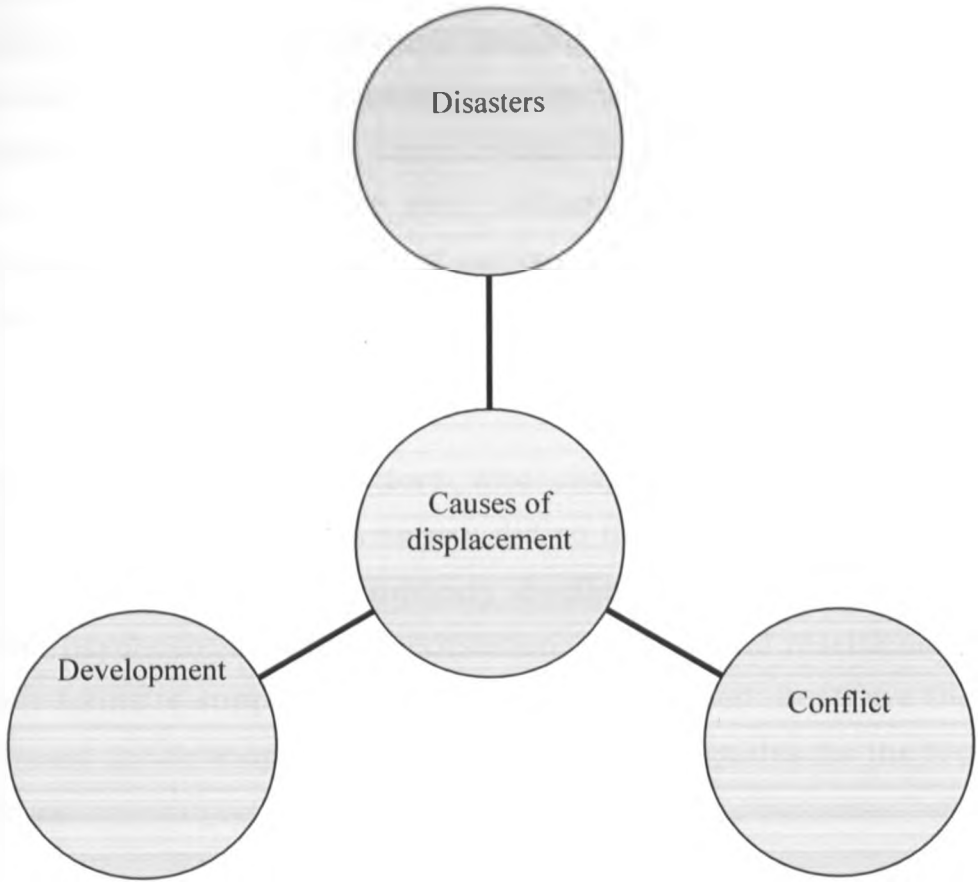


Chart 1: Causes of displacement

2.4.1 Displacement Due to Conflict over Resources

a. Global experience

Conflict and violence has been a major contributor to the number of people displaced. Sierra Leon, Liberia, Afghanistan and Iraq are such few countries where national and international actors are responding to the needs of those displaced.

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement recognizes those displaced by conflict and human rights violations. The principle further mentions that there are over twenty five million people, in some fifty countries around the world that have been uprooted from their homes. It mentions such IDPs as those forced to abandon their homes and livelihoods (UN,2004). In addition, the United Nations calls for coordinated action that addresses the protection and assistance needs of the displaced.

Lessons learnt

National and humanitarian actors who responded to those displaced by conflicts in Europe, Asia and America, did so through the provision protection of services, establishment of temporary dwellings and health care. Water and Sanitation, psychosocial support, education, food aid and resettlement services were other forms of support extended to those displaced. Such are the services that informed the development if questionnaires and guides for the focus group discussions.

b. Kenyan experience

Repeated incidents of conflict and violence have led to the displacement of people. Violent conflicts that are resource based have led to the displacement of population in the Rift Valley, Coast and Northern part of Kenya.

Violent conflicts involving pastoralists are reported to have become widespread and increasingly severe in the North and North Eastern regions of Kenya. Pastoralists in such areas live primarily on arid or semi-arid areas and depend on livestock for their livelihood. They rely on access to pasture and water for the survival of their livestock (Practical Action 2003). Given the aridity of the region, water and pasture often become scarce during the dry seasons, necessitating movement and competition.

Practical Action also notes the impacts of the violent conflicts that take place are severe and negatively impact on the communities involved. For instance, conflicts are mentioned to affect the development and provision of essential services in pastoralists' areas through disruption of the communities' livelihood systems by restricting access to natural resources and marketing systems. In addition, conflict leads to the destruction of social amenities that include the education system (PA,2003). Negative impacts highlighted include diminished livelihood, loss of life and property, increased inter-community hatred, environmental degradation and starvation. Other negative impacts include high levels of malnutrition and dependency syndrome and the displacement of population.

There is also population that has been repeatedly displaced over time, due to land related conflicts. Displaced population in areas of the Rift Valley such as Njoro and Molo and those in Mt Elgon comprise such population. In Mt. Elgon, conflict can be traced back to the early 1990s where inter-community clashes were seen over land. The feeling of dispossession coupled with identity consciousness among the Sabaot became powerful forces for ethnic mobilization against the non-Sabaot groups in the 1991-93 clashes (Akiwumi Report, 1999 1999).

Molo district in the Rift Valley has seen repeated displacement of people prior to or during general elections, every election year. Media reports indicate repeated conflicts emerged not only in Molo district but also in Bura, Tana River, Meru, Tharaka, Trans Nzoia, Mount Elgon, Narok, south Turkana, Baringo, Likoni, West Pokot, Trans Mara and Kuria (IRIN, 2008).

2.4.2 Displacement Related to Disaster

a. Global experience

Disasters, both natural and man-made have led to the displacement of thousands of people across the globe. According to the Integrated Regional Information Network, The international community needs to recognize those displaced internally due to disaster, and they need to be accorded similar recognition to those displaced by conflict (IRIN, 2008). It is further suggested that new institutional arrangements to protect the rights of such IDPs and address their needs, should be established. Such arrangements will ensure that the displaced are accorded basic needs and rights. As a result water, sanitation, health care, protection, security, food, shelter and clothing will be made available to those displaced. Institutions responsible for the provision of such services and facilities will also know their mandate and work toward making them available.

When the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement were drafted in the 1990s, there was little consensus over whether they should include the rights of people uprooted by natural disasters. Those opposed argued that only persons fleeing persecution and violence should be considered IDPs – in other words, persons who would qualify as refugees if they crossed a border. But the majority favoured including those uprooted by natural disasters because in responding to disasters, governments often discriminate against or neglect certain groups on political or ethnic grounds or overlook their human rights in other ways (IRIN, 2008). However, the Guiding Principles eventually recognized those displaced by both natural and man-made disasters, as evident in the scope and purpose of their establishment.

This research work takes cognizance of the identical needs that the displaced have. The needs no not take into consideration the cause of displacement, but rather what is required at the time of displacement. As such, this study agrees

with the inclusion of people displaced by natural disasters, in the Guiding Principles for Internal Displacement.

Lessons learnt

Governments have responded differently to those displaced by disasters. A report of experts to the UK government in 2005 recommended that the IDP concept be limited to persons displaced by violence because the causes and remedies of conflict induced and disaster-induced displacement were different, making it "confusing" to include both in the IDP definition(IRIN, 2009). Some governments have also shied away from calling persons uprooted by natural disasters IDPs. In Aceh, Indonesia, the government preferred labelling those uprooted by the tsunami "homeless", presumably to distinguish them from the more politicized "conflict IDPs" to which the government had barred access. In the US, government officials settled on every possible description of those uprooted by Hurricane Katrina except IDPs (IRIN, 2009).

b. Kenyan experience

Kenya has experienced disasters that are both natural and man-made. Kenya's Disaster Response Plan indicates that disasters in Kenya are dominated by droughts, fires, floods, terrorism, technological accidents diseases, epidemics that disrupt people's livelihoods, destroy the infrastructure, divert planned use of resources, interrupt economic activities and retard development (GOK,2008). This therefore means that Kenya needs to more proactively take into account the needs of the displaced through policy and implementation. Responding to the needs of the displaced can not only be limited to those displaced by certain causes, such as politically motivated violence, but also to those displaced by natural causes.

Drought has been a recurrent phenomenon that has not only adversely affected the arid and semi-arid lands but is now affecting land that was previously known to be arable, such as Central Province. The Disaster Response Plan

notes that the negative effects of drought in Kenya have become more pronounced in recent decades. The plan further mentions that in pastoral areas, there have been livestock losses of up to 70% of herds and unprecedented child malnutrition rates of up to 50%. Floods on the other hand are reported to have seen massive displacement of people in Western, Coast and Nyanza Provinces, on a recurrent basis.

In addition, the Kenya National Disaster Response Plan states that millions of shillings are lost through landslides. The losses occur when agricultural land is displaced, infrastructure destroyed and lives lost. On the other hand, terrorism is also reported to have had devastating effects on Kenya. The August 1998 US Embassy bombing in Nairobi saw the killing of over 214 people and extensive damage to property.

Transport incidents have also led to an increase in the number of disaster events. In 1994, 270 commuters died in Mtongwe, when a ferry sunk in 1993,114 commuters lost their lives in a road traffic accident, just to mention a few transport disasters that have taken place in Kenya (KDRP 2009).

It is imperative to note that not all disasters lead to massive displacement of population that necessitates the creation of camps or places to shelter the displaced. However, it is also important to note that a limited number of camps were set up following disasters that took place in the past. The few camps that have been set up in the past include those addressing the needs of those displaced by floods and the most recent that sheltered those displaced by the post-election violence.

2.4.5 Displacement Related to Development

a. Global experience

Global experiences in Asia reveal that millions of people have been displaced by natural disasters and development projects. In addition, the Asia Pacific region has some 3.6 million internally displaced persons. Competition over land and resources and the exclusion of ethnic or religious minority groups from the benefits of economic development are at the heart of many of the conflicts of the region (APF 2005). Unlike Africa, conflict-based displacement in Asia is dwarfed by the magnitude of forced population movements caused by development projects and natural disasters, such as the October 2005 South Asia earthquake and the Indian Ocean tsunami, which displaced 1.8 million people in Asia alone (APF 2005).

Refugees and IDPs are fleeing a range of crises: political, economic, and environmental; in many cases a combination of the three. Some estimates indicate that up to 105 million people globally have been displaced by development projects alone. Typical victims are indigenous groups forcibly moved from their land to make way for large-scale "modernizing" projects(Prendergast 2008).This means that a substantial amount of resources is used to address the needs of those displaced, yet development was the primary objective for their displacement.

Lessons learnt

The World Bank and other International actors have advocated for the recognition of those displaced by development projects. It is important to note that the scope and purpose of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement does not mention directly IDPs displaced by development projects. For instance, the Principles mentions that "for the purposes of these Principles,

internally displaced persons are persons or groups 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 made disasters and have not crossed and internationally recognized State border." (UN OCHA, 2004). Those displaced by development projects can also be seen as those whose basic right to shelter, has been violated.

It is therefore important to recognize that those displaced by development projects, equally require protection and other services accorded to those displaced by disasters and conflict.

b. Kenyan experience

Displacement of people has also occurred as people pave way for the establishment of development projects or during the implementation of conservation efforts.

Kenyans are known to have been displaced from Mt Kenya, the Aberdares and in the most recent scenario; eviction from the Mau Forest is on-going. During the 2005 Mau Forest evictions, over 15,000 people were displaced, 3,000 children had their learning disrupted and 5,000 houses destroyed (UN OCHA, 2004).

From colonial times onwards, Ogiek groups have been displaced from their ancestral lands without consultation, consent or compensation. They have been excluded from development plans and pushed onto land that is not suitable for their way of life. Joseph Towett sums it up: 'We are not only being dispossessed of our ancestral lands, our livelihoods are being killed. They say ... that we must develop: but tell me, where or what is this development?' Human rights scholars have warned that development can be a catalyst for ethnocide (CMRD, 2008).

The displacement of the Orma community offers another practical example of how development efforts can lead to displacement. The Orma pastoralists of Kenya, for example, were forced to migrate from their ancestral lands in the Tana River Valley area in northeast Kenya in the early 1980s for the expansion of the Tsavo East National Park, a wildlife preserve. Tsavo National Park is the largest national park in Kenya and is therefore crucial to Kenya's safari tourism industry. The Orma were not consulted about the expansion of Tsavo, nor were they invited to participate in a dialogue about ways in which to co-manage this endeavour (Moore, 2004).

2.5 Objective Two: Identifying Institutions Involved in Response operations

2.5.1 International guidelines

The Guiding Principles (GPs) on Internal Displacement recognizes that national governments and local authorities bear responsibility for the protection of internally displaced persons. Spatial implications of the guidelines will be outlined below. The GPs provide practical guidance to Governments, other competent authorities, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs in their work with IDPs (OCHA, 2004).

The Sphere Standards sets minimum standards that should be observed in disaster response, which includes the setting up of camps for the internally displaced persons. The standards identified are in five key sectors: water supply and sanitation, nutrition, food aid, shelter and health services (Sphere Project 2004). The following are highlights of what the minimum standards entail, with reference to the Sphere Project:

a. The water and sanitation programme is aimed at promoting good personal and environmental hygiene, and has standards on water supply, excreta disposal, vector control, solid waste management and

drainage. Every person should have at least 15 litres of water per person per day;

b. In providing health care, one community health worker serving a population of 500-1000, skilled birth attendant serving a population of 2,000 and a referral hospital with at-least one surgical doctor is recommended;
c. The use of appropriate technologies and locally available materials is recommended when setting up camps. Other recommendations include at least 3.5 meters squared for every individual and sex separation in addition to separation of rooms by activities where possible. The desires of the members of a household and or/ culture should be taken into consideration;
d. Solid waste management standards recommended include a refuse container that is located no more than 100 metres from a communal refuse pit and 100 litre refuse container for every ten families;

The standards mentioned above also served to guide the development of research instruments and the analysis of findings. The issues highlighted are also the same ones mentioned in the Physical Planning standards in addition to strategies that guide rural and urban development.

Camps in Kenya during the post-election violence period

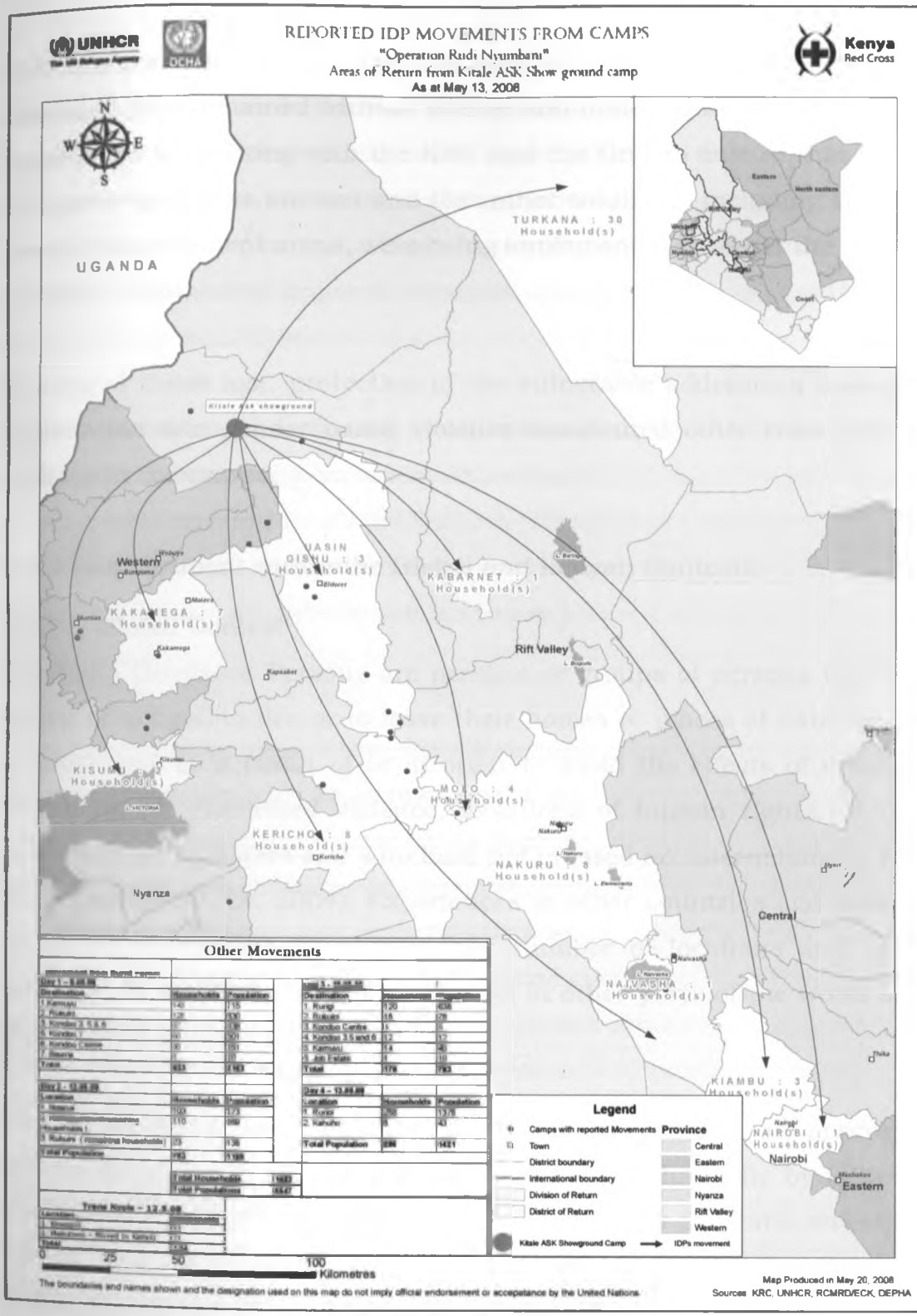
The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRC) spearheaded and coordinated the establishment of major IDP camps in Kenya. The Kenya Red Cross Society is constitutionally mandated with the responsibility of assisting the Kenyan Government carry out humanitarian work in times of peace or conflict. Natural disasters such as drought, famine, floods Activities that were coordinated by the KRC include data collection, registration and provision of services such as education, food, health care, shelter, non-food items and water (KRC,2008). Camps set up were spread across five provinces in Kenya, namely Central, Nairobi, Western and Nyanza Provinces.

UN reports indicated that acute humanitarian needs of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) were being met to a large extent. However, many of the nearly 350,000 IDPs – latest number reported by the KRC – were continuously moving from one area to another as the security situation is constantly shifting, with violence erupting in areas previously thought to be safe Fear, constant rumours, and reports of events evolving on the political scene were reported to be responsible for these recent movements. (OCHA, 2008).

In addition, UN reports noted that new IDP-sites were springing up almost daily in various parts of the country, thereby constraining humanitarian action as it was hard to keep track of IDPs and their needs (OCHA, 2008). The following map indicates the movement of IDPs that was being experienced at the time. The number of those reported to be in camps kept on fluctuating, further constraining response initiatives.

As can be seen from the map, IDPs were moving from the north rift valley which was a conflict hotspot to neighbouring districts. Movement could be observed from north rift valley to Kisumu and Kakamega in the western part of Kenya. The areas the IDPs were moving to were also experiencing violence, which could mean that people may have been moving to their ancestral homes. Movement could also be seen to Kericho and Kabarnet districts, another likely indicator that movement could have been influenced by ethnicity and origin and refuge was to areas where the ethnicity of those moving was not in question.

IDPs also moved to the far flung districts of Nairobi and Kiambu. Again, this is a likely indicator that those fleeing could not find safe refuge places in the districts immediately surrounding them; hence their movement to districts not located within their vicinity, and had to return to their areas of origin.



Map 1: Map showing reported IDP movements from camps

IDP profiles that emerged in the camps indicated that there were some displaced who remained without shelter and non-food items. Aid agencies were reported to be working with the KRC and the GoK to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are met and that other solutions, including smaller camps inside the settlement areas, were being implemented to assist the homeless (OCHA, 2008).

Tracing of those lost, protection of the vulnerable addressing cases of sexual exploitation and gender based violence constituted other roles that the KRC took up in the camps.

2.5.2 Displacement within the Global and Kenyan Contexts

2.5.2.1 Global Context

Internally Displaced Persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to 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-made disasters and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (OCHA, 2004). Experiences in other countries and lessons learnt in Kenya reveal that IDPs exist in a number of locations and continue to increase. In addition, studies conducted in other parts of the world also reveal that the IDP issue is prevalent.

The World Bank indicates that every year since 1990, an approximate 10 million people worldwide have been displaced involuntarily by infrastructural development projects. In India alone, during the last 50 years, an estimated 25 million have been displaced by development projects. In that same period in China, development projects displaced more than 40 million people, including 13.6 million in the 1990s (Robinson 2003).

According to International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), the number of IDPs in Africa fell in 2008 by nine per cent to 11.6 million. Nonetheless, Sudan remained the country with most IDPs in the world, at 4.9 million. The number of IDPs in Somalia rose to 1.3 million as conflict continued to ravage the country through the year. In Kenya and DR Congo, new outbreaks of conflict or violence caused massive waves of displacement. The number of IDPs in Uganda fell below the million mark as people continued to return home after years in camps (IDMC, 2008).

Additional statistics reveal that the internally displaced population in the Americas grew by seven per cent, due to continuing displacement in Colombia (Waldrop 2008). New displacement in Colombia accelerated in 2008, and it remained the second largest IDP population in the world at up to 4.3. Million. In the Middle East, the number of IDPs grew by 11 per cent as the number of IDPs in Iraq rose to 2.8 million. Despite some improvements in security, only a very small percentage of displaced people in Iraq could return to their homes (IDMC, 2008).

The region with the biggest increase in IDP population during the year 2008 was South and South-East Asia, where the figure rose by 13 per cent to 3.5 million. The biggest new displacement in the world was in the Philippines, where 600,000 people fled fighting between government forces and rebel groups in the southern region of Mindanao. There were also massive new displacements in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and India (IDMC, 2008).

Research work conducted by Warners indicates that in Europe and Central Asia, there are still 2.5 million IDPS, the same as in 2007.Internal displacement threatens different people in different ways. In 2008 displaced women and girls were particularly exposed to rape and sexual violence, domestic violence and exploitation (Warner, 2008).

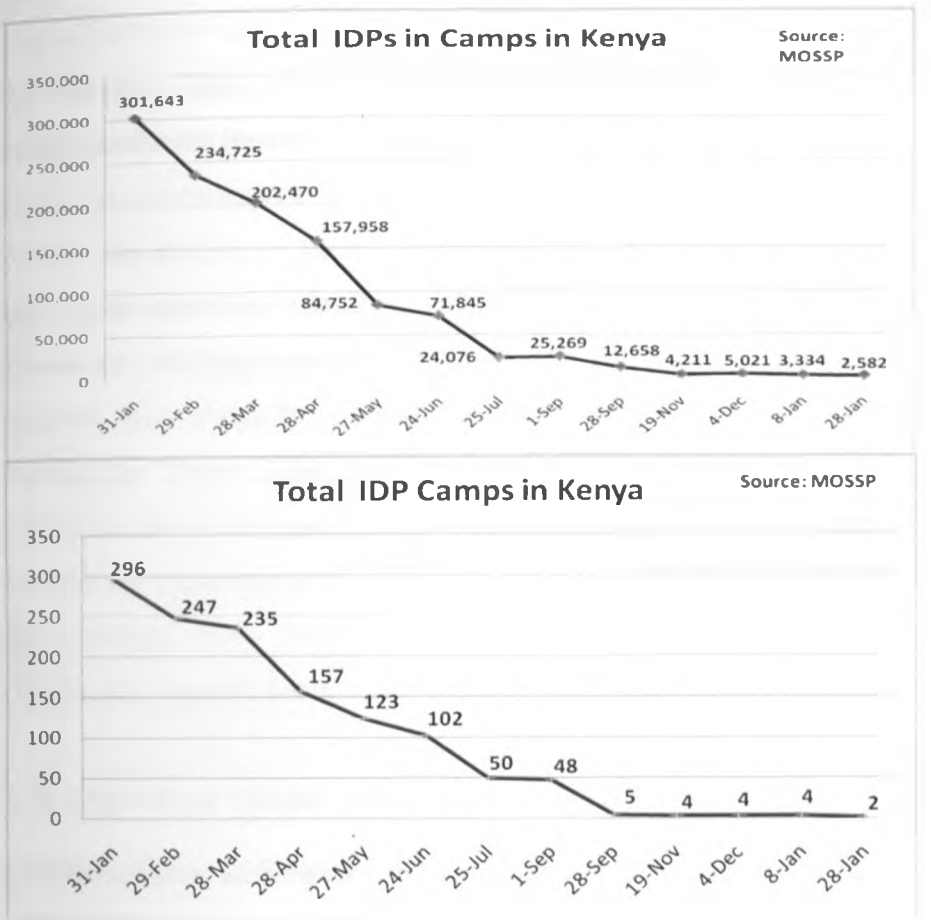
The above discussion highlights the global challenge that the world is facing, with regard to internally displaced people. In addition, it highlights that it is a challenge that both developing and developed nations are facing.

2.5.2.1 Kenyan Context

The International Displacement Monitoring Centre puts the number of internally displaced persons in Kenya at 400,000. Following the announcement of the results of the 2007 general election, violence erupted in Kenya. As a result, there was massive displacement of people across the country, with those displaced finding themselves in camps, others were hosted by family and friends while some became refugees in neighbouring countries, with Uganda hosting a refugee camp of Kenyan population (IDMC, 2008). As of 31 January 2008, there were 301,643 internally displaced persons living in 296 camps (MoSSP 2008). The camps were being established by the Kenya Red Cross in partnership with a wide range of agencies that include non-governmental organizations, the United Nations and donors.

Statistics from the Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MoSSP) indicate that the number of resettled IDPs to pre-displacement or transit sites remained at 347, 418 as of 2 February 2009. The figures refer to those displaced as a result of the post- election violence. At the same time, MoSSP figures indicate that only two Government of Kenya IDP camps were remaining, and had a population of 2,582 IDPs remaining in 2 camps across the Rift Valley. Civil society groups indicated the need to assess the remaining IDPs, their location and needs, to confirm figures provided by Government (ALRD, 2009).

Table 1: Total number of IDP camps and population of IDP camps



Data source: MoSSP

Research work by Practical Action during the year 2003 indicates that 164,457 people were displaced by conflicts in pastoralists' North Frontier districts of Kenya. 70% or 105,500 of those displaced were women and children below the age of 14 years. The total number of those displaced includes 41,097 from Turkana, 32,914 from Wajir and 32,000 from Kerio Valley. The statistics indicate the severity of the problem facing thousands of those displaced did not begin during the 2007 post-election period. In addition, the issue of women and children as being most vulnerable during displacement is highlighted. The

focus of this research is on IDPs, their needs and related spatial implications. As such, the investigations include those displaced by various causes which include political violence, natural calamities and development.

As noted from figures provided by Practical Action, the International Displacement Monitoring Centre and Government of Kenya, there is need to have an assessment to clarify the exact number of people displaced in Kenya. It would be useful to have disaggregated data indicating those displaced prior to the post-election violence in 2007 and those displaced by other causes. However, disaggregation should not be limited to this perspective as other factors are equally useful and important. In addition, it is important to recognize those displaced before the post-election violence in addition to addressing their needs. A comprehensive assessment through partnership efforts by Government, national and international agencies already involved in IDP issues may help reach a consensus as regards facts and figures of displaced populations.

2.6 Objective Three: Existing Policy and Planning Frameworks

Implications of Policy and Legislative Frameworks to the Case Study

2.6.1 Planning theories

Planning theories informed this research work. Work review by planning theorists such Charles Abram, Brian Mc Louglin and George Chadwick, helped this research work gain insight to systems and views of planning, and how they relate to practice. In his analysis of models for presentation in urban and regional planning, George Chadwick, presented models that highlight the need to allow for the expansion towns and cities (Maleche, 2004). He advocated for the reservation of spaces and identification of areas that can accommodate rapid growth in the short and long-term and long-term (Maleche, 2004). Such

provision is necessary and the emergence of displaced populations further emphasizes the need.

Brian Mc Louglin on the other hand critiqued systems approaches to planning and analyses how the varied approaches influence the end product (Maleche, 2004). Spatial needs in relation to governance systems are analyzed in-depth by Brian, an aspect that is important in this study. This is because the needs and spatial implications, of IDPs as earlier mentioned, are of key focus. Brian mentioned that the organizational structure of the economy, politics and society take different forms. He also went ahead to point out that spatial structure are influenced by governance, and that the provision or lack of spatial elements are dictated by governance concerns (Maleche, 2004). Such thinking helped to inform the development of this study. Brian and George investigated man- environment relations and helped identify necessary governance and infrastructure pre-requisites to human settlement development. Such insight assisted this research work in identifying aspects of governance and infrastructure which needed to be taken into consideration.

The understanding of the planning functions by scholars such as Charles Abrams, helped guide this research. For instance public approval of plan and their subsequent ability to influence were initially highlighted as being some of the core obstacles that must be overcome when planning. Key aspects such as whether towns and cities in Kenya should have public approval without taking into consideration the integration of disaster aspects come into question. Also in question is the extent to which emergency/ disaster aspects should be taken into consideration. More specifically, what social and physical structures should be integrated and accommodating what percentage or projected population. The methods of engaging the public are also put into question and point of engagement.

The above mentioned factors and information helped to guide this research, especially when it came to gathering information on public participation and analysing it thereafter. The ability of plans to survive scrutiny is another key obstacle that helped guide the review of national and international legislative frameworks that relate to IDPs and the related response initiatives. Whether or not the public should be engaged right from the onset or intermittently at various stages in the plan development is analyzed. More specifically, the rights and obligations of various parties (beneficiaries and those responsible) were better analyzed.

2.6.2 International frameworks

The Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief is a framework used at the international level.

The code of conduct highlights the commitment of various agencies to principles and minimum standards of operation when responding to disasters. Their obligations, rights and duties of agencies and governments are highlighted. The Code mentions minimum amenities that require to be put in place when responding to the needs of displaced populations. Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; food security and nutrition; shelter, settlement and non-food items; and health facilities are required at minimal. Such requirements and facilities comprise the minimum requirements for sites accommodating human population. The information acquired helped this study when designing the data collection instruments and when analysing the response initiatives put in place to address the needs of those displaced in Nakuru. As a result, this study integrated questions that relate to water, sanitation, education, health, lighting and access requirements.

The code of conduct is also concerned with the most basic requirements for sustaining lives and dignity for those affected by calamity and conflict. There

are minimum standards which follow when meeting people's needs for water, sanitation, nutrition, food, shelter and health care. The minimum standards were very useful in guiding this study as regards the sectors which needed to be taken into consideration for in-depth study. The minimum standards formed the sectoral areas for study.

1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols of 1977

The right to life and dignity is highlighted. The necessary infrastructure which requires to be put in place for dignity and life to be preserved is identified. Water, sanitation, health and shelter are mentioned as necessary infrastructure. In addition, the provision of hygiene promotion food security and nutrition are also needed to accompany the minimal provisions. The identification of such infrastructure helped develop the queries which informed this study. The right to life is reflected in the legal measures concerning right to life, to an adequate standard of living and to freedom from cruel, degrading treatment or punishment (Douglas 1992). Specific provisions are given as regards assistance to civilian protection. Lighting, access and security provisions are mentioned as essential in providing protection. In addition, the obligations states and other parties in service delivery to populations in need is highlighted. The provisions and obligations helped in the identification of key issues to investigate at the Afraha Stadium IDP Camp. Of core importance is the protection of civilians and immunity from attacks, which was also applicable to those displaced in Afraha Stadium IDP Camp.

Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

The Guiding Principles (GPs) were formulated upon recognition that nations are often confronted with the monumental task of ensuring protection for persons forcibly uprooted from their homes by violent conflicts, gross violations of human rights and other traumatic events, but who remain within the borders of their own countries. Moore notes that nearly always they suffer from severe deprivation, hardship and discrimination(Moore, 2004).

The GPs on internal displacement are based upon existing international humanitarian law and human rights instruments, and serve as an international standard to guide governments as well as international humanitarian and development agencies in providing assistance and protection to those displaced. The GPs contain 30 principles which provide guidance to

a. The Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons in carrying out his mandate;
b. States when faced with the phenomenon of internal displacement;
c. All other authorities, groups and persons in their relations with internally displaced persons; and
d. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations when addressing internal displacement.

The principles helped to inform the design of this research work and further enriched the specific design of research instruments. The questions asked to municipal, district and non-governmental agencies were guided by the principles. For instance, the 18th principle is more specific to spatial needs of the displaced, and therefore states that: All internally displaced persons have the right to an adequate standard of living. At the minimum, regardless of the circumstances, and without discrimination, competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to:

(a) Essential food and potable water;
(b) Basic shelter and housing;
(c) Appropriate clothing; and
(d) Essential medical services and sanitation.

The Guiding Principles also call for special efforts to be made to ensure the

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full participation of women in the planning and distribution of the basic supplies.

National frameworks

National Constitution of Kenya

The fourth Chapter of the Constitution of Kenya guarantees those displaced fundamental rights to right and access to basic services, as citizens of Kenya. No exclusive mention of IDPs was found, neither provision that related to them. However, there were provisions that are mentioned and can be used in relation to the displaced as citizens of the country. The Bill of Rights guarantees the right to life, human dignity, social security, health, education, food housing, water and family. These rights were used when the researcher was verifying the access of those displaced to such rights. In addition, the constitution guarantees Kenyans the freedom from discrimination, movement and residence, religion, belief and opinion in addition to that of trade, occupation and profession. Moreover, the protection of right to property in any part of Kenya either individually or in association is provided. Such rights helped the researcher also when examining the root causes of conflict and the manifestations of the same.

National Policy on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Kenya

The researcher did not come across any policy which specifically addresses internal displacement. However, The Ministry of State for Special Programmes was spearheading consultations amongst various stakeholders, with the aim of collecting views and key issues which could form the basis for the formulation of a policy. The Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MoSSP) stated that the Guiding Principles for Internal Displacement were informing their response initiatives (GoK,2008). The lack of a policy and the on-going consultation

process provided an avenue through which this research could advocate for the inclusion of recommendations.

National Disaster Management

The *Plan* highlights that a disaster-emergency condition exists when an event attributable directly or sorely, either to the operation of the forces of nature or human intervention or to both, generates the extensive damage and destruction to life or property; is accompanied by extensive social and physical disruption and overwhelms the resources of the affected community or country to provide a timely and effective response to meet the needs of the situation.

When the 2007 post-election violence occurred, there was extensive damage to life and property as was highlighted in the first chapter. In addition, extensive damage to the social and physical sectors overwhelmed the ability of communities affected, and as a result, thousands were displaced. Immediate intervention was thus needed, and the National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan offers an avenue which guides response and preparedness activities for displaced populations.

The Plan provides guidelines covering the following areas

a. Instruction for different levels of emergencies
b. Provision for development of Hazard Specific Contingency Plans
c. Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis procedures and
d. Mitigation and Recovery operating procedures.

The guidelines provided by the *Plan* can inform responses targeting internally displaced persons but which cannot wholesomely guide the whole process. When disaster strikes, as was witnessed by the conflict and violence that displaced hundreds of thousands of people, it is necessary to provide guidance to those responding to needs.

Key disaster/hazard problems in Kenya which include drought, floods, landslides, civil conflict, fires and conflict are key disasters mentioned in the Plan which lead to displacement. Kenya needs to ensure that it is adequately prepared and can effectively respond to the needs of the displaced. It is therefore necessary to stipulate clear guidelines and minimum requirements the will help those responding and make beneficiaries aware of what to expect.

Physical Planning Handbook

The handbook provides guidelines for the preparation of physical development plans. The book helped to identify basic and necessary infrastructure for human settlements, which include health care, education, water, sanitation, lighting, protection, and access and shelter facilities. Through observation and enquiry, the availability of such facilities was queried. Also probed was how sufficient such facilities and services were. The respondents were also provided with the opportunity to suggest additional facilities or services that are basic and may not have been available.

This study was not intended to prepare a physical development plan, but benefited from the principles and controls stipulated therein. The findings of this research indicate that never again, should a social facility be used to host the internally displaced. Rather, Kenya should be planned in a manner that it is able to anticipate, plan and respond to the displaced, but work towards preventing displacement. In addition, the handbook helped this study to better understand socio-economic facilities and services that are necessary in urban areas.

Moreover, the handbook helped this study to better understand the planning laws and institutions that exist in Kenya, the identification of standards required in residential areas, which are similar to those that IDPs needed in their area of temporary shelter.

2.8 Conclusion

Disasters, development and conflict are the major causes of displacement. At the global level, all three serve to contribute to an increase in the number of people displaced. Response actions by national and international actors varied depending on the situation and magnitude. However, it also emerges that response at the international level has been mainly accorded to those displaced by conflict and disasters. Those displaced as a result of development processes got to attain international recognition when the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement were being reviewed. As such, it is imperative to note that regardless of the cause of displacement, the needs are very similar. As such, necessary arrangements to respond to the needs are essential and the local level.

Kenya is also struggling with the response and recognition of the displaced. It is worth noting that disasters, development and conflict have affected Kenya. As such, the needs of the displaced are real and, prevention and response initiatives necessary. Again, as is the situation at the global level, the needs are similar, regardless of the cause of displacement.

The above discussion serves to demonstrate the extent to which people and communities have been displaced. Following displacement, people especially the vulnerable often find themselves without access to their basic needs, which include food and shelter. The setting up of temporary places of shelter can be one way of responding to the immediate needs of displaced populations. As a result, it is necessary to look into response initiatives that have been applied in the past, when responding to the needs of the displaced.

CHAPTER 3.0: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Background

A number of methods were used for the study included the following:-

a. A desk review of existing literature on the post-election crisis in Kenya and elsewhere;
b. Data collected directly by the researcher through focus Discussions, one on one interviews, use of GIS and observation were methods used to collect data and project information. The use of GIS, as will be seen in the following chapters, was used to analyse the location of Nakuru district in a national context and vis a vis surrounding districts. GIS was also used to visualize the location of Afraha Stadium;
c. The researcher used a wide range of information and data that were collected and written by academicians, the United Nations, individuals and national and international agencies. Media reports were also used to inform this process. Information gathered from such sources was also used to enrich this research process.
d. Field visits to IDP camps; and

3.2 Research Population

Background information on the district and information on displacement was sourced from the District Commissioner's office, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, United Nations Development Programme and Ministry of State for Special Programmes. A total of 44 selected individuals were interviewed individually. Focus Group discussions were also conducted with camp residents, technical and service providers at local and district levels.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

Individuals who participated in the individual questionnaire were drawn from the households within the camp. Those interviewed were drawn from households that represented various groups at the camp which includes single parents, people living with HIV and Aids, widows and widowers, those

employed, and self-employed, people living with physical challenges and representatives of various ethnic communities. Literature review conducted in camp settings from scholars such as Frersks and Bankoff revealed that there was need to take the groups mentioned above into consideration when conducting planning and response assessments.

3.4 Sample size

Those selected for the focus group discussion were drawn from the health, sanitation, water and education sectors of the municipality.

3.5 Data collection methods

Both primary and secondary methods of data collection were applied.

3.5.1 Secondary data

The research involved data collection, analysis and data interpretation.

This research work examined policies and government implementation plans, when seeking to identify those that guide or inform the country on how to deal with IDPs. The researcher looked at the national constitution, Local Government Act Cap 265, Draft Land Policy, Kenya National Disaster Response Plan 2008 and the Physical Planners Handbook. International and regional conventions were also reviewed. Such included the Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement,1947 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols of 1947,The Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross Movement and Non- Governmental Organizations in Disaster Relief.

Academic publications, reports and review work from University of Nairobi and independent researchers helped to inform this study.

Reports by national and international actors responding to emergencies and disasters in Kenya and other countries were also reviewed.

Data collected by camp managers and representatives of the residents of Afraha stadium camp served to inform and enrich this study.

3.5.2 Primary data

Administering the questionnaire

Primary data was collected by administering questionnaires at individual and group levels.

The questionnaires targeting individuals and households living at the camp gathered data related to

a. Shelter, the type of shelter and where it was acquired from
b. Services that the population had access to, such as water, sanitation, education, safety, health and recreational facilities.
c. Gender provisions in the facilities provided.
d. Integration of the needs of the challenged.

Data on the number of shelters available in relation to the population was relevant in determining whether there was adequate space for individuals and households. A study of the services that the population could access evaluated whether the basic and minimum needs were met and to what extent. Gender considerations investigated whether the needs of girls, women, boys and men were taken into consideration. On the other hand, the considerations of those with physical challenges investigated whether those with physical limitations had their needs addressed.

Information received from the above mentioned means helped in analysing the adequacy or the lack thereof, of facilities. Such information was also used to provide recommendations that would help guide the setting up of similar camps in the future.

Interviewing key informants

Non- structured interviews and discussions were held with local authority and district representatives who include the Municipal Council of Nakuru and Nakuru District Commissioner's Office.

The non-structured questions were mainly aimed at clarifying some of the gaps presented and offered the opportunity to clarify information provided by camp residents. For instance, when the residents stated that the Municipality assisted in the admission of students to neighbouring schools, the municipality's representatives clarified the manner in which placement and procurement of instruction materials would be done, given that the students were originating from other schools.

Focus group discussions

Discussions with Camp Leaders and Sectoral representatives at Municipal levels were also held.

The Focus Group Discussion with the resident's representatives assessed their involvement in decision making processes and in the delivery of services. The discussions gathered information on whether they knew who was providing various services at the camp and how adequate the services were in meeting their needs. The discussions also helped to identify potential solutions to the challenges being faced, with regard to service provision. Such discussions also helped identify potential models for community participation at camp level.

Focus Group discussions with sectoral the representatives of the Municipality enabled the study to identify services that need to be provided to displaced populations, their adequacy and measures taken to ensure that the services are put in place.

Observation

The researcher used observation as a method of corroborating information that was presented. For instance, the overflow of solid waste and systematic arrangement of tents could be observed at first glance when one was at the study site.

Observation was also used to identify services that were located at the study site and those that were missing.

Photography

Photographs of facilities that the community could access were taken. In addition, photography was used to capture the organization and arrangement of structures and facilities at the site of study. Pictures taken were able to tell a story in the form of images.

Spatial data

Maps and sketches from the Kenya Red Cross Society and other agencies were used to support information acquired at the site. The information was also used as part of the analysis.

3.6 Data analysis

Geographical Information Systems and spread sheets were used to project and analyze the structured questions. Analytical maps are provided in the *Research Findings* and *Background of Study Area* sections of this study. Spread sheets were used to deduct the figures and percentages presented in the *Research Findings* section. Spread sheets were also used to projects tables such as the camp population by age.

CHAPTER 4: BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Introduction and Location

Introduction

It is important to understand the back-ground and context of the study area, which provided insight to the case study. The back-ground and study of facilities and services available for the general population within the district enables us identify what already exists, and is essential even to the displaced population. As seen in policies and instruments advocating for the rights of the displaced, essential infrastructure to provide water, sanitation, lighting, access, health care and education are mentioned. The existence of such services and access to IDPs provides a practical situation of analysis. How far or near such services are located to the camp is also important, as it informs us whether or not additional and external services are necessary. The availability of such services and facilities by displaced populations is essential when analyzing access.

The adequacy of services and facilities needs to also be analyzed, when addressing the needs of displaced populations. The additional population that comes with the displaced may end up putting a strain on existing resources and facilities. For instance, if a nurse is expected to serve 40 patients per day, additional human resource would be deemed essential, especially in cases where the new population arrives with myriad of health needs.

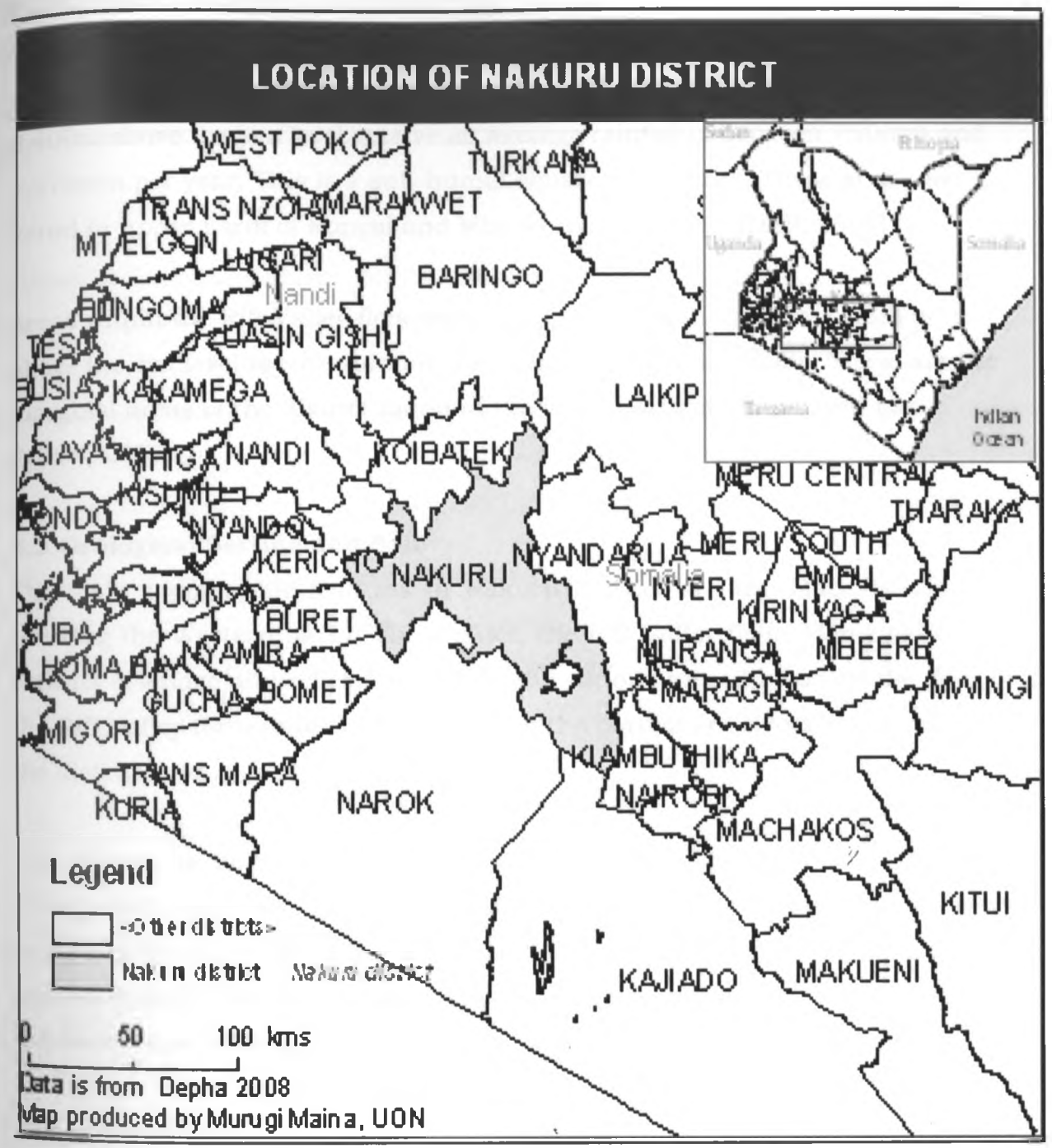
Climatic and geological settings help us to identify whether certain response services such as structure are appropriate when planning for displaced populations. For instance, tarpaulins may be deemed essential in camp settings may not be necessary in hot arid lands during the hot period. On the other hand, tarpaulins are essential in cold, wet and rainy areas. In addition, pins provided and recommended for the strengthening of housing structures will vary depending on the topography and soils.

It is also essential to understand the history of displacement in the area. The magnitude of past displacement cases helps us to understand whether displacement is new, on-going or chronic. The needs of those displaced and who responded helps us to compare the past and present situation.

Location

Afraha stadium is located in Nakuru district, in the Rift Valley Province. Nakuru District is one of the 18 districts of the Rift Valley Province. As can be observed from the map indicating the location of the district, Nakuru district borders eight other districts namely, Kericho, and Bomet to the West, Koibatek and Laikipia to the North, Nyandarua to the East, Narok to the south West and Kajiado and Kiambu to the south. The District covers an area of 7,235.3 Sqm.

Nakuru town is an administrative division within the district and it is where Afraha Stadium is more specifically located. Other administrative divisions include Elburgon, Mauche, Lare, Nakuru Municipality, Bahati, Njoro, Mbogoini, Naivasha, Gilgil, Molo, Keringet, Rongai, Olenguruone, Kuresoi, Kamara and Mau Narok.



Map 2: Location of Nakuru district

4.2 Climatic Factors

The climate conditions of Nakuru district are strongly influenced by altitude and physical features. Areas in the district with altitude between 1,800m and 2,400m above the sea level receive an average rainfall of between 760mm and 1,270mm per year. This is a sub-humid equatorial climate. These areas are found in upper parts of Rongai and Mbogoi-ini divisions (NDSP, 2007).

Areas within the Rift Valley floor with altitudes between 1,520m - 1,890m above the sea level receive rainfall of less than 760mm annually. These are the marginal areas of the district found in the lower parts of Rongai and Lanet (NDSP, 2007).

4.3 Geological Setting and Soil

The main topographic features in Nakuru district are the Mau Escarpment covering the Western part of the district, the Rift Valley floor, Menengai Crater with its drainage and relief system and the various inland lakes on the floor of the Rift Valley form drainage for nearly all the permanent rivers and streams in the district.

The district is home to Lake Nakuru, famous for its flamingos. The Mau Escarpment with an average altitude of 2,500m above sea level is very important for the district, as most of the forests are located on it. The forests do influence rainfall pattern in the district, while most of the rivers originated from the same escarpment. The catchment of Lake Nakuru is Molo River.

The topography found in the district has greatly influenced economic activities in the district. In the areas where volcanic soils are found crop and dairy farming are common. In the drier parts, livestock keeping, poultry and other activities linked to tourism are practiced.

The natural resources found in Nakuru including forests (Menengai Crater, Mbogoi-ini Solai), rivers, escarpments, lakes and tourist attraction in addition to good soils for farming gives the district a firm economic base. Lake Nakuru with its saline water is a major tourist attraction centre inhabited with flamingos. The forests within escarpment are a major source of timber and firewood employing high numbers of Nakuru districts' population. The same forests do generate income to the government in form of revenue and income to saw millers too. These resources if exploited in an optimal and sustainable manner.

4.4 Population

Projected population and population density by division

Table 2: Population projections

DIVISION	AREA IN SQ KM	POPULATION	POPULATION DENSITY	LOCATION
Mauche	161	17,018	105	4
Lare	139	30,659	220	4
Elburgon	436	72,220	165	3
Nakuru municipality	262	255,715	974	4
Bahati	564	158,910	281	4
Njoro	313	87,489	279	4
Mbogoi –ini	386	65,803	170	3
Naivasha	1,782	175,457	98	8
Gilgil	1,055	101,649	96	4
Molo	58	35,312	599	2
Keringet	492	66,193	134	9
Rongai	744	85,630	115	5

Olenguruone	172	35,417	205	6
Kuresoi	285	45,251	159	4
Kamara	201	46,752	232	3
Mau – Narok	185	33,079	179	2
Total	7,242.3	1,312,554	181	69

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2001

Nakuru is the most populated districts in Kenya, having a density of 181 persons per km² as shown in above 1 above. Nakuru Municipality is the most densely populated division, where most of the people live in divisions like Kaptembwo, Langalanga, Ponda Mali and Mwariki.

3.4.2 Demographic and population profile

The existing demographic and population profile prior to displacement needs to be understood. Such information would help planners or those responding understand the dynamics of the new case load in view of what existed before.

In 1999 the population of Nakuru district was 1,187,039 and was experiencing an average growth rate of 3.4 % per annum, which is above the national average of 2.4%. The population of the district is projected to reach 1,604,805 by 2008. Nakuru has an almost equal number of males and females. In 1999 there were 662, 009 males and Females 650,546 giving a sex ratio of 98:100. The district has a youthful population. The dependency ratio is 100:91.

The district has a population density of 164 people per sq Km². Molo, Bahati and Njoro are the most highly densely populated rural divisions. Table 2 below summarizes some of the demographic indicators while table 3 provides the age/sex projections for the period 2000 and for plan period 2050 to 2010.

Demographic indicators

Table 3: demographic indicators

Population	1,312,555
Number of males	662,009
Number of females	650,546
Female/male sex ratio	98:100
Number of youthful population (15 – 25) years	325,163
Primary school population (6 – 13) years	288,278
Secondary school population (14 – 17) years	125,274
Labour force (15 – 64) years	703,234
Dependency ratio	100:91
Population growth rate	3.4%
Rural population at start of plan period 2002	696,165
Urban population at start of plan period 2002	616,389

Source: District Statistic Offices, Nakuru, 2001

An analysis of the population reveals that the population is largely youthful with about 54.8% of the population less than 20 years and about 74.4% of the population less than 30 years. The implication of a youthful population is that it will exert pressure on the district to provide facilities and services to meet their schools and college need. For those who have completed school there will be pressure to provide gainful employment opportunities for them.

The Population of Nakuru District is estimated to be 1,312,555 (2002) with a growth rate of 3.4% per annum. By the year 2008 this population expected to increase to 1,604,805. Clearly the high population growth rate has serious

effect on social and economic development. This is manifested in increased unemployment, high dependency ratio, increased demand for health services, increased demand for agricultural land, more need for fuel and forest products, over-crowding in educational facilities, more demand for better housing, high levels in poverty indices.

If viewed against the limited resources, clearly population growth is a major challenge of the district. It means that development must outstrip population growth rate, otherwise the present rate of poverty, which stands at 45%, is likely to worsen. Although the district has potential for the development of the key sectors of the economy, the level of development has been low due to failure in exploiting her full potential. The district's food crop production is extensive and the district has potential for food self – sufficiency. Poor farming practices coupled with lack of concern about forest conservation in the district has resulted in soil erosion and environmental degradation.

4.5 Education

Education is one of the essential services identified by the Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement and Sphere Standards as one of the essential services required for the displaced. An overview of existing education facilities would help inform those responding to the needs of the displaced, whether the existing facilities are sufficient or additional ones/ extension services should be provided. The Physical Planning Handbook mentions education facilities as necessary when planning for human settlements.

Nakuru district has a total of 1,219 Pre-Primary schools, 558 Primary Schools, and 140 Secondary schools. Dropout rates for primary school is 38% for females 38% for males while in secondary schools it increases to 49.1% and 54.8% respectively. The pupil teacher ratio is 1:35 in primary schools and 1: 16 in secondary schools. Enrolment of boys in Pre-Primary, Primary, and Secondary Schools is higher than that of girls

The population of primary school going children is projected to increase from 288,278 in 2002 to 352,465 in year 2008. This represents an increase of 64,187 Or 22.3%. This will necessitate investments in educational facilities and services. For the secondary going children population is project

4.6 Poverty Analysis

Understanding the lives and livelihoods of host populations helps in addressing recovery needs for the displaced. Displaced populations are faced with myriad of challenges that include loss of sources of income. An understanding of the poverty situation would support immediate and long-term interventions as well as identify potential projects and programmes.

According to the Welfare Monitoring Survey of 1997, absolute poverty was about 45% for rural population and 41.06% for urban population. Food poverty was 42.1% for the rural population while for urban population it was around 21.38%.

The causes of poverty in Nakuru include unemployment, landlessness, lack of water, insecurity, lack of basic services such as health, education and lack of credit facilities. Women and children, unemployed an elderly people form segments of the most affected members of the society. It should be noted that land crashes have played a major role in the current state of poverty by creating tension, insecurity, forced migration and destruction of life and property and wastage of time, which would otherwise been directed towards productive activities. HIV/Aids pandemic has also contributed significantly to high levels of poverty in the district. Female-headed household are particularly affected by poverty in the district.

Socio-Economic Indicators

Table 4: Economic indicators

Total number of Households	327,797 (2002)
Average Households size	4
Number of female headed households	79,241
Number of disabled	40,500
Children needing special protection	1,329
Absolute Poverty (Rural & Urban)	45% (313,275)
Income from Agriculture	48%
Income from Rural Self employment	8%
Wage employment	19%
Urban self-employment	23%
Number of unemployed	194,195 (15%)

Source: Nakuru District Offices, 2002

4.7 Health

Health services and facilities are another essential service that requires to be provided to displaced populations, by the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and Sphere standards. The Planning handbook and Constitution of Kenya also identify health care as a right and need where human settlements exist.

Nakuru District has 15 hospitals and 279 other health facilities that are spread all over the district. The doctor to patient ratio is 1:31,251 and average distance to the nearest health facility is 8 kilometers.

The most prevalent diseases in the district are Malaria, Upper Respiratory-Tract Infections, Malaria and Skin Diseases. Thus programmes of Primary Health Care (PHC); and STI/STD including HIV/AIDS should be put in place.

HIV/Aids prevalence in the district has showed increasing trend, reaching the peak in 1998, before it started showing signs of decline. The declining trend in HIV prevalence could be attributed to the fact that Nakuru has been one of the HIV/Aids pilot campaign district. The other possible explanation for the declining trend could be the initial stages that are early 1990s, most of the patients used to come to the Provincial General Hospital – while the patients were not necessary from Nakuru District. The Government through the campaign encourages patients to be transferred to their nearby health facilities and also to go for home-based treatment. This factors combined could have accounted for the decline but the prevalence rate of 18% recorded in 2000 is still high especially if translated in terms of figures given the fact that the population of the district is about 1.2 million people.

The impact of the scourge has been felt at all levels of the district's economic and social circles. Already Nakuru Town has more than 15 children homes and majority of the children are HIV/Aids orphans. This is one of the major challenge facing the major urban centers of Nakuru District, while at village level orphans are been taken care of by the old, while some of the young people are forced to take care of the their siblings. This has increased the dependency ratio and impacted much more negatively on the labour force. The table below summaries some of the health indicators in Nakuru District.

4.8 History of Displacement in Nakuru District

Nakuru district is one of districts in Kenya where displacement is rife and linked to the clashes of 1991 and 1997.During the clashes, population were forced to flee as a result of displacement and it has been difficult to establish

data on those who were displaced and have since returned. As such, there is high speculation of the figures as there was no systematic registration of IDPs. Elburgon, Njoro, Molo and Olenguruone are conflict hotspots that have over time seen massive displacement of people. These are areas formerly settled by colonialists in what came to be known as the White Highlands. In Molo, the conflict was between the Kipsigis, Ogiek versus the Kikuyu and Kisii. In Njoro, the conflict was between the Kipsigis and Ogiek versus the Kikuyu. In Olenguruone, the conflict was between the Kipsigis, Ogiek versus the Kikuyu and Kisii (TFR, 2009).

Colonialists who occupied the Rift Valley displaced local people and alienated thousands of acres of land for their settlement. The original inhabitants namely the Maasai, Kalenjin, Sabaot, and Pokot were pushed into native reserves which were for the most marginal part. At independence, the departing white settlers sold their farms to individuals, groups and government for resettlement schemes (TFR, 2009)

In most cases, the local people who were considered indigenous did not actively participate in the buying of such land, hence the resentment by local people against what was considered 'new' settlers. Another factor which caused resentment was the conflict in land-use. Those displaced by colonialists were mainly pastoralists while the 'new' settlers were cultivators. Resentment blew up into open conflict in the period leading up to the 1992 elections with the introduction of multi-party politics. The 'new' people were perceived to be foreigners and supporting multi-party politics while the 'locals' were perceived to be for the ruling party of the day. Political incitement by their leaders led the killing, displacement and loss of lives (TFR, 2009)

The Catholic diocese of Nakuru established temporal resettlement schemes comprising 288 families (about 2016 persons) in Gilgil, Njoro, and Lolo divisions, during the 1991 and 1997 clashes. Each family was allocated

between one and a half and two acre plots on temporary basis with the assumption that IDPs would eventually go back to their homes once peace was restored.

CHAPTER 5: RESEARCH FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

Combinations of methods were used to identify the needs that had spatial implications for the internally displaced at the Afraha Stadium IDP camp. Review of research work conducted in camp settings as captured in the literature review helped to identify essential services and facilities that existed. Such were used to query the needs and analysis shed light on those that had spatial implications. The research work was able to highlight the services that were accessed by residents at the camp.

Facilities and services such as health and education were present at the camp and such were evident through observation. Further research through focus group and individual interviews helped assess whether the services were adequate and responding to the needs of the people. The use of facilities available for the wider population in Nakuru districts was also queried, with regard to IDP access. The questionnaire, one on one interviews, focus group discussions and general observation provided further information as to what was available.

The IDP committee, management committee and inter-agency committee were interviewed in focus group discussions. Additional one on one interviews were conducted with the Camp Manager, District Commissioner and Head of the Humanitarian Coordination Group. IDPs were first interviewed, followed by the camps committee and camp camps manager. By interviewing the IDPs first, the researcher was able to identify additional issues that required clarification, therefore further enriching the findings.

5.2 Key Findings

Afraha Stadium IDP camp was located on the outskirts of Nakuru's Central Business District and borders Free Hold Estate. It is easily accessible by road and air and is sometimes to be used as a landing pad for government officials touring the area by air. It is within ten walking minutes distance to densely populated estates of Flamingo, Phase 11, Bondeni, Manyani, Langalanga, Race Track, Pangani and Suburb, making it centrally located.

Bondeni Police Station was located seven minutes away from the stadium. Kaiba, St. Mary's Girls, Harambee Khalsa, Freehold, Kariba, Bondeni and St. Joseph Primary Schools are easily accessible from the stadium within walking distances of between 5-15 minutes. Secondary schools also accessible from the stadium in the same time range include Menengai, Khalsa and Nakuru Day high schools. Nakuru Municipality Health Centre is located in Langa Langa estate and was also easily accessible by walking and public transportation means. The Provincial district Hospital was located on the northern part of the town and could be accessed by walking and public transportation was available. Three open air markets were also easily accessible from the stadium. Two are located in the Central Business District and one in Bondeni estate.

The road network was tarmacked and well connected to public utilities and neighborhoods. Electricity and telephone lines were present and neighbouring establishments had access to the services as could be seen through diverted power and telephone lines.

Map 3: Location of Afraha stadium

It had a total population 1370 people, 632 of which were females and 738 males. The majority of the population was between the ages 18-59 years while the least was fifteen, comprising of people above 60 years.

Table 5: Breakdown of camp population by age

AGE	MALES	FEMALES
Less than 5 years	130	119
5-11 years	125	113
12-17 years	91	83
18-59 years	380	314
Above 60 years	12	3
	738	632
Total population	1370	

The Camps Management Committee reported that no site plan was developed before the setting up of the camp as there was little time to plan. Once the tents were secured from private sector, the tents were erected in rows. The football pitch was selected as and tents erected in rows. The Municipal Council of Nakuru (MCN) also pointed out that no site plan was developed, despite the presence of a Town Planner, given that the camp was established in less than 24 hours following the escalation of violence.

5.3 Governance Structure

The Camp was governed by a Camp Management Committee that was headed by a Camp Manager. The Camp Manager (CM) had officers in charge of data operations, health, water and sanitation (Watsan), stores, food, relief, special needs, logistics, security, repairs, maintenance and tracing. The officers mentioned that there was a two way process of communication between them and the Camp Manager, as they directly reported to him. In addition, the CM reported to the committee the outcome of meetings between him and humanitarian actors who were providing aid to the camp. Assistance from humanitarian agencies included education supplies and facilities, food, medicine, personnel, non-food items such as blanket and counselling. The

officers representing the committees liaised closely with the IDP Committee in responding to emerging needs and addressing challenges.

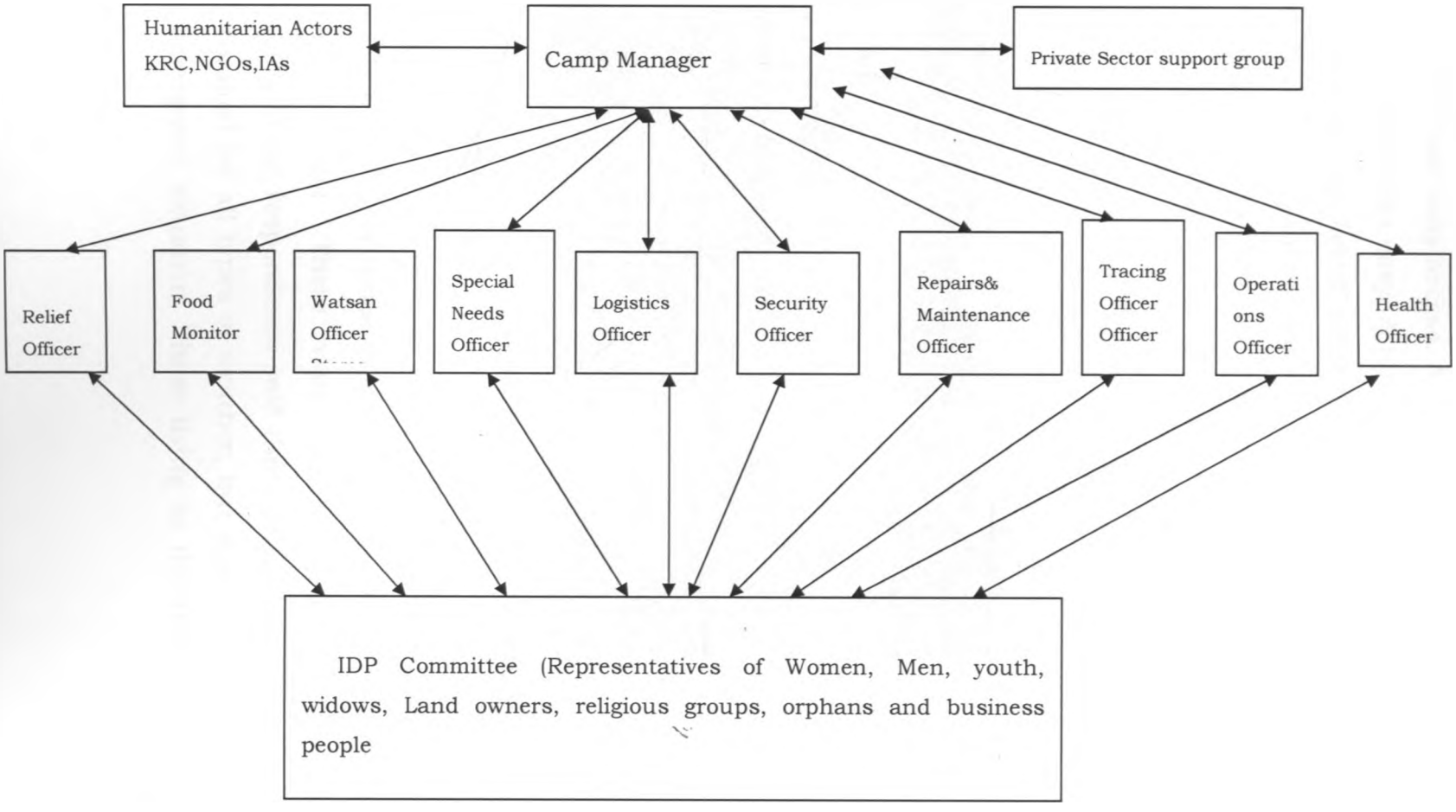
Camp residents mentioned that the committees addressed their needs, but they would have wanted additional committees that dealt with education, women's needs and their recovery or return process, once they were able to return to their homes. They also mentioned that in order to ensure that the return to their homes is sustainable; a livelihoods committee would have been beneficial as most of their homes and businesses had been destroyed.

The CM reported that he was invited by Private Sector to provide updates from the camp. Private Sector responded by filling in the gaps especially with regard to non-food items.

32(72%) of respondents mentioned that female and child—headed households were not provided with opportunities to make decisions or voice their concerns. This meant that the majority of the population felt that children should be consulted, especially those who headed household. It was mentioned that that male headed households were often consulted, and little consideration was given to female headed households. Children were also not allowed to make decisions on their own as they were often viewed as too young to make informed decisions.

AFRAHA STADIUM CAMP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chart 1: Management structure of the Afraha Stadium IDP Camp



5.4 Shelter

215 tents were counted at the camp, excluding those located at the periphery, which were made of polythene bags. The tents were erected on a flat terrain that had easy access. As a result, movement between tents and within the camp was easy. A total of 512 families were living in the tents. This means that seven people were sharing a tent. It was also mentioned that two to three families shared a tent. Camp residents mentioned that the tents were too crowded and did not provide room for privacy, and therefore not socially acceptable.

Figure 2 : Arrangement of individual tents on the football pitch

38(86%) of those interviewed were living in water proof tents that had tarpaulins while 6 (7%) of those interviewed were living in tents made from polythene bags. There were no tents made of wooden materials.100% of the respondents said that the shelter they were living in were not suited for all types of weather, but that they were satisfied, given the emergency situation. Those living in the tents covered with

tarpaulins mentioned that the tents were too hot during the day and were too cold for infants during the night. On the other hand, those living in the tents made from polythene bags reported that their tents were too hot during the day and too cold during the night and therefore unbearable.Those who were living in the tents made from polythene bags mentioned that they were not allocated any tents and were accused of not being genuine IDPs. They requested that the camp management committee be requested to provide them with tents that are similar to those provided to others.

Figure 3: A bird's eye view of the camp

There was a track that circled the tents and additional footpaths were provided in between the tents. Camp residents mentioned that the paths and roads made them feel secure and provided easy access to their tents, but they noted that this was not the case for the physically challenged. The narrowness of the path constricted easy access, according to respondents. All respondents reported that there were no separate tents for men, women and children, as they lived communally in family units, with some families sharing tents. There were separate

bathing and toilet facilities for men and women. This meant that camp residents would have wanted shelter that had the right thermal capacity by day and night.

All the respondents mentioned that they would prefer that the camps be segregated according to gender and that they should take into consideration retaining members of a family unit together. In addition, 30(68%) of the respondents said that they would like shelter that protects them against harsh conditions of the environment by day and night.

The Municipality was not involved in the provision of tents, as the Rotary Club of Nakuru was able to meet the demand. However, the Municipality provided the site on which the camp was set up. The Camps Management Committee also mentioned that no site plan was followed/ developed for the camp.

Camp residents also mentioned that they would have preferred to have a section of the camp set aside for livelihood support activities. They mentioned that this would be a way of ensuring that they engage in income generation activities and supplement the aid that was being provided.

5.5 Water and Sanitation facilities

There were four piped water points located in the middle and points spread out in the periphery. The water points located in the middle were connected to water storage tanks. Three of those at the periphery were also connected to water storage tanks. Respondents mentioned that all the water points had water that was safe to use and drink. They also mentioned that water was not available 24 hours a day, but they stored water for use during rationing hours. This means that every camp

resident has at least 15 litres per person per day. In addition, they felt that they had access to sufficient amounts of water per day, but would have preferred a round the clock access.

Figure 4: A piped water point at the camp

Six of the respondents reported that they suffered from diarrhoea a few weeks after they arrived at the camp. However, the majority, 38 (86%) mentioned that they did not suffer from diarrhoea. Those who suffered from diarrhoea reported that the camp's management responded quickly to reported cases by educating residents about personal hygiene, taking hose affected to the camp's clinic and that they were provided with water storage facilities. Cleaning of bathroom and toilet facilities was also improved.

Figure 5: A camp resident fetching water from a storage tank

Camp residents liaised closely with the Clinic, Watsan and Health Officers, in addressing ailments related to water and sanitation. In addition, humanitarian actors supported hygiene education activities.

The camp had 32 toilets located on two opposite sides of the camp. 14 of the toilets were not in use as they were full. Services were being sought from MCN to empty the toilets. The toilets were segregated by gender. Sixteen of those were for men and boys and sixteen for girls and women. This means that there was an average of one toilet for every 38 boys and men, if exclude infants. On the other hand, girls and women had one toilet for every thirty two people.

There were forty bathrooms, which were located on opposite sides of the camp. Twenty were designated for use by boys and men and twenty for girls and women. This means that there was one bathroom for every 26

girls and women and one for every 30 boys and men, excluding the infants.

Eighteen (41%) of the respondents mentioned that they suffered from malaria since their arrival while 42(93%) mentioned that they had suffered from flus, colds, asthma, joint complications and stomach aches. No respondent mentioned that they suffered from cholera. This means that a sizeable number of camp residents required medical attention.

Twenty dustbins could be seen at the camp. 44(100%) of respondents mentioned that there were waste disposal facilities. The majority of the respondents 33 (89%) mentioned that the waste disposal facilities were not adequate while 5 mentioned that they were adequate. The researcher observed eight dustbins that were overflowing with solid waste. Some of the camp residents mentioned that the situation would have been worse, had the researcher been visiting the camps the following day.23(52%) of those interviewed recommended that the frequency of solid waste collection be increased from two times to three times per week.

Figure 6: Overflowing garbage can

The Municipal Council of Nakuru was providing waste collection and water provision services for free. Trucks were dispatched to collect solid waste from the bins provided every Thursday/Friday and Monday. Volunteers at the camps would partner with the Municipality's employees to collects solid waste and conduct clean up exercises every week. In addition, MCN facilitated the emptying of pit latrines that were full and un-blocked clogged toilets.

5.6 Education Facilities

One nursery school was located within the camp premises while six primary and four secondary schools were located within a ten kilometre radius. The schools were public schools and notices had been issued to the schools indicating that they should not prohibit the displaced from access. This therefore means that nursery, primary and secondary education needs could be accessed. With regard to factors constraining school attendance,42(93%) mentioned that education supplies were not a problem and the same number mentioned that they could not joint schools because there were no vacancies for admission. Other constraints that were mentioned include the lack of financial resources, limited human resource to deal with the increased number of students in classes and the lack of school uniforms. However, it was mentioned that a directive was issued allowing IDP students to attend classes without school uniforms. As a result, they were easily identified as displaced, by other students. In some schools, students from the camp could not afford the mandatory lunch fee, an issue that had not been resolved.

Figure 7:The nursery school set up at the camp

Through liaison with the Ministry of Education, MCN facilitated the admission of students in surrounding primary and secondary schools. In addition, MCN facilitated the acquisition of additional facilities and materials, in schools, to meet the needs of additional students from the IDP population. Camp residents who required tertiary education mentioned that they received no support from humanitarian agencies, the camp's management committee or private sector.

Camp residents mentioned that education issues were many and strenuous. They felt that the Special Need Officer was overwhelmed by issues arising from the education front. They further pointed out that this would not have been the case, had there been a specific officer handling education issues.

5.7 Health Facilities

All the respondents mentioned that a health facility was present at the camp. However,6(14%) mentioned that the facility did not meet all their

needs. It was also mentioned that those who could not be attended to at the facility located within the camp were referred to the Provincial District Hospital that was easily accessible by road.

According to the Camp Management Committee, The Ministry of Health in partnership with the KRC and international agencies partnered and established a clinic at the camp. Services provided at the camp included deworming children, immunization/ childcare, nutrition to lactating mothers and children, distribution of sanitary towels and the general inspection of sanitary facilities. An average of 60-70 camp residents uses the facility on a daily basis.

Figure 8:Camp residents receiving health services at the camp's clinic

Camp residents reported that those living with HIV/ AIDS were being stigmatized, which made them not mingle freely with the rest. They pointed the need to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS. They further noted

that there was no special food given to those living with HIV/ AIDS, and that this was necessary.

5.8 Safety and Security Facilities

There were policemen from the Administration Police who were based at the camp on a full time basis. Two officers were seen patrolling the camp. Camps residents mentioned that the presence of police made them feel more secure. Bondeni Police Station was located less than five kilometres away. 38(86%) of the respondents mentioned that child rights violations, sexual and physical abuse were present at the camp while two respondents mentioned that the incidents were non-existent. This means that special attention should have been given to child rights violations in addition to sexual and physical abuse.

5.9 Facilities for Special Groups

The majority of respondents felt that the needs of pregnant and lactating mothers were not met. The lack of privacy, comfortable mattresses and location of water and sanitation facilities were mentioned as major constraints. All the respondents mentioned that the elderly and those living with disabilities did not have access to facilities that addressed their needs. In addition, it was pointed out that it was hard for those with walking sticks, wheelchairs, crutches and those ill, to access communal facilities such as bathrooms and toilets. It was mentioned that children could not use toilet facilities without supervision, as they risked slipping into the latrines.

Figure 9:Women and girls queuing to receive sanitary supplies

5.10 Food Facilities

All camp residents mentioned that they receive maize meal, pulses, oil and salt. Children were given wet feeding. Those with special dietary requirements such as the old, diabetic and those with heart problems mentioned that they received no special diets.

Figure 10: Camp residents queuing to receive food aid

A communal cooking place existed, even though camp residents could be seen cooking outside their individual tents. Residents mentioned that cooking areas existed both at the designated area for communal cooking and outside their tents. The Camp Committee and Camp Manager mentioned that cooking outside tents increased the risk of fire outbreaks. Camp residents mentioned that food storage facilities were non-existent. The Camp Manager showed the researcher a communal storage facility that did not serve individual needs

5.11 Summary of Findings

As indicated in the findings of this research work, Kenya has no policy on IDPs whether resulting from natural disasters, development projects or politically motivated displacements. If the KRCS and international community did not step in when they did, many IDPs would have lost their lives. It was also noted that Government of Kenya (GoK) did not set aside sufficient resources or make timely arrangements to receive IDPs. One of the fundamental question that arises is why GoK did not make arrangements in time. A question that also arises is whether or not national intelligence had prior information about the displacement and why no measures were taken to prevent displacement.

It also emerges from the research findings that no guidelines were followed during the establishment of camp settings. Consultation with planners at the district and local authority levels were also missing. This therefore means that locally available expertise was not put to use. Rather, non-state actors used their own mode of operation to establish and run the camp.

CHAPTER 6.0: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

The findings discussed in the previous chapter highlight different needs that were met to varying extents and others overlooked. The response to spatial needs therefore indicates the need to have an integrated approach, as a way of ensuring that needs are met using a comprehensive approach. Below are some of the conclusions arrived at and subsequent recommendations.

6.2 Integrating Spatial Needs to Policies, Plans and Shelter needs

Policies and Plans

It is necessary to put in place policy and response mechanisms that would respond to the needs of the internally displaced. The International Centre for Monitoring Displacement indicates that from 54 countries experiencing and increasing number of IDPs, only 16 have policies or legislation that addresses IDPs (MRDC 2008). The policies and response mechanisms should take into consideration the various types of displacement, such as those displaced by conflict and disasters. While putting in place the mechanisms and policies, necessary linkages with relevant and existing policies should be taken into consideration.

This research work recommends that the existing Draft National Disaster Preparedness Response Plan integrates guiding procedures on the establishment of IDP camps or safe places to shelter the displaced.

Currently, the plan gives consideration to institutional frameworks, the establishment of an emergency contingency plan and disaster emergency response capacities. Also considered are inter-city mutual agreements, early warning mechanisms and evacuation plans. The guidelines will

provide additional benefit in guiding those involved in responding to those displaced by disasters/ emergencies. The Sphere Standards have been included in the document as an annex. The Sphere Standards, which stipulate minimum standards that need to be adopted when setting up temporary settlements should be adopted as part of the plan or localized to the Kenyan context.

6.3 Strengthening response mechanisms

The development of policies and plans can be realized through an implementation framework where Government at local and national levels takes lead.

The Kenya Red Cross, private sector, non-governmental and international agencies can help to fill in the gaps, but not to take lead.

The revamping of the Kenya Youth Service should also take into consideration the use of skills and workforce to respond to emergencies. This study also proposed that emergency and disaster response services be integrated in the Kenya Youth Service curriculum.

6.4 Shelter

As was stated earlier, existing expertise at local and district levels were not engaged during the establishment of the camp. Currently, besides the Sphere Standards that aid agencies use when responding to disaster, this research work revealed that no officially or localized standards exist. However, it is important to take note that the camp was set up and services such as shelter provided, even though there were gaps. In addition, the camp was set up in a safe and secure place where, camp residents were able to access shelter as a basic need.

Given that there was no site plan followed when the camp was being established. It would be essential for the town's physical planning department to be involved, from strategic planning, design, construction and impact assessment phases.

The lack of a policy on IDPs also meant that there were no preparedness interventions. As noted in the previous chapter, the tents used were imported into the country, which means that they were not sourced locally. It is therefore recommended that locally available and appropriate shelter be provided. It also emerged that Kenya needs to set aside land and plan the same for eventual accommodation of IDPs in all towns and cities.

Interviews with local authorities and those working at the camp identified that no Environmental Audit was conducted at the site before and after set-up. It would be useful to conduct such assessments, as they would highlight the impact of the settlement in the area and potential challenges that relate to the environment, that require to be taken into account.

6.5 Education Facilities

It is essential to ensure that the needs of all groups are taken into consideration. Those living at the camp clearly highlighted the immediate and urgent need to have children continue with the education, as a means to preventing disruption and idleness. While those in primary and secondary levels of education received some support, those at the tertiary level were left out. The need of this specific group should be taken into consideration. Should facilities and services not be immediately available, mobile and temporary measures should be

considered. Such may include mobile classrooms, labs and the hiring of teachers temporarily.

The Sphere Standards were silent on minimum standards that relate to education. On the other hand, the Afraha Stadium IDP Camp addressed education issues through the Special Needs Officer.

It is therefore necessary to have education needs addressed by having a committee that addresses the needs, in addition to having dedicated officers. The fact that more than a quarter of the camp's population required education underscores the importance of addressing the needs of the sector.

6.6 Health

Health issues were largely addressed at the clinic located at the camp. However, it the clinic did not provide adequate services but referral services were provided in such cases. It is therefore imperative to address health concerns at camp level and provide alternative health care services, in order to prevent disease spread and cure those affected.

There is need to raise awareness about HIV/ AIDS amongst camps residents and those working for them. A HIV/ Aids awareness creation programme would be beneficial to those infected and affected, in addition to the general camp population. In line with recommendations received from camp residents, a Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre is essential and should be availed on a 24 hour basis.

Those living with HIV/ AIDS should be provided with the necessary food and nutrition. In addition, they should receive essential drugs and supplements.

The study therefore recommends the adoption of Sphere Standards with regard to the health sector. Health requirements vary depending on the nature of communicable and non- communicable diseases that are prevalent in an area. As such, the adoption of health systems and infrastructure, control of communicable and non-communicable diseases should form the basis of the setting of standards.

The adoption of a health services assessment checklist and sample weekly forms should help to keep track of health issues.

6.7 Water and Sanitation

Water is a basic human need and is essential in maintaining good hygiene and controlling diseases. Water was sufficiently provided at the camp; although a round the clock access was desired. The Sphere Standards recommend at least 15 litres of portable water per person per day, and this was provided. Water was also easily accessible, given that access points were less than 500 metres away. Guidelines in selecting possible relocation areas in relation to existing town reticulation networks were not available and are recommended.

The camp residents pointed out that the number of toilets and bathrooms would have been sufficient, if they were all usable. It is recommended that local authorities work closer with the camp management committees to ensure that toilet facilities are empties on time and kept in good and hygienic conditions. Alternative consideration

should be given to children, who cannot use the facilities alongside adults.

The segregation of the bathrooms and toilets by sex was essential. The same scenario should apply when setting up similar camps/ sites. The toilets and bathrooms were also easily accessible s they were less than 50 metres from the tents.

The number of solid waste bins was mentioned as not being adequate. The frequency of waste collection by the local authorities was also not sufficient. The Sphere Standards recommend at least one 100litre refuse containers for every ten families where refuse is not buried on site, which was the case the research site. It is therefore recommended that the Sphere Standards recommendations be adopted with regards to the provision of water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion.

6.8 Facilities for Food

As seen in the findings of this research, there were risks of fires, given that the majority if camp residents were cooking outside their tents despite the existence of a communal cooking area. In order to protect the safety of all at such sites, procedures of where to cook or not to cook should be enforced communally.

Cooking outside and inside tents should be strongly discouraged as it increased the risk of fire outbreaks and suffocation. Awareness should also be created, on the risks of cooking in tents or outside individual tents.

6.9 Livelihoods

Those interviewed identified the urgent need to engage in economic activities that support their livelihoods. Livelihood support structures should be established as part of ways of facilitating the recovery of those displaced. It can also be considered as part of durable solutions that have the potential of empowering the displaced. There was no room to set aside as area for garden farming next to the camp, given that it was established in a recreation and sporting facility. Such provisions are necessary and could assist in food supplies at camp settings.

This study therefore recommends the integration of a sustainable livelihood component in the camp management structure. The component will address the recovery of sources of income and will also ensure that IDPs remain productive.

This study proposes the setting up of communal cooking areas that take into account safety concerns.

6.10 Conclusion

Policies that prevent or guide response initiatives for IDPs are lacking. As the saying goes, *'prevention is better that cure.'* Prevention is a sure way of ensuring that the IDP situation in Kenya is contained. However, with the lack of prevention measures, policies and legislation is necessary and a means to ensuring that the country is prepared to deal with man-made or natural disasters that lead to human displacement. Implementation guidelines are also necessary to make real the policies/ legislation.

At the height of the political violence in Kenya, the Chief mediator Kofi Annan brokered an agreement that saw the Grand Coalition being formed. However, the move did not address the increasing needs for the displaced, hence the need for more long-term and sustainable solutions.

As noted from figures provided by Practical Action, the International Displacement Monitoring Centre and Government of Kenya, there is need to have an assessment to clarify the exact number of people displaced in Kenya. It would be useful to have disaggregated data indicating those displaced prior to the post-election violence in 2007 and those displaced by other causes. However, disaggregation should not be limited to this perspective as other factors are equally useful and important. In addition, it is important to recognize those displaced before the post-election violence in addition to addressing their needs. A comprehensive assessment through partnership efforts by Government, national and international agencies already involved in IDP issues may help reach a consensus as regards facts and figures of displaced populations.

Other areas that require further research include

a. How to prevent human displacement in Kenya.
b. Root causes of displacement.
c. Response provision for addressing displacement within the framework of the new Constitution.
d. Status of 2007 post-election IDPs: are they are resettled?

This research work has highlighted sectoral needs that confront the displaced. Given the significant numbers of those displaced, it is essential to respond to their needs as well as prevent further displacement, as sustainable solutions are being sought/ put in place. An opportunity currently exists to adopt minimum standards that govern the setting up of camps/ sites for the displaced, with the recent

development of a National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan that is awaiting approval by the Kenyan Cabinet.

As seen in previous discussions, responding to the spatial needs of displaced populations is a task of great magnitude that cannot be left to one actor. State and non-state actors therefore need to apply an integrated approach, which can be guided by the proposed minimum standards. Those displace should be part and parcel of the development of the proposed standards.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:
Individual Questionnaire for the Afraha Stadium IDP Camp

The purpose of this research is to identify the spatial needs of internally displaced populations in Nakuru District, including services they are able to access immediately, following the emergency that displaced them.

The gathered information will help to:

A. identify immediate spatial needs of displaced populations and their implications;
B. Assess the adequacy of response services required by displaced populations;
C. Identify the services that should be immediately put in place for access by displaced populations.

Shelter

1. What form of shelter is available for IDPs?
   Tents □ Wooden structures □ Polythene structures □

2. Is the shelter suitable for all types of weather?

Yes □ No □

If not, what is lacking?

- Tarpaulins
- Air-conditioning/ control
- Other

3. Is shelter arranged that meets the appropriate gender requirements

Yes □ No □

4. Sex-separated toilets Yes □ No □

5. Sex separated bathing facilities lighting Number of transitional shelter need [number]

6. What are some of your shelter concerns?

- Congestion

- Not conducive for the weather
- Does not protect against insects
- Other (specify)

7. What do you think can be done about your concerns?
- Secure additional shelter
- Secure shelter that protects inhabitants against the environment
- Separate shelter according to gender
- Other (specify)

Water and sanitation

8. Is there a potable water point available? Yes □
No □

9. If so, how many?

10. Is the quantity of available water able to meet all of your needs?

Yes □ No □

11. Have you suffered diarrhoea since arrival? Yes No

12. What other diseases have you suffered from since arrival?

Malaria □ Cholera □ Other □

Are there any waste disposal facilities available? Yes □
No □

13. Are they adequate? Yes □ No □

Is the frequency of waste collection sufficient? Yes □
No □

14. If not, what would you recommend?

Education

15. What education services are present in the camp

Nursery school	Present □	Not present □
Primary school	Present □	Not present □

Secondary school Present □ Not present □

16. What are the biggest constraints to school attendance?

Lack of education supplies Yes □ No □
Not enough space in schools Yes □ No □
Schools destroyed Yes □ No □
Other (specify)?

Health

17. Is there a health facility present at camp?
Yes □ No □
18. If so, does the facility meet all your needs?
Yes □ No □

Safety and security facilities

19. Is there any police presence that can be observed in the area?
Yes □ No □

20. How many police present from which branch
(AP/GSU/ Other_____)

Is there any evidence of child rights violations, such as abuse, either sexual or physical? Yes □ No □

21. Are special needs of vulnerable populations being considered?
Pregnant and lactating women Yes □ No □

Elderly Yes □ No □

Persons with disabilities Yes □ No □
Children Yes □ No □

Food

22. Which food commodities do you receive?

Maize □ maize meal □ pulses □ oil □ CSB □ salt□ Other _____

Is there a store where food can be stored ? Yes □
No □

23. Is the cooking area individual or communal?

24. Where is the cooking area located?

Outside every tent □ communal area □

Other issues

25. Are women and female or child-family heads being given opportunities to make decisions and to voice their concerns? (for example, are women allowed to make decisions when not in the presence of their husbands or other men and are children being given the opportunity to speak freely)

Yes □ No □

APPENDIX 2:

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR CAMP LEADERS

The purpose of this research is to identify the spatial needs of internally displaced populations in Nakuru District, including services they are able to access immediately, following the emergency that displaced them.

The gathered information will help to:

A. Identify immediate spatial needs of displaced populations and their implications;
B. Assess the adequacy of response services required by displaced populations;
C. Identify the services that should be immediately put in place for access by displaced populations.

Camp name: [Camp Name, District, Division, Location. Sub-location]

Total Camp Population:

No of children:

No of women:
No. of men :
No. of persons with disabilities :

26. Is there a site plan that was developed when establishing the camp?

Yes □ No □

27. Is there a management committee for the camp?

Yes □ No □

If so, who does it comprise of?

28. Who are providing the following facilities/ services?

- Shelter
- Water
- Electricity
- Bathrooms
- Toilets
- Education facilities
- Health facilities
- Recreational facilities

29. What learning institutions are present in the camp?

Nursery □ Primary□ Secondary□ Other (specify)

30. What is the current enrolment and attendance rate?

Nursery □ Primary □ Secondary □ Other (specify)

31. What is the number of trained & untrained teachers who are presently teaching ?

- Nursery school
- Primary school
- Secondary school

32. What is the estimated figure on the number of children presently out of school? [Number]

33. Is there a health facility present at camp

Yes □ No □

If so, what kind of a health facility

Mobile clinic □ Dispensary □ Other (specify)

34. How many staff work at the facility?

35. Is there sufficient stocks of drugs

Yes □ No □

36. Is there a need for psychological support services?

Yes □ No □

If so, what organizations are providing the services?

- Kenya Red Cross □
- Ministry of Health □
- Action Aid □
- FemNet □
- Kenya Association of Professional Counsellors □
- Others

37. What are the other challenges that the camp faces

- Lack of adequate tertiary institutions

- Lack of adequate shelter
- Lack of adequate water
- Lack of adequate health facilities
- Lack of adequate human resources
- Lack of adequate resources to rum the camp
- Other

38. What recommendations would you make towards addressing the challenges?

- Provide additional shelter facilities
- Provide additional sources of water
- Provide additional health services
- Provide additional human resource
- Provide additional financial support to the camp
- Others (specify)

APPENDIX 3:

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF NAKURU

The purpose of this research is to identify the spatial needs of internally displaced populations in Nakuru District, including services they are able to access immediately, following the emergency that displaced them.

The gathered information will help to:

a. Identify immediate spatial needs of displaced populations and their implications;
b. Assess the adequacy of response services required by displaced populations;
c. Identify the services that should be immediately put in place for access by displaced populations.

39. Is there a site plan that was developed when establishing the camp?

Yes □ No □

40. Is municipality involved in the management of the camp?

Yes □ No □

If so, in what way?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

41. Has the municipality contributed in providing the following facilities/ services?

- Shelter Yes □ No □
- Water Yes □ No □
- Electricity Yes □ No □
- Bathrooms Yes □ No □
- Toilets Yes □ No □
- Education facilities Yes □ No □
- Health facilities Yes □ No □
- Recreational facilities Yes □ No □

Others (
Specify)_____
_____

42. What are the main challenges that the municipality has been facing when providing support to IDP camp?

43. What recommendations would you make towards addressing the challenges?

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